"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,978. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS in Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BRITISH, REINFORCED, BEAT GERMANS BACK; BERLIN ADMITS PROGRESS IS NOW SLOW; LLOYD GEORGE CALLS FOR AMERICA'S AID

MESSAGE TO LORD READING

Read by the Ambassador at Lotos Club Dinner Last Night.

SURE OUR AID WILL WIN

Envoy Tells Hosts Britain Is Heartened in Dark Days by American Promise.

FULL PLEDGES ARE GIVEN

American Speakers Promise Full Measure of Country's Power—Kind Words to Wilson.

Through the Earl of Reading, British High Commissioner in the United States, David Lloyd George, the British Premier, sent a message direct to the American people last night urging that reinforcements be rushed to France. The message was delivered by Lord Reading at a dinner given in his honor by the Lotos Club, and in reading it he made it clear that it was the Premier's desire that it should go out to all the nation.

That they might better voice the spirit which animated them as speaker after speaker brought home the crucial nature of the moment and the need for America to do her share and to hurry in the doing, the diners sent to President Wilson a message drafted by Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, which read:

"Members of the Lotos Club, assembled to do honor to the British Ambassador, send you greetings. We congratulate you on your clear interpretation of the aims of the Allies, your words of sympathy and hope to distracted Russia, your message of inspiration to the peoples fighting to maintain not only the principles of democracy but democracy itself.

"We cheer you for your encouragement to the commander and soldiers now defending the lines of modern civilization in the greatest battle in history. May the Government at Washington, represented by yourself, spokesman for righteousness, justice, and humanity, lead our cause to speedy victory."

Mr. Lawrence, in introducing Lord Reading, described him as both Lord Chief Justice and his Britannic Majesty's own representative, and called the presence of such a distinguished gathering a pledge that our war work indeed is to be speeded up, pointing out that every man owing allegiance to this country now must prove himself a patriot or a traitor. Lord Reading rose in response to a standing toast drunk to him by the guests, and said:

Lord Reading's Address.

"Mr. President, your Excellency, and gentlemen: At the outset of my observations permit me to thank you with all my heart for the cordial welcome and reception which you have been good enough to give to the toast which has been proposed to you, and which I accept and recognize with supreme gratification as testifying your good-will to the country which I have the honor to represent.

"It is well, Mr. President, that we should face facts. I do not believe that either you in this country or we in ours are ever the worse off for knowing the facts, even though they may be unpalatable. We have had during the last few days conflicting currents of anxiety which have no doubt stirred you, as they have stirred our people, to the depths. We have had an enemy who has concentrated his attacks upon our forces with the object of driving us to a surrender of large bodies of our troops and to break our lines so as to compel on our part the acceptance of a peace at the dictation of Germany.

"The attacks have been heavy; we have been driven from positions which we held. The enemy has been enabled to do this by withdrawing masses of troops from Russia, assisted by the artillery which he has got, not only from there but also from Austria, all flung upon the part of the line which was held by the British troops. Deeds of valor have been done; acts of prodigious valor have been accomplished daily. Many of them, alas, must remain unsung; but in the end the epic will be written which will, I verily believe, prove the record of one of the glorious chapters of British arms. Our men have been compelled to give ground in consequence of sheer weight of numbers of men and guns. If you read the stories that are daily appearing in your press you will know some of the deeds which our people have been called upon to perform. I am not going to enumerate them; for the best of all reasons, that I know not the details; they have not yet been chronicled. But I do know this, and I have no hesitation in saying it to you, speaking, as I do, as an Englishman and as the representative of my nation, that we have withstood the attacks of the enemy; that we have held our line under circumstances which may well rebound to the credit of any nation which may be called upon to submit to like attacks. (Ap-

Continued on Page Three.

British Premier's Message Asking Us to Rush Help

Read by the Earl of Reading at the Lotos Club dinner last night:

We are at the crisis of the war. Attacked by an immense superiority of German troops, our army has been forced to retire. The retirement has been carried out methodically before the pressure of a steady succession of fresh German reserves, which are suffering enormous losses.

The situation is being faced with splendid courage and resolution. The dogged pluck of our troops has for the moment checked the ceaseless onrush of the enemy, and the French have now joined in the struggle. But this battle, the greatest and most momentous, in the history of the world, is only just beginning. Throughout it the French and British are buoyed with the knowledge that the great Republic of the West will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and its ships to Europe.

In war time is vital. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time.

PARIS EXPECTS US TO RUSH SUPPORT

Fate of the Defense, It Is Said, May Hinge on Action Within a Few Months or Weeks.

WOULD SHORTEN TRAINING

French Deputy Says That This Is Not So Important as Prompt Aid in Man Power.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 27.—One cannot overemphasize the importance of reserves in the great battle raging for Paris and world-conquest. Ultimately the side having the greatest strength left must win. While the Germans may not be able to break through with superiority of numbers, at the end they will be masters if their reserves are greater.

Allied Europe looks to America to rush hither the weight of numbers that will insure victory and save civilization. As stated by the military authorities quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the western line can probably be held several months against the present assault; but only by America's rushing troops to the scene within the next few months, or even weeks, can a successful defense be assured.

It is hoped here that America understands, and that she will act with the promptitude, thoroughness, and resourcefulness characteristic of her.

"Third Phase of the Battle."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 26, (Delayed.)—"Now we are entering the third phase of the battle. The German masses, wearied by their prodigious efforts and weakened by their appalling losses, must face the first riposte in the shape of a counter-offensive of French troops." In these words Premier Clemenceau's paper sums up this morning the general French criticism of the battle to date, and expectation for the future. The military critics are practically unanimous in their judgment. The opening phase was the original drive which forced the British back to the Bapaume-Péronne-Ham line. Then came renewed attacks, directed first by a frontal drive along the Somme in the direction of Amiens, and, when this was checked, by flank movements on the north in the Bapaume-Combles region and southward toward Noyon.

The enemy had a measure of success in both operations; but the arrival of British reserves and counterattacks by Canadians from the north seem to have barred his advance on the banks of the River Ancre.

Southward he came into contact with the French troops, which, fighting furiously, gave back step by step toward the line of the Oise.

It is generally thought here that the main German objective is Amiens, but a writer in the Petit Journal suggests that the thrust toward the Oise Valley, the traditional route of a German advance against Paris, may be intended in the nature of a diversion.

French opinion holds that in the two phases of the battle now passed, the initiative has everywhere belonged to Germany, and that there is at hand a period of counteraggressiveness by the Allies, which it is hoped will produce stabilization, as was the case at Verdun when Pétain's reserves checked the enemy on the slopes around Douaumont.

Although Marcel Hutin expresses the

Continued on Page Two.

THE BATTLE FOR ALBERT

Amiens and Other Towns in Rear Bombed by Air Raiders.

FOE'S BIVOUACS SHELLED

Great Rain of Explosives Catches Masses of Men Lying Out in Moonlight.

NO GREAT ADVANCES MADE

Kaiser's Gray Legions Pause to Reorganize Their Line and Let Guns Come Up.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 27.—Yesterday and today the enemy has not made further advances on a big scale between the Arras-Bapaume Road on the left of the battlefront and the village of Bray, on the Somme, but has paused in his massed attacks in order to reorganize his line and bring up artillery. He has made cautious movements forward over the old Somme battlefields which have led to sharp fighting at various points and renewed losses to his assault troops.

It has been marvelously clear weather since the first foggy morning on March 21, and though now much colder, with a strong easterly wind which is painful to the British troops at night in the open fields, the British air squadrons have reconnoitred, bombed, and machine-gunned his massed battalions with constant audacity.

They have reported heavy concentrations of German storm troops behind Maurepas, Ginchy, and Beugnatre, and the roads around Bapaume have been crowded with men and guns and transport passing down through Le Sars, with German cavalry along the Bapaume-Gudecourt Road and a steady drift downward to the town of Albert.

City the Centre of Fighting.

That poor, stricken city of the golden Virgin, head downward, with her babe in her outstretched arms, which I described so often in accounts of the battles of the Somme in 1916, when that falling statue was lit up by shellfire, was yesterday in the centre of the fighting north of the Somme. The night before their assault yesterday they bombed it heavily from the air, using the brilliant moonlight, which lay white over all the battlefields and these roofs, to fly low and pick their targets wherever they saw men moving or horses tethered.

In several cases it was not men they hit but women and children who, when the war seemed to have passed from this place a year ago, crept back to their homes and built little wooden booths in which they sold papers and picture postcards to the troops. Now suddenly the war has flamed over them again and they were caught, before they could escape, by thunderbolts out of the shining moonlight, terribly clear and revealing dead horses about the ruined streets.

When I passed through a morning ago British field guns were passing below the outstretched arms of the Virgin, and companies of those dusty men took up positions beyond the town below shell-pierced walls and sunken roads to await the enemy and make him pay a price of blood.

Some refugees were leaving their homes, lingering to pack up a few bundles on barrows. Some of the children and old people were weeping, but I noticed that the young girls held themselves bravely and smiled at the British soldiers as if to say, "We, also, are not afraid."

Yesterday afternoon the enemy, who had been working closer with his men and guns in face of heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, opened a fairly heavy bombardment on Albert and its neighborhood. From high ground this side of Albert the British observers could see an enemy column coming over the slopes south of the town by Meaulte. Batteries I saw about the red brick ruins of Albert caught the enemy in the open and tore gaps in his ranks and the British poured a rifle fire at his advancing waves as they came over the slopes.

During the night all the British heavy guns in position flung high explosives over those battlefields whose earth had been more mauled by gunfire than any ground in the world of war. The enemy's massed troops were here without shelter or cover of any kind. Stretched on the earth and sleeping if they could in the tearing cold wind, this bombardment must have kept them awake unless they were drunk with sleepiness, and many men must have been killed as they lay still under the high white moon.

Airmen Busy in the Night.

At the same time British air raiders went out and flew very low, so that their wings were loud above the heads of the German bivouacs and dropped bombs into their masses and split machine-gun fire over them, and knew by the turmoil and cries that they were hurting and demoralizing the enemy.

The Germans retaliated in their own way by bombing open towns full of civilians, and I was in one of them last night, not far from the lines now, when these night bombers came over and dropped their engines of death. I have never seen such moonlight in March. It was like a June night in Southern France. Every roof was sharply defined by a silver edge of light and the walls of the old houses were dazzling white and their shadows very black. There seemed something devilish and cruel in that white light.

Quite early in the evening the bombs began to fall and all about took cover under the shadows of old doorways. The raiders came over all through the night. This was in Amiens under the great shadow of that cathedral which in the moonlight looked as insubstantial as a dream, with all its pinnacles and buttresses white as snow.

The enemy's strength of attack does not seem so great for the time being as on the first three or four days, and there is no doubt of what the prisoners say, that his men are suffering under the strain and horror of their losses and fatigue. But the battles are by no means over, and this is only a pause before renewed assaults.

PERFECT GOLF IN A PERFECT CLIMATE at the Manor, Asheville, North Carolina. In America's Switzerland.—Advt.

BRITISH SHIP LOSS LARGEST IN MONTHS

Total of Twenty-eight Vessels Sunk Includes Sixteen Over 1,600 Tons.

LONDON, March 27.—Submarines and mines have increased their weekly toll of British shipping. The Admiralty's report shows that in the last week twenty-eight merchantmen were sunk, sixteen of the vessels being of 1,600 tons or over and twelve under that tonnage. One fishing vessel was lost. Nineteen merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

The arrivals at ports in the United Kingdom numbered 2,471; sailings, 2,488.

Losses of Italian shipping through submarine attacks during the week ended March 23 were three steamers of more than 1,500 tons, two sailing vessels of more than 100 tons, and three sailing vessels of less than that tonnage.

The French shipping losses for the week ended March 23 by mine or submarine were one merchantman of over 1,600 tons, and five merchantment under that tonnage.

The total of 28 British ships sunk in a week has not been equaled since the week of Sept. 16, 1917, when 8 vessels over 1,600 tons and 20 under that tonnage were sunk, with 6 unsuccessful attacks.

"WE'LL PAY your Income Tax!—" See top of page 6.—Advt.

Baker Aids in the Emergency; Hurley Heartens the British

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 27.—The heartiest appreciation is expressed in representative quarters here of immediate steps taken by the United States in the present emergency. Secretary Baker's visit here fortuitously but happily coincided with the necessity of energetic measures which, under other circumstances, might have entailed a lengthy discussion.

That America was all in the war was well recognized before, but after the arrangements now completed, British confidence that the Western Republic would spare nothing in the common cause of democracy is doubly assured.

Coming with Field Marshal Haig's night bulletin, read in conjunction with the German official statement that "our attack is slowly progressing," with its implied admission of the accuracy of the British Field Marshal's report, London is regarding tonight's news as of the happiest augury.

Considerable satisfaction is also expressed with Chairman Hurley's survey of American shipbuilding. The Daily Chronicle says that it is full of hope for the future, and that, in the record of the struggle against enormous difficulties, America's shipbuilding contribution to the war is in a sense the most important, since the possibility of her making good in the other difficulties depends upon it.

BERLIN REPORTS SLOW GAIN

Says the British Are Retreating on Both Sides of the Somme.

ALBERT IN GERMAN HANDS

Foe Say They Are Across the Ancre River North and South of the City.

TALE OF BOOTY GROWS

Increased Number of Prisoners Reported — Battling in Flanders and Lorraine.

BERLIN, March 27, (via London.)—"On both banks of the Somme our armies are engaged in a slowly progressing attack," says the German official communication issued this evening.

According to the announcement issued by Army Headquarters early in the day, the British began to retreat early this morning on a wide front on both sides of the Somme. The stubborn resistance of the hostile rearguard was overcome in the sharp pursuit, it was stated.

British and French divisions which were defeated on Monday endeavored again yesterday in the pathless crater fields of the Somme battle, the announcement added, to arrest the German advance, but the Germans broke through the enemy's lines.

To the north and south of Albert the Germans won crossings of the Ancre. Albert was captured last evening.

To the south of the Somme, after violent fighting, German forces drove the enemy back by way of Chaulnes and Lihons. Roye was taken by storm, and Noyon was cleared of hostile forces after bloody street fighting, the report said.

The day bulletin reads:

The British began a retreat this morning on a wide front on both sides of the Somme. The stubborn resistance of the hostile rearguard was overcome in the sharp pursuit.

British and French divisions which were defeated on March 25 tried again yesterday in the pathless crater fields of the Somme battle area to arrest our advance. Our attack broke through the enemy's lines.

To the north and south of Albert we won a passage across the Ancre. Albert fell in the evening.

To the south of the Somme after violent fighting we drove back the enemy by way of Chaulnes and Lihons. Roye was taken by storm and Noyon was cleared of the enemy after bloody street fighting.

At many points we have crossed our old positions, held before the Somme battle of 1916, toward the west. The number of prisoners grows and the booty increases.

There were artillery battles in Flanders, before Verdun, and in Lorraine.

Captain Baron von Richthofen has achieved his sixty-ninth and seventieth aerial victories.

In the other theatres there is nothing new.

KAISER GRIEVED BY RUIN.

Tells How Glad He Is That Germany Is Spared Such Things.

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—The Volkszeitung of Cologne says that, according to General von Ludendorff, Emperor William has been deeply impressed by the terrible devastation in the battle area, remarking:

"How glad we should be that our country has been spared such terrible things. Why did we succeed in keeping the fighting beyond our frontiles? Because before the war we always urged the need of armaments. When mankind changes these things also will change, but first mankind must begin to change."

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE. 6th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Every Ev. 8—Next Mat. Sat. at 2.—Advt.

Long Trains of Wounded Stream Back To the Remotest Parts of Germany

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—Enormously long ambulance trains are passing through Liége and Namur, Belgium, on their way to Aix-la-Chappelle and other parts of Germany with wounded from the battle front, according to the Telegraaf frontier correspondent.

Many of the wounded have been detrained at Namur, says the correspondent, who adds that the hospitals in Northern France have not sufficient accommodations for the great stream of sufferers.

The Telegraaf's Zevenaar correspondent says that the first transports with wounded have arrived at frontier towns. Commenting on this fact, the Telegraaf says that, while the German communications speak of the slight German losses, it is significant that even in the most out of the way places in Germany wounded are arriving.

Estimate the German Losses at 300,000 Men

LONDON, Thursday, March 28.—According to a Daily Mail correspondent in France, observers at the front estimate the number of German casualties resulting from the present offensive at 300,000.

FRENCH FORCED TO GIVE GROUND

Heavy Attacks Compel Them to Fall Back East of Montdidier.

ARE HOLDING ELSEWHERE

Furious Assaults of the Foe Near Lassigny and Noyon Fail to Gain.

PARIS, March 27.—In furious attacks with fresh troops in superior numbers the Germans today forced the French to yield some ground to the east of Montdidier, (southwest of Roye.) Near Lassigny and Noyon, however, the French completely checked equally violent assaults.

Last evening and during the night the Germans showed the effect of their heavy losses by a retarding of their efforts.

The text of the night report follows:

The Germans, throwing into the battle fresh new troops, today attacked with redoubled violence our positions east of Montdidier. Our troops with praiseworthy tenacity checked the assaults of the enemy, who succeeded in advancing only by reason of a marked superiority in numbers.

In the regions of Lassigny and Noyon attacks not less powerful suffered a complete check, breaking down before the heroic resistance of our regiments.

Following is the afternoon statement:

Last evening and during the night the Germans, weakened by their heavy losses, were compelled to retard their efforts. The valor of the French troops, defending the ground foot by foot, is beyond all praise.

The French are holding a line running through l'Echelle, St. Aurin, and Beuvraignes, north of Lassigny, in front of the southern part of Noyon and along the left bank of the Oise. During the night the French repulsed strong reconnoitring parties which attempted to approach their positions northwest of Noyon.

On the remainder of the front there was an intermittent bombardment.

FOE'S WEDGE TACTICS A FAILURE THUS FAR

French and British, in Strong Positions, Defy His Attempts to Split Them.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 26, (Associated Press.)—The German effort by a terrific rush to get between the French and British forces, with the object of defeating each separately, has failed up to the present and is likely to continue to fail. The fighting qualities of the allied soldiers have served to stay the impetuous advance, and today the Anglo-French line is on strong positions.

The next few days may change the situation entirely, as the Allies have had time to get their "manoeuvring reserve" to take the initiative. Noyon was evacuated late last night in good order, and the French took up a position near bq.

The correspondent passed today among troops who have borne a great share in the fighting of the last five days. Everywhere cheerfulness was to be found and perfect confidence in the future. Nowhere has the correspondent seen such splendid morale among troops after long, hard fighting, more especially when those troops had to fall back. Both officers and men, whether French or British, tell narratives of wonderful heroism on the part of individuals and units.

The gunners of a battery of French 75s in the neighborhood of Chauny were

Continued on Page Two.

NEW STROKE NEAR, SAYS CLEMENCEAU

Returns from Front and Tells Deputies He Was Never More Confident.

PREDICTS COUNTERTHRUST

And Believes the Foe Will Be Forced Back by the Reserve Armies.

PARIS, March 27.—Premier Clemenceau told the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today that the moment was near when the reserves of the Allies would enter into action. The great battle now being waged in France would then take on a new phase, he said, and there was every reason to hope that the enemy would not retain the benefit of the gains made at such a bloody price.

There was a settling down along the British and French fronts, where the Germans were trying to break through, and even within the last few hours there had been noted a slackening in the enemy's effort, he declared.

The Premier was before the committee for more than an hour and a half. He dealt at length with the situation, and spoke with full confidence in the future. Strategical considerations, he said, did not belong to the domain of the Government, but he gave details of the military situation, with an explanation of the measures taken, in agreement between the high commands of the Franco-British armies to assure effective direction of the operations.

An official note issued today says:

"The Cabinet met this morning, President Poincaré presiding. Premier Clemenceau informed his colleagues of the military situation. The Premier has just returned from the front, where he passed the day Tuesday with President Poincaré and Louis Loucheur, the Minister of Munitions.

The Premier returned with a satisfactory impression.

In conversation with Deputies who surrounded him in the lobby before the Chamber assembled this morning, Premier Clemenceau declared that never was confidence more justified than now.

According to the latest news from the front, the force of the German attack seems to have been diminished by the deadly struggle of the last few days. Yesterday's onslaught was far from having the same violence as those which preceded it.

Deputies who took part in earlier campaigns express the opinion that, if the Germans can be held for forty-eight hours more, their offensive will prove to have been checked.

Few of the Deputies listened to the debate in the Chamber. Most of them remained in the lobbies, commenting on the latest official communication. Henry Franklin-Bouillon, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said that, although the situation was serious, it should be regarded with serenity. He pointed out that the French Army, whose valor the enemy recognizes, was intact.

"This is but a minute part of our army," he added. "Not even ten divisions have participated in the battle."

Edouard Ignace, Under Secretary for Military Justice, confirmed these words. Leon Abrami, Under Secretary for Pensions, summed up the situation thus:

"After hard combats with the British troops, the Germans are about to meet the shock of a powerful French Army, perfectly fresh, animated by a spirit of sacrifice, and protected by a curtain of artillery fire such as it is difficult to conceive of. This army has been taken to the scene of action by railroads and every other route. Most of these troops have not yet fired a bullet or a shell. Hitherto a few independent divisions have checked the enemy's progress.

"Furthermore, formidable British reserves of manoeuvre are arriving on the battlefield, so that the enemy's gains of ground can be but ephemeral."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

HAIG HOLDS ON THE SOMME

Retakes Two Towns on the North Bank and One on the South.

NEW NORTHERN LINE INTACT

Unsuccessful German Attacks Result in Heavy Losses to the Assailants.

GERMANS TAKE ONE TOWN

Gain Footing in Ablainville, Near Albert—German Reserves Fill Roads.

British Cavalry in France Win a Brilliant Victory

OTTAWA, March 27.—British cavalry has been in action and has achieved a brilliant victory, according to a dispatch from the Reuter correspondent at British headquarters, received here tonight.

The message said that no details of the action had been given.

LONDON, March 27.—In a day of furious fighting all along the front of the German offensive the British troops have checked the enemy with heavy losses and by counterattacks have made several important gains.

The battle was renewed this morning with great violence north and south of the Somme. Near Rozières, south of the river, the Germans delivered a series of fierce attacks, all of which were beaten off with heavy casualties.

Further north the fortunes of battle fluctuated, the British, after a successful defense early in the day, falling back a short distance before a fresh German attack, but later counterattacking and regaining their original positions.

South of Albert, which, as the official report admits, is now held by German troops, the British retook a position and held it in the face of heavy German attacks.

Morlaincourt and Chipilly, villages a little to the north of the Somme, in the angle formed by that river and the Ancre, were recaptured from the Germans in British counterattacks; and immediately to the south of the river Haig's men advanced their lines to the village of Proyart.

Late in the day the Germans, attacking in great strength near Bucquoy and Ablainville, (villages north of Albert,) gained a footing in the latter. At all other points, says Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a bulletin issued tonight, the enemy was beaten off with great loss.

The text of the night statement reads:

The battle was renewed this morning with great violence south and north of the Somme. Intense fighting has taken place during the day from south of Rosières to north of Ablainville (Ablainzevelle).

An unsuccessful attempt made by the enemy last night to drive in our line south of the Somme was followed this morning by a series of heavy attacks in the neighborhood of Rosières and to the south of that place. At Rosières all the enemy's assaults have been beaten off by our troops, who inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

Further north our line was maintained through the earlier part of the day in spite of great pressure from large hostile forces.

Later in the day a fresh German attack developed in this area, with the result that our line was taken back a short distance to the west. Later reports show that our counterattacks have again completely restored the situation.

During the day the enemy made a number of determined attacks against our positions between the Somme and the Ancre and north and south of Albert. Fierce fighting has taken place in this sector also.

Part of our position to the south of Albert, into which the enemy at one time forced his way, was re-

gained by us by a counterattack, and a further heavy attack delivered by the enemy at this point during the afternoon was completely repulsed.

Attempts made by the enemy in the course of the day to debouch westward from the town of Albert have been driven back, in each instance with the heaviest casualties.

Success in Counterattacks.

The early night report issued by the War Office said:

During the night our troops were pressed back a short distance on both banks of the Somme, and early this morning were holding the line, approximately, of Rosières, Harbonières, Sailly-le-Sec, Méricourt-L'Abbé, thence up to the railway embankment southwest of Albert. The enemy is in Albert.

At one time yesterday afternoon the enemy crossed the Ancre near Mesnil, north of Albert, but was counterattacked and driven back across the river. North of this point there is no change in our position.

This morning our troops counterattacked north of the Somme, between the angle of the Ancre and the Somme, and recaptured Morlancourt and Chipilly. At the same time our troops immediately south of the river again advanced our line to Proyart.

The enemy has attacked in the neighborhood of Bucquoy. A fresh Guard division has been brought up with this object, but up to the present this attack has made no impression.

A number of other heavy attacks were made today on our front both north and south of the Somme. The latest information is that the enemy has been repulsed with heavy loss.

West of Roye the French have been heavily engaged and have been forced to give some ground, but reinforcements are arriving.

This afternoon also the enemy attacked in great strength in the neighborhood of Bucquoy and Ablainville [north of Albert] and gained a footing in the latter village. At all other points his infantry has been beaten off with great loss.

Our troops have again fought magnificently, and, as shown in the above account, have today thrown back the enemy all along the British front with heavy losses, in spite of most bitter and determined attacks and his superiority in numbers.

Heavy fighting still continues on the whole battle front.

Following is the text of the day bulletin of the War Office:

As a result of the enemy's attacks yesterday afternoon and evening astride the Somme our troops on both banks were forced back a short distance in the neighborhood of Bray. A heavy attack made early in the night against our new line south of the Somme was repulsed after severe fighting. At one point in the neighborhood of the river the enemy forced his way into our positions but was thrown back by counterattacks.

Further local fighting has taken place also north and northeast of Albert, but the situation on this part of the battle front remains unchanged.

Great British Air Offensive.

The official report on aerial operations tonight says:

Great concentrations of our airplanes were carried out today over points threatened by the enemy, and masses of our machines attacked with machine gun fire and bombs the enemy's infantry and cavalry.

Thirty tons of bombs were dropped by us, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition were fired into the enemy. While this fighting was maintained throughout the day, our infantry airplanes kept watch along the front and reported changes in the situation as they occurred.

Twenty hostile machines were brought down in air fighting, and two others were shot down by anti-aircraft guns. Twelve of ours are missing.

During the night our night-flying squadrons kept up a continuous attack on the enemy's troops in Bapaume, Cambrai, and Péronne. Seventy-five thousand rounds were fired by them. Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped on important centres of the battle front. In addition, four tons of bombs were dropped on the Valenciennes railway station, through which the enemy's troop trains were passing on the way to the front.

HAIG ENCOURAGES ARMY.

Counts on the Steadfastness of Every Man to Foil Foe.

LONDON, March 27.—Field Marshal Haig has issued the following special order of the day, dated March 23:

To all ranks of the British Army in France and Flanders: We are again at a crisis in the war. The enemy has collected on this front every available division and is aiming at the destruction of the British Army. We have already inflicted on the enemy, in the course of the last few days, a very heavy loss, and the French are sending troops as quickly as possible to our support.

I feel that every one in the army, fully realizing how much depends on the exertions and steadfastness of each one of us, will do his utmost to prevent the enemy from attaining his object.

HAIG THANKS THE PRESIDENT.

Message "Has Greatly Touched Us All," the Marshal Cables.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Field Marshal Haig's reply to President Wilson's cablegram was received today at the White House.

"Your message of generous appreciation of the steadfastness and valor of our soldiers in the great battle now raging has greatly touched us all," cabled the Marshal. "Please accept our heartfelt thanks. One and all believe in the justice of our cause and are determined to fight on without counting the cost until the freedom of mankind is safe."

LUDENDORFF DOUBTS VALUE OF DRIVE

"Victory Has Been Won, but No One Can Foresee What Will Result from It."

QUARRELED WITH KAISER

Violent Dispute Over Offensive Was Ended by Ruler Asking: "Are You or I Emperor?"

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—"A great battle has been fought and victory has been won, but nobody can foresee what will result from it," said General von Ludendorff, Chief Aid to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in an interview with the correspondent at the front of the Tageszeitung of Berlin.

The General praised the British for their tenacious resistance, and continued:

"The British believed they could rely on the strength of machinery. The employment of tanks and great numbers of machine-guns is typical of their methods of warfare."

The German infantry, the General added, had only one night's normal rest during five or six days of battle.

"In a battle like this," he remarked, "the infantryman must risk his life not only once, but continuously, from trench to trench."

In an interview which is published in the Volkszeitung of Cologne General von Ludendorff says:

"The course of the battle goes exactly as it was planned, and as it was hoped it would go. The infantry has completely maintained the spirit with which it entered the war in 1914, and this will bring further successes, although the enemy is still strong and fights with determination.

Type of Warfare Changed.

"We have succeeded in changing the fighting from position warfare to warfare of movement, although the attacker had everything against him and the defender had strong defensive means in his favor.

"Undoubtedly the British use machine guns with much skill. For instance, they construct subterranean corridors, starting from trenches, in which machine guns are planted. Such installations cannot be observed by our artillery, and in foggy weather especially cannot be reached. Our infantry had to take all these machine gun nests, scattered everywhere over the battlefield.

"Our men advanced with great élan, so that it was difficult to follow them with tired horses and damaged carts, but the spirit of the men is splendid.

"The preparations for the battle meant two months of strenuous labor. In the beginning of February the order was given, and on the night of March 20-21 the attack was begun, right to the minute. Everything was ready. We see the result."

LONDON, March 27.—The German war correspondents agree that General von Ludendorff made the plans for the German offensive, the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports. The General on Friday was present at the scene of action in order personally to control the attacks.

Ludendorff and Kaiser Quarreled.

PARIS, March 27.—Emperor William and General von Ludendorff had a violent quarrel before the beginning of the great attack on the western front, according to a prominent Swiss, who has just returned to Zurich after some weeks in Germany, and has been interviewed by the correspondent of the Temps. This man is quoted as saying:

"There was much discreet talk in Berlin before the present offensive concerning extremely violent scenes between Germany's leaders at General Headquarters. General von Ludendorff spoke so violently and authoritatively that the Emperor, becoming very pale, arose from his chair and, pounding the table, demanded:

"'General, are you, or I, the German Emperor?'

"General von Ludendorff replied that he was only a soldier, and more than any one else desired peace. He said he was convinced that his plans for an offensive were capable of bringing it about."

KAISER REWARDS PRINCE.

Makes His Son Chief of the Guard Grenadier Regiment.

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—Emperor William has appointed the German Crown Prince Chief of the Guard Grenadier Regiment in recognition of the good work of his troops on the western front. In a telegram to the Crown Prince, the Emperor says:

"The fine and great success which the troops of the army group under your command have achieved these days in the battles against the British Army gives me a welcome opportunity to express to your Highness my hearty recognition by appointing you Chief of the Guard Grenadier Regiment.

"I am convinced that the brave and war proved regiment will always be worthy of its princely Chief."

HAIG HOLDS STRONGEST LINE SINCE FIGHT BEGAN

No Signs of Enforced Retirement, Says a Correspondent at the Front.

LONDON, March 27.—The British front is standing firm along the whole line, which appears to be the strongest it has occupied since the battle began, says Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters in France.

Even at points where the line is not strong, the correspondent adds, it is being held in very orderly array, alike of men and guns, and nowhere is showing any signs of enforced retirement.

The enemy, says the correspondent, attacked at various points today, but from all reports these efforts made no progress.

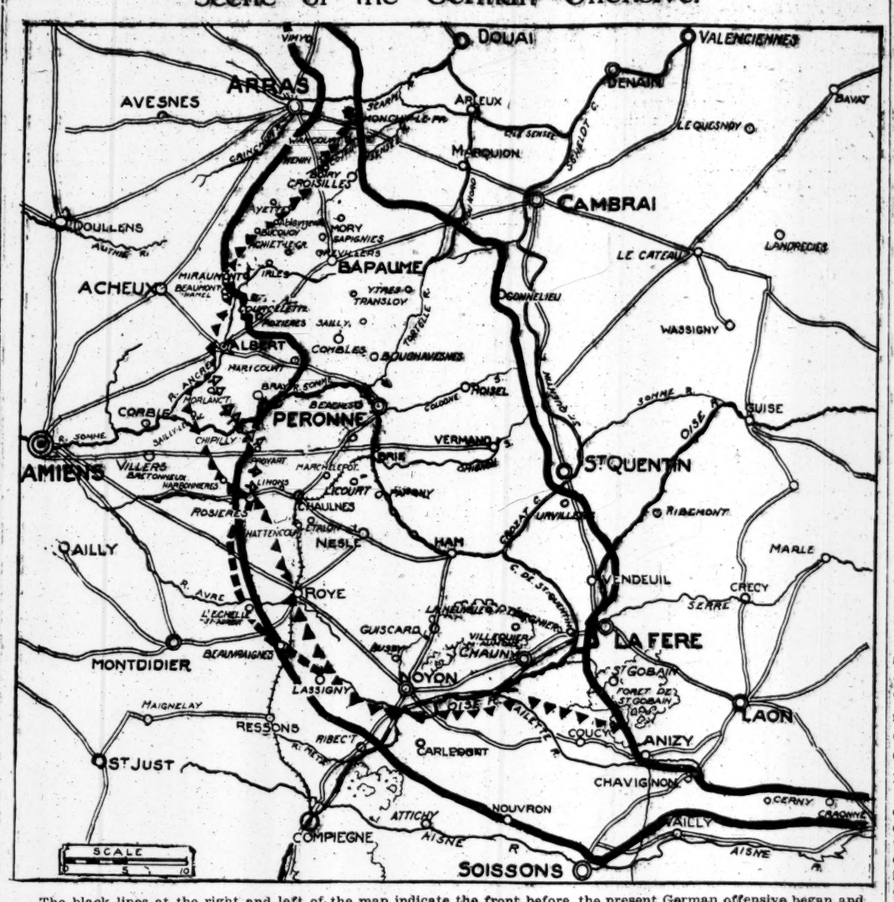
British airmen report the whole of the enemy front areas to be black with troops.

The zone of open warfare is continuing to enlarge as the Entente forces fall back fighting under the enormous weight of the German numbers, says the correspondent in a dispatch filed early today. It is now clearly established, he adds, that the present offensive is the great main effort of the Germans, and that it has not been so successful as they expected, the enemy being a long way behind his time-table and having failed to break through and begin rolling-up tactics.

The Germans are now pushing against the British line with the full pressure of their masses. They have thrown in their reserves more rapidly than they intended, it is asserted, and are therefore wearing themselves down, although they are naturally tiring the defense in the process.

The general feeling, the correspondent reports, is that the days of trench warfare are definitely past.

Scene of the German Offensive.



The black lines at the right and left of the map indicate the front before the present German offensive began and the front before the British began their assaults late in 1916.

The spearhead line north of Rosières as far as Albert, with the points directed westward, show the furthest gains of the Germans there and the spearhead line with the points directed eastward the gains made by the British in counterattacks.

From Rosières south to Lassigny the spearhead line shows the front previous to late yesterday, and the broken black line the approximate position to which the French troops were driven toward Montdidier by the violent German assaults. From Lassigny eastward by Noyon and along the Oise River Pétain's men seem to be holding fast.

PARIS EXPECTS US TO RUSH SUPPORT

Continued from Page One.

view that the next few days will be decisive, both he and other critics seem to use the words in the sense of the culminating point of the struggle rather than in that of any speedy termination of it.

Every one here is confident that the Germans will be checked. After the check steady pounding is looked for throughout the Summer, such as took place at Verdun. Victory—ultimate victory this time—will go to the side which can maintain its man-power reserves longest. For that France and England are looking to America.

A member of the Army Committee said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"In a desperate battle of the kind expected it is sheer weight of men that will count. The Allies have guns, munitions and airplanes in plenty. What they will need is men.

"America should throw aside all thought of individual action and contribute all her available forces to meet the common danger. Even training is not all-important. Raw British troops shed their blood for civilization in the early days of the war. Now is America's opportunity, when every ounce of help given will count at the absolute maximum."

"DEFINITELY CHECKED" IN NORTH, SAYS MAURICE

British War Office Regards the German Offensive as Diminishing in Danger.

LONDON, March 27.—"For the time being the enemy is definitely checked north of the Somme," said General Maurice, Chief Director of Military Affairs at the War Office, in an interview with The Associated Press today. "The fighting in this district has been very severe, and the enemy troops are exhausted.

"North of Albert an attack may be expected momentarily, as German reserves have been seen massing.

"The enemy is now in Albert, while the British line holds the railway embankment on the western outskirts.

"South of the Somme attacks in the Roye and Noyen areas are expected to be renewed, but French reserves are approaching."

There have been two critical moments thus far in the battle raging in France, the General said.

"The first was on Saturday, when the enemy got across the Tortille River and nearly reached the line on the Somme," General Maurice said. "The second was on Monday, when he took Courcelette, and a similar danger of breach was present."

"One remarkable feature of the whole battle has been the work of the allied airmen. Last night we dropped twenty-two and one-half tons of bombs on enemy reserves around Péronne and Bapaume. During the day low-flying machines operated constantly and almost without interference on the part of the enemy from the air. With their machine guns they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and constantly interfered with his preparations.

"The opposing forces on the whole front are as nearly equal as possible. The enemy, being on the offensive, gets his reserves on the scene first. What we require is time to get up our forces to the right place. Every day the enemy is held is a tremendous advantage to us.

"The battle is far from over, and I would not like to say we are not likely to be faced with another crisis, but time is on our side. The enemy is getting further from his railheads, and the area behind the line is getting more congested. His supply of men also is wearing down. Thus far the Germans have kept their troops in echelon, throwing in fresh men from the rear echelons as fast as the front line is exhausted. Meanwhile the men carry full equipment and exist on iron rations. This process of handling troops is now growing difficult, and meanwhile Anglo-French reserves are getting nearer the battle front.

"The situation today is less critical than it has been in the last few days."

General Maurice laid a map of the western front on the table in his quarters while making his customary statement today, a blue line representing the front as outlined in last night's communiqué, while a bright green line showed the line at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The changes today included slight enemy advances along the Somme, both north and south of the river, and a similar enemy push further south around Erches and l'Echelle-St. Aurin.

"During the night," continued General Maurice, "the enemy attacked just north of the Somme and drove us back to Mericourt and Sailly, but fresh allied troops arrived on the scene this morning and counterattacked, regaining a considerable part of the ground the Germans had taken. On the remainder of the northern part of the front the line remains steady."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The great advantage of the offensive against any intrenched position, aside from the mere question of choice of terrain, lies in the fact that the army on the offense is enabled to gather its men, concentrate them with fair speed, and strike before the defense can concentrate to meet the onslaught. This applies equally well to the question of artillery. This advantage is, however, usually short lived, the length of life depending primarily, first, on the transportation facilities of the defense, and, secondly, on the degree of concentration of the offense. But sooner or later, if the defensive force has a mobile reserve at its command sufficiently strong to act as an offset, the inequality which existed is eliminated and the relative strength of the opposing forces returns to what might be termed its condition of normality.

To apply this to the great battle which is now being fought, the Germans concentrated on a front of not more than fifty miles a force of a million men, or 20,000 to the mile. This is five times the normal British strength per mile of front. With these odds against them and in view further of the fact that the German tactics depend largely for results upon shock action, it is not surprising that the Germans completely overran the British lines.

The British problem naturally was one of concentrating sufficient men to check the offensive. This was a task of giant proportions. It meant that not less than three-quarters of a million men had to be rushed to the front attacked before the Germans would be equaled.

There were two methods of doing this. The first was by drawing immediately upon what might be termed the strategic reserve—an independent mobile army that is strictly not a part of the trench system proper. The other was by drawing on the local reserves in depots behind the line. This reserve is strictly a part of the trench system and belongs to the units actually under fire. The first method is an exceedingly dangerous one in that by calling into action this army all possibility of counter-effort is given up, all opportunity of turning the tide of battle to advantage abandoned. It has only quickness to recommend it.

The British adopted the second, which is the usual, the much more conservative, the much safer. It also takes much more courtge, since it involves the yielding of much more ground as it increases the length of time during which the Germans have the ascendency.

The wisdom of the British decision has been shown in the fighting of the last two days. On Tuesday the Germans were perceptibly slowing up. Although attacking strongly, their advance was much more labored and there was strong evidence that the battle was breaking up into a number of smaller engagements—the first stage of the collapse of a grand attack. North of the Somme the fighting had ceased almost entirely; south of the river the French were being pushed slowly westward, although there was no such dash and striking power exhibited by the Germans as had been shown in their attacks of the previous day against the British.

Yesterday the British gave the first positive evidence that the German superiority was being neutralized by the regrouping process. The Germans began operations yesterday morning with an attack on Bray, their line of advance paralleling the Somme course, the attack coming from both banks of the river. Their success was practically nil, and the effort was soon abandoned.

Later in the day the attack was repeated, and soon spread to include most of the front north and south of the Somme from Ablainzeville to Rosières. In this fighting the Germans forced the British across the Ancre, throughout its length, and seized the town of Albert. This town is the centre of a number of highways coming in from the west, as well as being on the main abroad from Amiens to Arras. Its loss is apt to inconvenience the British considerably because of the absence in this particular locality of towns which possess similar advantages. With the exception of this town, however, the British lines north of the river held their positions without change.

The greatest changes of the day came, as was the case the day before, south of the river, the Germans still persisting in their effort to break the connection between the French and the British in order to get at the British flank, which by this operation would be exposed directly to attack. There is still not the slightest indication that the desired result is possible of accomplishment. Pushing west from Chaulnes, the outskirts of Rosières were reached, a gain from the fighting of the day before of less than a mile.

Similarly at Roye, where the French hold the line, the Germans endeavored to effect a breach. Moving along the northern bank of the river, with the French holding the southern bank, the Germans pushed ahead along the line of the railroad to Montdidier. Some progress was made west of Roye toward Montdidier, just to what extent is not known. But the pressure was great and the French were unable to hold their ground.

The situation on the French front is indeed much more serious than on the British. The losses which the Germans have sustained in their attacks on the British line, together with the present impossibility of seriously affecting the British position north of the Somme, have turned the brunt of the attacks against the French in a way that is disquieting. The rate of retirement of the French is smaller than it has been since the attacks began, but there is, nevertheless, a consistent giving of ground.

The line is already well beyond the original Somme trenches, with heavy fighting still in progress, and the French report of the late fighting speaks of the great German superiority in numbers. In spite of the yielding of ground, however, both French and British appear to have the situation well in hand, as is evidenced by the deliberation of the retreat and the stubbornness of all of the fighting.

FOE'S WEDGE TACTICS FAILURE THUS FAR

Continued from Page One.

surrounded for three days without food, but fought until the last round was fired; then, taking advantage of some confusion among the Germans in the course of the third night, they somehow made their way through their encircling foes and escaped, carrying their wounded comrades with them. This is merely one instance among many similar daring deeds.

Men belonging to a dismounted French cavalry corps, acting as infantry, fought a rearguard action day after day against immense odds. The troopers declare that the enemy came forward in such deep waves that it was only necessary to fire point blank to hit with certainty. These cavalrymen fired into the enemy so rapidly that the Germans fell in swaths, yet still others came on, until the French defenders were compelled to cease firing, because both rifles and machine guns were red hot.

The advance of the Germans was similar in character everywhere, wave succeeding wave, only to be shot down. It was something like a relay race—when the first German division was exhausted another immediately took its place. In some cases a single division of the Allies, while retiring, was attacked successively by six German divisions.

The Allies stood the test most courageously, but such a series of shocks from fresh troops was bound to tell on tired men, and eventually they were forced to give way. But they did so still fighting.

It is shown that one Bavarian division lost 50 per cent. of its strength. It was clearly apparent that the German high command relied on this method of sacrifice to break through. The French Staff derives considerable satisfaction from the fact that many German divisions were thus put out of the battle line, at least for the period required for their reconstitution, and in this way a great part of the German reserve was used up, while the Allies merely called upon their immediate reserves.

Further powerful attacks are expected, but it is difficult to foresee at the moment where these will take place. It may be said, however, that the situation is fully in hand, and the heaviest kind of fighting may be looked for.

KAISER'S SON IN CIVIL POST.

Training for Lithuania or Courland Rule, It Is Believed.

LONDON, March 27. — Emperor William has appointed his fourth son, Prince August Wilhelm, Prefect at Potsdam to learn civil administration, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.

It is believed that this is a preliminary step to the Prince's appointment to a viceregal post in Lithuania or Courland.

BERLIN PRESS TELLS LITTLE OF FIGHTING

Lithuania Divides Interest with the Events on the Western Front.

HOPES OF VICTORY HIGH

Greater Peace Demands Suggested —Heroism of British Troops Is Praised.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—It is really astonishing how little news appears in the German papers which have come to hand up to this afternoon regarding the struggle on the western front. After a perusal of the bulk of the papers, one would scarcely think that the world's greatest military struggle was being fought out. Apart from official communiques and semi-official paraphrases of them, there is extraordinarily little news that is interesting.

Die Post, of Sunday, for instance, gives the most prominence to two articles on Lithuania, while in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, which in a big heading rushes to the conclusion that "The Great Battle in the West Is Won," Count zu Reventlow writes on some points in the Rumanian situation.

The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung of yesterday afternoon gives the place of honor to an article on "New Lithuania," and its most interesting item of news regarding the great offensive is that on Monday the Prussian school children had a holiday.

Even the leader writers of the great Berlin newspapers were mostly engaged yesterday in commenting on the Lichnowsky affair. The German war correspondents' dispatches continue to be quite uninteresting on the whole.

Throngs Enjoy Berlin Holiday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 27.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that while flags were flying over housetops in Berlin on Monday in celebration of what was designated as the victory in the first part of the operations on the western front the streets were thronged with immense masses of people making a holiday in fine sunny weather as newspaper vendors announced the latest successes.

The press continues to reiterate the German successes in triumphant language, although the Cologne Gazette warns the people that the territorial gain signifies little. The Cologne Volkszeitung speaks of thirty English and two French divisions and a few American detachments as taking part. The paper warns against the circulation of wild rumors.

"None should forget," it says, "that we are fighting our most tenacious and strongest opponent, whose 300 years of world supremacy is menaced."

Praise for British Valor.

The papers are unanimous in paying tribute to the great valor of the British troops. There is little reference to American troops, although the Cologne Gazette says that "the colossal battle grows in which the Kaiser leads the German people against the English, French, and Americans."

The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks that it is forbidden even to hint at the aims of German strategy, and that in spite of definite plans for the campaign the strategy is elastic. It asserts that victory often depends on the ability of a General to change his plans at a given opportunity and to act independently of his original program.

Up to the present time the press, although triumphant, has failed to mention Paris or Calais as the goal. The first news of the advance was announced in all the theatres and restaurants in Berlin.

Commenting on threats in America to boycott German goods, the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the first inclination is to take the proposal in the American Senate as a joke, but it should not be overlooked, the paper says, that Senator Owen is one of the most respected members of the Democratic Party, although he has been unfortunate in the time chosen for this utterance in view of the events on the western front.

Stiffer Peace Terms Talked Of.

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—The German newspapers are already counting the German gains.

"It is self-evident," says the Cologne Volkszeitung, "that after what is now happening we can no longer conclude peace on the terms which we were ready to accept a week ago. The enemy must be brought to a submissive spirit and forced to grant everything we need in the future, especially in colonies and raw materials."

The Vorwärts of Berlin says that the German people greet the news from the western front with joy, merely because it justifies the hope that the events there will bring peace nearer. The newspaper protests against language used by the Pan German organ, the Deutsche Zeitung, which said:

"Down with the Philistines who talk about conciliation! Down with the worship of the peace god! The cry of vengence and our truly German hatred of England is ringing with renewed force throughout the Empire. Down with England!"

Vorwärts remarks:

"This is the talk of a crazy fireside warrior, and not of the German people. The latter consider the advance in the west as an advance toward peace. The only way to keep alive the will to war on the part of the Entente nations is to attempt to impose humaliating terms on them. We believe in the old proverb: 'Let us build golden bridges.'"

Tax Returns

All excess profits and income tax returns must be in the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenue before April first. The Collector for this district has assigned a representative to the Citizens National Bank who will be here daily during banking hours until that time to aid our depositors and friends in making up their returns.

All interviews with this representative will be strictly confidential.

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AMERICAN TROOPS "GIVING SUPPORT"

They Are Helping "at Various Points," French Commentator Reports.

PARIS, March 27.—A French military commentator, writing in reference to the situation today, says concerning the Americans:

"At various points on the front our allies are bringing to the British their valiant support."

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—The part reported to have been played by American troops in the attempted relief of the British flank near La Fere is referred to briefly by most of the German war correspondents, but so far no mention has been made of the presence of Americans among the prisoners.

Wilhelm Höle rof the Berlin Tageblatt says that the Americans now have an opportunity to find out what war really means. The Deutsche Tageszeitung asserts that the fact that the Americans got "a severe lesson" is "especially gratifying to us."

Another correspondent says that the undoubted bravery of the Americans proved no match for the furor Teutonicus.

Referring to American troops taking part in counterattacks near La Fere, the military correspondent of Vorwärts says:

"After the first surprise the enemy pressure along the entire front naturally is growing stronger. Threatening catastrophe compels the enemy to reckless action. South of the 'breakthrough' front he, therefore, is collecting strong reserves intended for a flank assault on our attacking army.

"Attacks of combined allied forces yesterday against the pivot of the German attacking front near La Fere were particularly heavy. These counterattacks did not find us unprepared. It testifies to the superior foresight of the German command that these attacks, in which American troops certainly participated only symbolically, were not only beaten off, but were thrown back on the Oise Canal by an energetic blow."

Nothing to Report, Says Pershing.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—General Pershing cabled to the War Department early today that he had "nothing to report," so far as the American troops were concerned in the progress of the battle on the western front.

It was said at the department that the dispatch received from General Bliss in Paris last night, which was supposed to contain some information on the battle, was concerned entirely with the routine of the American participants in the Inter-allied War Council.

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED.

Bloch von Blottnitz, Division Commander, Fell March 23.

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—German newspapers announce that General Paul Bloch von Blottnitz, an infantry division commander in the German Army, was killed at the front on March 23.

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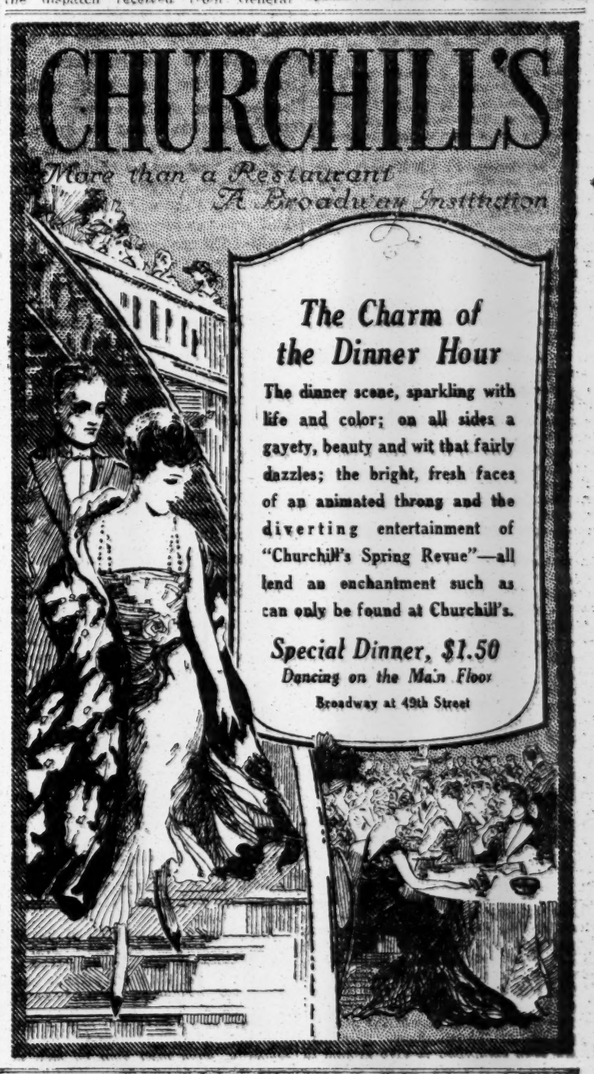

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WASHINGTON GRAVE OVER NEWS OF DRIVE

Deep Concern Shown There Despite Confidence Expressed by Military Leaders.

NEED OF SPEED HERE FELT

Belief That America Should Rush Draft and Accelerate Movement Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Military circles in Washington maintain strong confidence that the great German offensive will fail, and that the British and French will be able very soon to demonstrate their ability to counter-attack in an effective manner and spoil the plans of Hindenburg and Ludendorff for a decisive victory.

The War Department shares this confidence, and it is strengthened by the views held by General McLachlan, the British Military Attaché, who participated in previous campaigns along both banks of the Somme between Amiens and Bray, as well as by other members of the British and French High Military Missions to this country.

General McLachlan, in conversation late today, after reading the day's latest reports, said he thought the situation was better than it was three days ago, and that the force of the German drive was weakening. Gains have been made, but they are not so great as on previous days, and General McLachlan asserted that the British and French lines stood intact.

German Loss Put At 600,000.

It was learned at the British Military Attaché's office this afternoon that the total casualties suffered by the British during the seven days of fighting did not exceed 100,000 men in losses of all sorts —killed, wounded and missing. The statement was also made that probably not more than 250,000 men in the German forces participating in the battle were now effective fighting men, that the Germans were believed to have lost nearly 600,000 men in killed, wounded and missing, and that half of the remainder were probably approaching the point of early exhaustion.

The British have been bringing up very strong reinforcements, but information reaching British military sources is to the effect that none of their strategic reserves have been thrown in the battle, and that they probably will not be utilized until General Haig is satisfied that the German reserve forces have been exhausted. British officers here were pleased today when they learned that the British had undertaken counter-attacks north and south of the Somme that had resulted in the recapture of Morlancourt, Chipilly, and Provart, but they had not been officially advised of the beginning of these counter-attacks.

General March said late this afternoon that the War Department had received cable advices that the German War Office claimed the capture of 963 allied guns in the week of fighting. The text of General Pershing's late afternoon message, which came in confidential cipher, was not given out. General March authorized the statement that the message, which summarized the battle up to 9:30 o'clock last night, said that the Germans had made some progress north of the Somme at Heubuterne and that fighting was taking place east and southeast of Albert.

General Pershing reported that at 9:30 o'clock last night the battle line took in Fenchy, Boyelles, Heubuterne, Albert, Chapilly, Brave-sur-Somme, Avre, and Noyon.

General March was at the War Department until 11 o'clock tonight, but when he left the department said there was no announcement to make.

Deep Concern Felt.

Despite the confidence that exists among military leaders here, there is no discounting the fact that in political and civilian circles there is deep concern over the situation, and that Washington will breathe easier only when the predictions made by army men are realized. The Germans have regained most of the line they lost when they fell back from the Somme line of 1916 on the fifty-mile front between the Oise and the Scarpe, and this large stretch of territory is from twenty to twenty-five miles wide along approximately forty miles of the front, although the penetration of the Germans has been less along the northernmost and southernmost edges of the section involved in the drive.

General McLachlan and other military men insist that so far the Germans have failed of their objective, and that while territory has been regained measuring many miles its gain has been more than counterbalanced by the enormous loss of men and what is regarded as the failure of the drive.

There are many men in Washington—among army officers as well as legislators—who feel that the American Government should concentrate every ounce of energy upon building up the largest possible military force for use in the war, and that men should be sent to France as soon as possible in greater numbers than at present.

General Leonard Wood, who has just returned from France, where he had fullest opportunity for ascertaining not only the American Army view but the opinions of British and French officers of high command, told the Senate Military Committee in his testimony several days ago this country should bend all its energies toward raising an army of 5,000,000 men, and that we should try to have 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 men in France by the end of 1919.

Inquiries were made in a responsible quarter at the War Department tonight as to whether any preparations were under way in Washington for hastening the dispatch to France of troops now in camps and cantonments. The reply was authorized that preparations were being made now for sending men in considerable numbers from the camps and cantonments to France. Further than this no statement could be obtained, and it was asserted that the War Department did not care to go into details regarding the actual movement of troops. It is believed that troops will go forward as rapidly as transports are available for handling them.

Effort was also made tonight to ascertain whether steps were being taken for hastening the next draft. It was definitely learned that no orders had yet been given to General Crowder to that end, beyond the plans that have been made for calling approximately 800,000 men in the next draft, and calling them week by week.

President Wilson today held his second weekly conference at the White House with the members of his own War Council, which includes Secretary McAdoo, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Secretary Daniels, Chairman McCormick of the War Trade Board, and Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board. While no details of what happened at the conference were obtained, it was learned that most of its attention was focused on shipping problems.

BRITISH WOUNDED FULL OF CONFIDENCE

German Prisoners Overwhelmed by the Ordeal to Which They Have Been Subjected.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 27, (Associated Press.) —The faith of the British in their ability to cope with the hard-hitting Germans has never flagged from the start, and the troops coming back from the fierce battles of the last few days, in which they fought as they probably never had been called upon to fight before, are filled with confidence.

One reassuring sign is that the enemy is beginning to use his old troops in continuing the assault. German prisoners say that never before had they seen such fighting as they experienced since last Thursday. They battled like demons, and like flies they are coming into the prison camps, hungry and sullen and asserting that they are sick of the whole business.

There has been practically no change in the British line since yesterday. The most sensational rumors are continually coming back from the direction of Albert, most of them to the effect that the Germans were well on the way to Amiens, but the Germans were still under the gunfire of the British artillerymen and machine gunners this morning.

The British army continues to exact a great toll of life from the enemy. Last night the entire area of the Somme battlefield, over which the German troops have spread themselves, was subjected to a terrible bombardment, which lasted until daylight. The gunfire along the front for the last week has been appalling, and the zone is shrouded with a towering grayish haze from burning explosives.

During the night the enemy tried to advance on Colincamps, northwest of Albert, but was thrown back. Similar attempts against the neighboring village of Auchonvillers met a like fate, and the British captured prisoners there. The Germans were in force in that sector, Bavarians being included among the troops.

Another attack was delivered at Ablainzevelle, but was flung back. These mark the principal events along the British front. A renewal of the offensive is expected as soon as the Germans have had time to prepare themselves.

Touching scenes are witnessed among the civilian population in the areas affected by the German offensive. For days these civilians have been coming back from their homes, following one another dumbly, like sheep, toward havens of safety. There has been no stampede and little confusion, for they hace been brought out under the guidance of the British military authorities. Many of them would probably have stayed by their own fires in preference to daring adventures in the outside world if the ever-watchful eye of the British command had not forced them for their own good to move into other zones.

Fresh enemy forces were flung into the southern phase of the offensive late yesterday. These reintorcements, with other picked troops, included the famous Prussian Guards.

The Germans have now reclaimed virtually all the territory they held at the beginning of the battle of the Somme in 1916. At some places they have not retaken all the old ground, but at other points they have overstepped it somewhat.

From the average of casualties in the various German units, as given by prisoners, one arrives at the conclusion that the German Emperor has lost 50 per cent. of the men engaged since he gave the signal for the advance.

The official British statement of Tuesday said that it had been established that more than seventy German divisions had been engaged in the battle. The usual estimate of the present strength of a German division is 12,000 men, so that a loss of 50 per cent. would mean casualties in excess of 400,000 for the Germans in less than a week of fighting.

LONDON OPTIMISM GROWS.

Increased by News of German Repulses on the Somme.

LONDON, March 27.—Tonight's news from the battle front confirms the hopeful impression formed early in the day that the British now appear to be on a line they are able to hold firmly—at least on the Somme and the Ancre Rivers.

Further south, in the Roye-Noyon region, the situation is less well defined, but it is stated that both the French and British are bringing up reserves there. The correspondents also are showing greater confidence that the enemy will be held on this terrain.

The German official communication of tonight was significantly brief and reserved. It reported the crossing of the Ancre, but only referred to Tuesday's events, while the British War Office statement show that the Germans who had crossed that stream were thrown back today in counterattacks.

The news from the Somme front is distinctly encouraging, the British having recaptured Morlancourt and Chipilly and advanced to Proyart.

The infantry fighting along the major portion of the British front in the new battle zone showed a marked slowing down this morning, indicating that the first phase of the German offensive here had been finished. From the southern sector, however, came word that the Germans were still pressing the attack with great fury against the unwavering defense.

The enemy has paused in the northern sector, probably to reorganize and bring forward much needed artillery before beginning the second round against the stiffening opposition of the British.

Hard local battles were still in progress, but the first fury of the German onslaught had spent itself. Several attacks which the Germans essayed were smashed, and at Sailly-le-Sec, where the Germans last night gained a footing, the British this morning delivered a smashing counterattack, which pushed the invaders back.

The spirit of optimism was higher along the front today.

WHEN IRISH AIDED CANADIANS.

Infantry Succored Artillerymen, Hemmed in on Each Side.

OTTAWA, March 27.—A message from the Canadian observer at the front in France, given out tonight, quotes a Canadian officer of horse artillery as saying:

"Sometimes before they limbered up to take a new position they were firing point-blank on the Germans, mowing lanes in each succeeding wave. Sometimes the attackers would divide and sweep by us, and we would find we were actually in front of our own infantry; but not for long did that sheer weight of human flesh stay in our rear.

"Fighting, sometimes outnumbered by ten to one, some Irish troops around us with bayonets and bombs came flinging back into the fray until the infantry line was again securely in front of us. These men were wonderful and never for a minute looked as if they could be beaten."

Only two of the Canadian batteries were lost or destroyed, it is stated. At one time some Hun cavalry were behind them, but the teams with the undamaged guns drove crashing through the small troop that tried to stop them. All the guns that fell into the enemy's hands were blown up before the crews left them.

No Order to Evacuate Compiegne.

PARIS, March 27.—Reports current here that the inhabitants of Compiègne, between Paris and the battlefront, were being removed is denied by the Petit Journal. A large number of persons, it says, are leaving the town voluntarily to avoid violent bombardments by enemy airplanes, but no order to evacuate has been given.

Thirty Names in Pershing's Casualty List; Aviation Cadet Among the Killed in Action

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The casualty list reported by General Pershing today contained the names of thirty men, and made the total casualties of the overseas forces 2,178. Nine were reported killed in action and sixteen wounded. No commissioned officers appeared in today's list, but an aviation cadet was killed in action.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported March 27.	Total.
Killed in action	168	9	177
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	157	1	158
Died of disease	737	4	741
Died, other causes	2	0	2
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Suicide	11	0	11
Unknown causes	15	0	15
Died of wounds	41	0	41
Executed	1	0	1
Civilians	7	0	7
Gassed	6	0	6
Total deaths	1,383	14	1,397
Wounded	706	16	722
Captured	22	0	22
Missing	37	0	37
Grand total	2,148	30	2,178

CASUALTIES REPORTED MARCH 27.

The casualties reported today are:

Killed in Action—9.

NATHAN, THOMAS C., cadet.
ALLEN, JOHN E., private.
BOERSTLER, HARRY E., private.
COHEE, WALTER T., private.
CRIST, GARRY, private.
HENDERSON, ARCHIE, private.
JONES, CLARENCE M., private.
KOOPMAN, JESSE L., private.
MILLER, ALEK, private.

Died of Accident—1.

MASSIE, HUNTER, Sergeant.

Died of Disease—4.

BOUCHET, PAUL, cook; poisoning.
CROSS, ROBERT S., private; scarlet fever.
LEMKE, JOHN W., private; diptthteria.
OLDFIELD, GEORGE W., private; mastoiditis.

Wounded Severely—2.

MONTGOMERY, DEWAIN E., private.
OSTRANDER, GEORGE E., private.

Wounded Slightly—14.

TWITCHELL, EDWARD C., Corporal.
PECK, WILLIAM C., private, first class.
BURGMAN, MARIENUS W., private.
CHARLAND, LEE A., private.
COSTELLO, RUDOLPH J., private.
ENGELKE, PERCY T., JR., private.
GINSBERG, JACOB, private.
GRABILL, EDWARD F., private.
KLETZING, JOHN, private.
PERRY, JOHN D., private.
RING, WILLIAM, private.
TESTA, TONY, private.
TOLLIN, ELON W., private.
VAN DER PLOEG, WILLIAM, private.

The Adjutant General announced today that the name of Tony Wisniski, private, appearing in the casualty list issued yesterday, should read Tony Wisnski.

ENEMY VERY ACTIVE ON AMERICAN FRONT

Our Artillery Spoils an Apparent Plan to Attack Northwest of Toul.

PATROL CATCHES OFFICER

German Cavalry Seen for the First Time—New Enemy Balloons Up.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 27, (Associated Press.) —What promised to be a German attack on the American lines northwest of Toul this morning was broken up by American artillery fire.

The enemy heavily bombarded certain positions of the American lines and then sent a sweeping barrage across No Man's Land. Trench motars, firing from the west of Richecourt, started a box barrage, and from the enemy machine guns came a rain of bullets.

The American infantry emerged from their underground covers at the proper moment and advanced to meet the expected assault. Meanwhile, the American artillery had started a counter-barrage against the German side of No Man's Land and apparently this was effective, for although the Americans waited no Germans appeared.

Enemy artillery fire has been heavy, and some shots were well placed. The American gunners gave the enemy batteries a severe drenching with gas shells.

There has been extraordinary activity behind the enemy line and in his front trenches. The Germans have moved their batteries suddenly and changed the direction of fire and the artillery firing has increased.

The American guns in the past two nights have given most of their attention to the German positions where there was reason to believe that troops were being relieved. Probably much damage was done and the enemy artillery fire has been of a retaliatory nature.

American patrols entered the German lines last night at two points—near Richecourt and near Paniéres. One patrol picked up an officer who had been left behind on the previous night in front of the German positions, where he remained all day yesterday, obtaining information.

American 37-millimetre guns have broken up an enemy observation post by direct hits, demolished machine gun emplacements and deluged enemy dugouts.

Two new observation balloons have appeared behind the German lines. One is on the right of Beney, and the other is near Woenville.

German cavalry has been seen for the first time, having passed along the road from Bouillonville to Pannes. The enemy artillery is now firing from positions at La Maitresse, Ponce Wood and southeast of Essey.

This morning an enemy balloon near Montsec fell to the ground. About the same time two airplanes, one carrying an American observer at the machine gun, chased off a German airplane, while anti-aircraft guns sent the other scurrying back to his own lines.

NEW YORK MEN WOUNDED.

Majors Lawrence and Moynahan Were in the Old 69th.

Major George J. Lawrence and Major Timothy J. Moynahan, who were reported slightly wounded on General Pershing's casualty list published yesterday, are both members of the old 69th Regiment, now the 165th Infantry, of the national army.

Major Lawrence is the Surgeon-Major of the 165th. It was said yesterday at the home of his father, Dr. E. P. Lawrence of 147 Amity street, Flushing, L. I., that the Major, who is 38 years old, had been a member of the New York National Guard since he finished his medical training at the University of Pennsylvania. At the university he was a member of the football, basketball, and hockey teams. He served for ten years as a Lieutenant in the 10th New York Infantry and was transferred to the 12th with the rank of Captain and sent to the Mexican border, where he was in charge of a base hospital from August, 1916, to March, 1917. On his return he was promoted to Major and transferred to the 69th Regiment.

Two brothers of Major Lawrence are also officers in the United States Expeditionary Forces, Lieutenant Austin Lawrence, Dental Surgeon of the 165th Infantry, and Lieutenant Andrew W. Lawrence, Signal Corps. The Major is married and has seven children.

Major Moynahan, who is commander of the Third Battalion of the 165th Infantry, was formerly a military instructor at the De La Salle Academy and the Classon Point Military Academy, it was said at the home of his brother, Patrick J. Moynahan of 249 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He is about 45 years old. During the Spanish-American War he served in the old 8th Regiment, now the 8th Coast Artillery, and he was later transferred to the old 69th Regiment and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Two years ago he became Major and he is now the senior Major of the regiment. Major Moynahan was a member of the New York Athletic Club, and was for many years a champion hurdler.

Lieutenant George F. Patton, who was reported in yesterday's casualty list among the slightly wounded, was a member of the Medical Corps. Before going to France he practiced medicine at 2,083 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. He enlisted in July, 1917. He was educated at St. Anna's Academy and Fordham University and received his medical degree in 1911 at the University of Maryland. He married Miss Norah Dobbins shortly before his departure for the front. His mother died in January. Lieutenant Patton is 31 years old.

MARCHED FOR SIX NIGHTS.

German Troops Detrained for Attack Behind Belgian Frontier.

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—German troops going forward to the attack on the British front in France detrained far behind the lines, even behind the Belgian frontier, according to the correspondent at the front of the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung. These forces marched for six consecutive nights, no columns showing themselves on the roads in the daytime.

Writing on the offensive in the Cologne Gazette, George Wegener says:

"The days of 1914 seem to have returned. The impression is as if the era of the migration of peoples had been revived. Streams of men, animals, wagons, and war munitions of all kinds rolled forward. From a high viewpoint one sees them winding like endless giant snakes over the valleys and the hills. When one is among it all one is thrilled with the greatest admiration for the perfect calm and order."

SHELLS "LIKE A HAILSTORM."

Brtish Ordeal Thus Described by One of Returning Wounded.

LONDON, March 27.—Four trainloads of wounded officers and men from the battle front in France reached London last night. As they were being transferred to ambulances crowds cheered and threw flowers. The wounded responded smilingly to these greetings.

"What was it like?" was asked of one wounded man.

"Oh, Fritz just rained shells on us like a hailstorm," was the reply.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF BATTLE.

Soviets Consider It Direct Outcome of Brest-Litovsk Treaty.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, March 24.—Soviet circles here consider that the battle on the British front is the direct consequence of Germany's attempt to take too much from Russia.

"Germany," they say, "failed by concessions to the Allies to obtain sanction for the Brest-Litovsk peace. She was faced with the alternative of an immediate general victory or prolonged war."

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Metric Fibre Silk Shirts in quiet and bolder twin-tint blendings—really exceptional for wear and wash—$5.

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PREMIER SENDS MESSAGE BY READING

Continued from Page One.

plause.) In particular, what has held our people together is the dogged determination, the grim tenacity of our people. When speaking of it I will, if I may, read to you a message which I have received by cable today from Mr. Lloyd George, our Prime Minister, to me, with the intention that I should read it to you and through you to Americans. (Applause.) He says:

At the Crisis of the War.

"'We are at the crisis of the war. Attacked by an immense superiority of German troops, our army has been forced to retire. The retirement has been carried out methodically before the pressure of a steady succession of fresh German reserves, which are suffering enormous losses. The situation is being faced with splendid courage and resolution. The dogged pluck of our troops has for the moment checked the ceaseless onrush of the enemy, and the French have now joined in the struggle. But this battle, the greatest and most momentuous on the history of the world, is only just beginning. Throughout it French and British are buoyed up with the knowledge that the great Republic to the West will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and its ships to Europe. In war, time is vital. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time. [Applause.]

"'Mr. President, possibly it is difficult for you and the members of this club, and, indeed, the American people—with all your sympathy and with all your sensitiveness—to understand exactly the feelings of us who have been in this war so long; who have lost so many; who have all suffered in the samé way, and who are all anxious at the present moment as to the lives of those who are doing battle on the front at this moment. It is difficult indeed to picture to yourselves what all this means to us; but you are about to learn it. You have your troops now in France, you are sending constantly more and more troops, you are taking your part in the line. You are preparing now for any onslaught which may be made upon you. You will have to go through the same kind of suffering which we have had to endure. You will not shrink from it, as we have not shrunk from it; you will not flinch from sacrifice, as we have not flinched from it. You will do your duty —I believe in my innermost heart—as we have tried to do ours. (Applause.)

"'These are the days of realities. They are the days of grim earnestness. They are the moments when men realize that life is something real, and that there can be no play. They are moments when we are becoming impressed more and more that ideals are worth striving for, that they are worth sacrifices, that lives must be cheerfully spent if they end in the realization of those great ideals which tend to make humanity noble. (Applause.)

"'We, Mr. President, and you, if I may say so, when we consider the present situation, must be careful, nevertheless, that we do not overestimate the effect of withdrawals. In considering whether or not the enemy is successful, we must, first of all, have clearly in our minds what his aim is. That is, as you know so very well, to break through our lines, and consequently to crush all resistance. Nothing else is of real moment. If there is no breaking through, if the line is not broken, if the line still holds, then there is nothing vital that has been gained by the attack. (Applause.)

"'And, indeed, what is of the utmost importance is that we should never forget to count the cost to the enemy of any success which he may have had. I notice that General von Hindenburg has said that the first act is ended. There have been bell ringings, flag wavings, and decorations in Berlin. But those who are experienced in the theatre from which the simile is drawn would tell you that it is unwise to exchange congratulations until the curtain is rung down upon the last act. (Applause.)

"'It is not the first success that matters so much; what will matter is the end. Your President has said in the message which was transmitted to him by Field Marshal Haig that he was confident, and I believe he spoke for the American people, in the ultimate victory.

"'It is that ultimate victory which will be the final act, and it is then that will be the proper moment for the exchange of these congratulations. [Applause.] We are now being assisted, as appears from the Prime Minister's cablegram, by the French. We are fighting together again; once more we are withstanding the shock of the hordes of Germans driven across to our lines, as comrades—indeed, as brothers. For all their heroic and valorous deeds no one can speak in sufficiently high terms. [Applause.] I will not attempt to measure, because I do not believe it possible, the difference in valor between the British and the French who are fighting together. They are aiding each other as men of valor, and there is an Eastern proverb which says that a man of valor is the help of God.

"'And now, Mr. President, as this fight continues, let me remind you that there is that in the British people which you know so well, having, if I may be permitted for once to remind you, had common ancestors of British stock—that when once they had made up their minds, when once they had set their will and purpose, that they will hold on to the end, that they will never give way, and that in this particular instance there is the added force, the strength of which it is difficult for man to gauge—that is, that they know that their cause is just. [Great applause.]

All Now Soldiers.

"'Our men are like yours, in the main not trained soldiers—men who were civilians, just as yours were, only a little while ago and who did not think that they would ever be called upon to don a military uniform. All sections of the community joined with us originally in volunteering their services, for it was only at a late stage that we had to have recourse to conscription. All sections of the community are now soldiers doing their share, and it is indeed one of the marvels of the day at which I never cease myself to wonder, that there should be so many men who do deeds which at one time were thought to be associated with the few, but which, nevertheless, are the proud heritage, I believe, of our common stock—deeds which are the result of an inborn valor and of a fixed determination which knows not the meaning of giving in.

"'Mr. President, I think now of the efforts that will be required before this struggle is ended. Do let us remember, as we have tried to remember it in my country, that it is not only courage and enthusiasm for the war that are required, ie is the effort of every single man and woman in the country. Everything that human ingenuity can bring to bear in this struggle must be accomplished. All the resources which can be organized and mustered for the common purpose must be brought together and must be used. All that men can do must be done. That is the lesson which we have learned. It is the lesson we are trying to teach our people. It is the lesson, I believe, which must be learned everywhere where there is war, for, Mr. President, this war is a war in which it is idle to speak of nations being involved—it is a war in which the very sacred principles upon which humanity is based are at stake. [Applause.]

"'It is incalculable what the result would be if, indeed, we were to fail. We cannot fail, because if we did humanity would stagger and be crushed. [Applause.] But I do not for one moment contemplate a possible failure. I see before me as you, my countrymen and our Allies, the assistance which is being given, and will continue in ever-increasing magnitude to be afforded us by this great republic. Why, at this moment when I think of what I have seen and what I have heard and what I have read during the few days in which this great struggle has been continuing, in which this great momentous battle has been waged, I am encouraged; and I have not hesitated to tell my people how encouraged I am by all that I have witnessed here.

"'I will venture to read to you some words which I read yesterday in an editorial in one of your leading newspapers. It was in these words: "Today we are following the fortunes of Haig's troops as if they were our own. And they are our own. Every man of them is fighting our cause. Every man of them has died for our liberties.' [Applause.]

"'And it is that spirit, which I notice with so much gratification, that I have ventured to send home to my own people.

Better Times Near.

"'It is very largely the welcome which you are good enough to give me, the real satisfaction which I believe you feel in my being here, that has tempted me to speak to you as I have done tonigh', I have not attempted in any way to minimize the events that have happened. I believe it is right that we should recognize their importance, and that we should understand them, and, while not exaggerated, that we should realize their full effect; but at the same time that we should not be dismayed. Today and this evening, Mr. President, the news we have received is an encouragement and shows us something of what is to happen next. [Applause.]

"'I speak for my country when I say to you in conclusion that we have no fear, we have no doubt, we are not shaken in our faith, we are as resolute as ever, we are determined that, come what may, we will fight on as we are fighting for liberty—that which is dearer even than life itself. [Great applause.]

"'Together, Mr. President, you in America and we of Great Britain and the Allies can do so much, now that we are together, that no human being, however great his foresight, can, in my judgment, measure it. I have stood from the first moment, staggered at the immensity of the problem when striving to picture to myself what you and we together can accomplish—you with your ideals, with your great traditions of liberty, with your battles ever for liberty and for liberty alone—we with our traditions, with our past history, with our clarified visions, with our ideals, the same as yours. We can now walk with you in the path which all humans with great ideals would wish to tread."

Pledge by Whitman.

Governor Whitman, called upon first to reply to Lord Reading, declared all present must be better men and better Americans for having listened to "this great speech of this great representative of a great country." He paid a warm tribute to Great Britain and particularly to her navy, which, he said, had kept America safe thus far.

"Privileged as I am," said the Governor, "to speak for this great State, with its population of 11,000,000, I want to say, as our toastmaster has said, that when the Federal Government asked us for 122,000 men, which was our quota among the States, we gave 164,000 men. Like all of the other States of this great country of ours, we could not keep them back. We will give the Federal Government 164,000 more, and still another 164,000, and if necessary we will give a third 164,000, and then we have not given proportionately as many men to the cause as England herself.

Charles E. Hughes, who fololwed the Governor, said:

"We extend a hearty welcome, but we are not here simply to voice a welcome—we are here to plight our faith. It is a time of anxiety which we cannot ignore, but it is a time not of that foreboding which palsies effort; a time of solicitude, but a time of inflexible determination, and every yard that the forces of Germany advance means that the end cannot be regarded as in the slightest degree uncertain, for with every foot of advance the determination of America becomes stronger that there shall never be defeat for the sacred cause now committed to our keeping.

"To my mind the most significant thing about the great offensive that the Germans have launched is the fact that they thought it necessary to launch it. It is quite evident that the slow attrition of continued struggle in the manner in which it was being waged could not be viewed with complacency by the high command in Germany. The fact that it was necessary to resort to this unparalleled sacrifice of life is eloquent of conditions which made it necessary for this great gamble, with a sure loss on the part of the gambler."

First Duty to Kill Germans.

Mr. Harvey said, in part:

"We have acted, or have failed to act, too long upon the fallacious notion that our belated entrance signalized an early ending of the war. Let us then provide at once for an army not of one million nor of two millions, but of five millions, as a minimum, and, so far as lies within our power, in due time of ten millions of men, and let us pay no further heed to either the terms or the time of peace. Let us make no more futile attempts to differentiate between Huns who command and Huns who murder. Let us put aside every compassionate thought and crush under heel every kindly sentiment. Let our one and only motto be: Kill Germans; kill them in the greatest numbers possible and by every conceivable honorable means, not as fellow-beings, but as mad dogs who must be made to realize that they who take the sword must perish by the sword. It is the only way."

"There ought to be no Federal election this Fall. It is not necessary that there should be one. The matter is one wholly of arrangement and can easily be effected by the leaders of the two great parties if they will but face the situation in a generously patriotic spirit. It might not be feasible or proper to attempt to deprive the sovereign States of their prerogative, in the election of Senators, although even this could be done without possibly affecting the result with respect to many, but there is no practical or legal reason why the present membership of the House of Representatives could not or should not be continued as it now stands.

"Certain members should be beaten, but their number is few, their names are known, and they are recognized through their acts of infidelity to the country which they dishonor. Against these the two great parties should unite and consign them to the oblivion and disgrace from which they never should have emerged.

"True, we must observe the form of an election, but there should be but one issue—loyalty to country, to civilization, and to God. The plan is wholly practicable. It is inconceivable that the President would not welcome it."

Mr. Harvey closed with a plea for closer unity between the American people and the Allies and a tribute to Lord Reading as a lawyer and a diplomat.

At the close of Mr. Harvey's speech, Lord Reading in response to an invitation from Mr. Lawrence to say good night, said:

"I am grateful for the opportunity of thanking you in all earnestness and sincerity for this evening, for the beautiful and eloquent speeches which have been delivered by your countrymen, for the gracious and graceful things which have been said about my country, for the observations which have been so kindly in their reference to myself.

"I shall leave here this evening full of the message of confidence, hope, and indeed, implicit faith in the result of the contest which is now proceeding. I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting it to my countrymen, so that they may know what happened at a meeting of a club in New York, when throughout the evening I have indeed felt in my innermost heart that you and we were bound together in a common cause for which we deem it right to fight and, if necessary, to die. I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

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ACCUSES WILSON OF PARTISANSHIP

Davies Letter and Other Instances Cited by Smoot in Bitter Senate Debate.

WILLIAMS ATTACKS LENROOT

Calls His Americanism "Lukewarm"—Republicans Defend Wisconsin Candidate.

"PEOPLE BEING DELUDED"

Vital War Facts Withheld from Them by Administration, Senator Jones Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The war debate was resumed in the Senate today. Democratic and Republican Senators, in angry mood, hurled charges of partisanship at one another. The climax came when Senator Smoot, Republican of Utah, accused President Wilson of playing partisan politics in wartime.

The Utah Senator, enraged over attacks made upon the Republicans by Democratic Senators, declared that the President "makes no pretense of being anything but partisan." With the Executive, he said, "loyalty begins and ends with the Democratic Party."

Senator Smoot criticised the President for having, as he alleged, injected partisanship into the Wisconsin election for United States Senator. The Executive's recent letter, in which he urged the election of Joseph E. Davies, the Democratic candidate, showed, Senator Smoot said, that the President "was willing to use the prestige of his high office for partisan purposes in time of war."

The President distrusts the Republican Party, Senator Smoot said, and makes no secret of his ambition to put "as many Democrats in office while this war is on as he can." He accused the Administration of "extravagant and wicked waste of money and of grave blunders" in the conduct of the war.

Senator Smoot's attack upon the President was precipitated by criticism of the Republicans by John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. Senator Williams challenged the loyalty of Representative Lenroot, the Republican candidate for Senator in Wisconsin. The Mississippian characterized Mr. Lenroot's Americanism as "lukewarm." He went back to the early days of the war in Europe, when, he said, Mr. Lenroot voted against the arming of merchant vessels and in favor of an embargo on the shipment of food supplies to the Allies.

Senator Williams Aroused.

When Senator Williams was accused by Senator Smoot with having injected partisanship into the debate, the Mississippian flashed back:

"I'm not disloyal. I am not partisan in this war. Partisanship comes from the other side of the chamber. I would vote against any Democrat in Mississippi if the Republican in the race was the more loyal man. And that comes from a Bourbon Democrat."

Senator Gallinger, leader of the Republican forces, rushed into the fray to rebuke Senator Williams for imputing partisanship to the Republicans.

"We are loyally supporting the Administration in this war," insisted Senator Gallinger. "We feel that the people must know what is going on, and to tell them, far from being disloyal, is a patriotic duty. And we are not going to shrink from it."

Before the uproar brought on by Senator Williams the Senate had listened to an arraignment of the Administration by Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, who charged that the Administration had "miserably failed" to get America in anything like a condition of preparedness for her entry into the world conflict. Senator Jones deplored the insinuation that Senators who frankly told the truth as to America's part in the war could be stigmatized as disloyal.

The Washington Senator found fault with the President for, as he alleged, having failed to take Congress into his confidence. He accused the Administration of withholding the real facts as to the war crisis from the people. Misleading statements were given out as to war equipment, he said, the fact being that America was in no shape to maintain her own in the conflict. He challenged the statement of Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, in his New York speech last night, that America's shipbuilding program was being carried out effectively.

"The American people are being deluded," cried Senator Jones. "Let them know the facts, and they will do everything, make every sacrifice, to win the war."

Senator Jones Retorts.

Senator Jones evoked the fire of Senators Myers of Montana, Shaffroth of Colorado, and Smith of Arizona, who rushed to the defense of the Administration. Senator Smith referred lightly to the Americanism of the Washington Senator. Stepping into the middle aisle, Senator Jones, his face livid, roared:

"I'll not have my Americanism questioned by any man. I want to win this war, and it is because I do want to win it that I say the American people must know the truth. We cannot win it if we are to go on making blunders and trying to delude the American nation."

"But why spread this disheartening talk?" demanded Senator Myers. "What do you want done? What remedy do you suggest for the mistakes you say we have made?"

"Dishearten the people?" thundered Senator Jones. "They will only be disheartened if we lose this war. What ought they do? Let the Executive tell what is wanted, what sacrifices they are to make, what we must all do to make America the victor in the conflict, and it will be done, gladly and eagerly. Take the people into your confidence. Do it before it is too late."

The attack launched by Senator Smoot came at the end of the day. The Senate was leisurely debating the Indian Appropriation bill, when Senator Williams referred to the attacks made in the Senate yesterday upon the Administration for alleged laxity in preparing America for its part in the war. He read a fictitious cable which, he said, had been flashed to France. It spoke of a "poisonous gas attack in the Senate."

"The cable says that much gas was used, but that there were no casualties," said Senator Williams. "It reads: 'The enemy was carefully prepared with gas. There were not many of us here, but, by the providence of God, the wind shifted and the enemy was stifled.'

"Now, the peculiarity of the attack," Mr. Williams went on, "was that it was from no motive of patriotism. Yet it occurred on the most critical day of the great battle abroad."

Takes Up Wisconsin Contest.

Senator Williams shifted to the Wisconsin election, characterizing Representative Lenroot as "a man, lukewarm in the past," who was running against "a man warmly for the Allies."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota said Mr. Lenroot's loyalty could not be called "lukewarm."

"I am not prepared to apologize or explain," replied Senator Williams. "The gentleman in whose favor this attack would operate was in favor, I think, of an embargo on food to the Allies, against arming merchant vessels, and against the declaration of war."

"He voted for the declaration of war," insisted Senator McCumber.

"All right, but he voted the way I say on the other war measures," Mr. Williams retorted. "Democrats who take the same stand that Mr. Lenroot did are lukewarm."

"The President has appointed one to a high office," interpolated Senator Gallinger. "The Senator seems to put himself on a plane of patriotism above us all. It's a trifle late in the day to do that."

Senator Fall of New Mexico asserted that Senator Williams had injected partisan politics into the debate.

"That's incorrect," retorted Senator Williams. "It was done yesterday by the other side of the chamber."

At this point Senator Smoot launched his attack upon President Wilson.

Republican Restraint.

"Mr. President, I think more of my country than I do of my party, and if ever the welfare of America conflicts with the principles or policies of my party I shall be found defending the former," began Senator Smoot. "Practically all the Republicans of the Senate and the House have laid aside party lines since the declaration of war and have voted for legislation asked for by the President, though much of it has been revolutionary and socialistic in character and in some cases unjustifiable and unnecessary.

"No Republican has sought to secure party advantage by calling the attention of the country to the admitted blunders of the Administration in power. No word of warning of the extravagant and wicked waste of the people's money or weaknesses in the efficiency of the Administration have been even intimated in debate, but some Democrat would immediately arise and claim no good could come to the country from such warning and would only bring joy to the Kaiser; also that the present was not the time for partisan action. Every request for power or money must be granted without question.

"How different the course of our Democratic brethren when the election of a Democrat is at stake in any part of this country! The very first election after the declaration of war developed that non-partisanship was to apply to Republicans only and that every Democrat, from the President to the lowest and least office holder, was to direct his efforts, in Congress and out, to the advancement of the interests of the Democratic Party. I hold that neither by expressed utterances nor by implication, neither by precept nor by example, has the President advised the American people to diminish their interest in party welfare or their activity in the promotion of party interests.

"From the day of his inauguration as President of all the people of the United States down to March 20, when he wrote a letter to the Democratic reorganization meeting in Newark, N. J., President Wilson has regarded himself as the head of that party and that party as the necessary agency for efficient and loyal administration of the affairs of this Government.

Partisan Without Pretense.

"No man while occupying the White House has ever uttered strictures against his political opponents as severe as those President Wilson uttered in his Indianapolis speech on Jan. 8, 1915, and nothing that he has since said, either as President or in his private capacity as a citizen, nor anything that he has since done by official or private act has indicated any change in his distrust of the Republican Party.

"This much, therefore, may be said in his praise, that while he is a most intense partisan and persists in that partisanship in time of war, just as he did in time of peace, yet he makes no pretense of being other than a partisan, and in this respect is dealing frankly with the American people. From first to last he has shown his partisanship by his appointments, by his refusal to accept the proper service of a most capable man affiliated with that party which is the leading rival of his own. By his active support of party candidates, not only national, but local, he has demonstrated his belief that not even the exigencies of war require the laying aside of partisan lines, partisan organization, and partisan activity.

"In fact, his own party, under his direction, was the first to organize extensively for the campaigns of 1918 and 1920, and is today far more active than has been any political committee, Democratic or Republican, at this distance of time before an election. The only rumored instance that I now call to mind in which there was even a semblance of abandonment of partisanship on the part of President Wilson was in his reported expression of the desire that a strong and popular Republican Senator, whose re-election was unquestionable, should be returned.

[This was a reference to Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, whose term expires this year, and whose re-election has been a foregone conclusion. The President wrote a letter in which he urged that Senator Nelson be not opposed.]

Always for His Party.

"From the fact that a great many of President Wilson's admirers and fellow-partisans have urged the abandonment of party activity during the continuance of the war, it has been assumed that President Wilson himself entertained such a view as to the policies that would best promote a unification of the American people in the great task of winning the war.

"But this has been an assumption unjustified by anything that the President has said or done. In every instance in which there is a possibility of Democratic success, and even when that possibility is very remote, the President's attitude has been such as to indicate a desire that his party leaders enter and continue a partisan contest with a determination to ask and give no quarter.

"President Wilson deems the economic principles and policies of the Democratic Party superior to those of the Republican Party; he deems its chosen representatives better qualified to enact laws, interpret them and administer them; and he looks upon both the principles and the personnel of the Republican Party with distrust. Judging by his utterances, he believes that loyalty to America begins and ends in the Democratic Party, with exceptions only in cases where members of other parties have been of temporary local service to him.

"Entertaining those views, it is to be expected that he would consistently advocate the election of Democrats to office. With equal consistency, he will expect that all men who believe in the superiority of Republican principles and policies and in the superiority of the representatives and personnel of the Republican Party to legislate and administer the affairs of Government will support the candidates of that party as earnestly and as continuously as he supports the candidates of his own.

"His most recent utterance in behalf of the Democratic candidate was his letter to Joseph E. Davies, who was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for the Senatorship in Wisconsin. That letter will serve to disclose the fact that not only was the President willing to use the prestige of his high office for partisan purposes in time of war, but he was willing to cast aspersions upon the loyalty of members of his own party, and even to condemn his own actions in order to accomplish the present partisan task of electing a Democrat to the United States Senate.

Application of "Acid Test."

"The President declared in his letter to Mr. Davies that "the McLemore resolution, the embargo issue and the armed neutrality issue presented the first opportunities to apply the acid test in our country to disclose true loyalty and genuine Americanism—a resolution to which Mr. Davies sustained no relation, he not having been a member of Congress, and, therefore, there was no opportunity to apply to Mr. Davies any test whatever. Yet the McLemore resolution received the support of then Congressman Kent of California, whom the President subsequently appointed to a position of trust and responsibility under the Government. Thus, the President gave his official approval to a man who, according to his estimate of what constitutes an 'acid test,' had failed in true loyalty and genuine Americanism. It must not be forgotten that among the principal advocates of the embargo were a number of the Democrats of the Senate, who, if the President's estimate of what constitutes an acid test is correct, are lacking in true loyalty and genuine Americanism.

Case of Gray of Indiana.

"We must not forget the case of the Hon. Finley H. Gray of Indiana, who, the President claimed in a letter of indorsement dated June 19, 1917, had given this Administration generous and cordial support during his two years of service in the House, notwithstanding Mr. Gray was a member of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House and supported a minority report in opposition to the Administration's policy of building more battleships, and made a speech against the Administration's plan for an increase in the navy, and declared that the building of more battleships was ridiculous and that the proposition was monstrous and absurd. Mr. Gray's record shows that he opposed all manner of preparedness during his incumbency as a Congressman, yet his re-election would have afforded the President the 'greatest gratification,' as admitted in his letter of June 19, 1917.

"In his recent letter to the Democrats of New Jersey President Wilson concedes that his work can be properly done if he devotes his sole thought and attention to it and thinks of nothing but the immediate task in hand. Nevertheless he states that he cannot overlook his responsibility as the leader of a great party and feels impelled to point out what he believes to be 'the duty of the Democrats in New Jersey, now and in the months to come, in order that the exigency of a great hour of crisis may be properly met.'

"In his opinion the exigencies of this great hour and this crisis can be properly met only by the election of Democrats to office. He has made the issue; he has thrown down the gauntlet to those who believe in the superiority of Republican principles and policies and in the greater ability of those men who constitute the Republican Party. It is an issue which Republicans have been willing either to ignore or to minimize.

"After Republicans have made such a splendid demonstration of their readiness to subordinate party interests and to join with the members of any and every party in any and every effort to speed this war on to a victorious end, they can, in the maintenance of their own self-respect, take no course other than that of accepting the gauge of battle, as the President has drawn the battle lines, and urge the election of Republicans as representatives of the governmental principles and policies which we deem best for the permanent interests of the American nation and likely to contribute most effectively to the successful prosecution of the war and the wisest solution of the innumerable economic and social problems which will confront us.

Senator Jones's speech came soon after the Senate had got down to business for the day. He talked for an hour and a half.

"Congress wants to aid the President in every way possible," said Senator Jones. "The President should not only welcome but seek its counsel and advice upon the great problems which confront him. He does not do it. I do not say this in any captious spirit; it is the statement of a fact, a most lamentable fact, known to all here and regretted by all.

Toll Taken by Submarines.

Senator Jones declared that from all available information approximately from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 tons of shipping had already been sunk by submarines. As against that, he said, the actual fact is that only two ships have been launched from American yards. Mr. Hurley sought to give the impression, the Senator said, that some 5,000,000 tons of shipping had been constructed up to March 1, but the figures the Shipping Board head gave, he said, were those of tonnage "under construction or contemplation."

Senator Myers protested against the Washington Senator painting a "discouraging picture" of the war crisis.

ACCUSE CREEL'S MEN OF AIR PROPAGANDA

Senators Find Bureau Sending Out Misleading Data About Shipments of Battleplanes.

ORDER MATTER RECALLED

Picture Captions Tell of Thousands of Machines, Whereas Only One Has Been Sent to France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is the head, came in for criticism before the Senate Military Affairs Committee today for having sent out misleading data to newspapers to be used with the publication of photographs of airplanes. Senator Wadsworth of New York, who brought the matter before the committee, charged that the Creel committee had been "lax, to say the least," in its handling of facts.

The data referred to by the Senator made it appear that the Government had shipped hundreds of war aircraft to its forces in France, while the fact was brought out for the first time that only one machine actually had been over.

"I wonder how that one got over?" asked Senator Thomas of Colorado.

"Flew over, I suppose," commented Senator Chamberlain.

Senator Wadsworth accused the Creel bureau of having put out the aircraft "propaganda," as he called it, for the "deliberate purpose of misleading the people." Senator Thomas hinted that it had been done to offset criticism in the Senate over the failure of the airplane program.

At Senator Wadsworth's suggestion the Military Affairs Committee, after learning of the Creel bureau's output relating to the airplanes, called before it Lawrence Rubel, director of the Division of Pictures of the bureau, who admitted that the misleading data had been sent out yesterday to newspapers throughout the country, together with photographs of airplanes and engines, for publication next Saturday. Mr. Rubel frankly admitted that the data were misleading. Telegrams were being sent out to the newspapers, he said, not to use the descriptive lines that had been objected to. This had been done, he explained, after Senator Wadsworth had called the Committee on Public Information up on the telephone and inquired about the matter.

Error Laid to an Assistant.

Mr. Rubel blamed an assistant in his division, Morris Strunsky, for having written the offending caption lines. Strunsky, he said, had based his lines upon a statement made by Secretary Baker before his departure for Europe. The Secretary, so Strunsky informed Rubel, had spoken of "something like 3,500 airplanes being on the way to Europe." Rubel took Strunsky's word for it, but explained that he had not personally seen the caption lines written by Strunsky before they went out to the newspapers.

The Senate committee could not recall that Secretary Baker had ever spoken of anything like 3,500 airplanes being supplied to the American Army in France. Rubel admitted that he had not seen any such statement, but said that he had implicit faith in Strunsky.

Rubel told the Senate committee that he had received the photographs a few days ago from Colonel E. A. Eades, head of the Equipment Division of the Aeronautical Section of the Signal Corps, and that the caption lines for them were prepared by Strunsky yesterday and rushed off to the newspapers.

Thought Them Battle Planes.

"I understood that the machines and parts shown in the photographs were a portion of hundreds of machines that had been sent over to France," said Rubel. "I thought they were battle planes."

"They were training planes," commented Senator Wadsworth.

"Yes, I have found that out," assented Rubel.

"Don't you think it is a deception upon the American people to put out such misleading data as that, to make them believe America has been shipping over vast numbers of planes?" demanded Senator Thomas.

"Well, it is misleading," Rubel agreed.

"I think the censorship bureau needs a censor," suggested Senator Frelinghuysen.

It developed that twenty airplanes completed at Dayton, Ohio, a month ago, had been held up so as to put them through tests. Another machine made at the Dayton works had been shipped to France.

"Funny that one slipped through," observed Senator Frelinghuysen.

The New Jersey Senator tried to ascertain from Rubel if he knew anything of a Liberty motor that was supposed to have been received at the navy yard at Washington. Rubel had heard nothing about it.

"I understand it is hidden somewhere in the Navy Hospital, along with seventeen interns and sixteen nurses," observed Senator Frelinghuysen.

Senator Thomas asked Rubel if he did not think the Committee on Public Information ought to be careful about disseminating information based on somebody's guess as to what the Secretary of War had said in a statement.

"I'll admit that the captions we sent out with those photographs were flamboyant," replied Rubel. "They ought not to have been written."

THREE U-BOATS SUNK BY LIVERPOOL SHIPS

One Trapped as Result of Steamer's False Side, Concealing Gun—Ex-Navy Man's Quarry.

LIVERPOOL, March 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Three Liverpool vessels have sunk three German submarines in the Atlantic recently. It is now permitted to relate the circumstances.

In the first instance, a Liverpool steamer was fired upon by a submarine in the Atlantic at daybreak. The steamer paid no heed to the shots and kept on her course. The submarine followed cautiously, steaming along the surface and keeping up a long-range bombardment for an hour and a half. Suddenly the ship slowed down and the boats were lowered, apparently indicating that the Captain had received all the punishment he wanted and was abandoning his ship. The submarine commander, fearful of a trap, circled around the ship several times and then came closer to the vessel.

The last act came very swiftly. There was a sharp sound of falling timbers as a false side dropped away, and then six explosions as a gun spoke six times. Four of the shots hit the mark, three of them destroying the conning tower and the other disabling the German gun. The submarine's bow rose high in the air and then slipped down into the water like a gigantic dart.

A second Liverpool steamer was outward bound at a speed of eight knots, when a torpedo passed twenty feet astern. As the vessel was turned, a second torpedo missed her bow. A periscope was observed a quarter of a mile away, and the gun crew began firing. The first shot went too high, but the second and third exploded on hitting the enemy, which disappeared amid a great pool of bubbles and oil.

A sailing ship accounted for the third submarine. The ship was fired upon by a U-boat just before noon. As the German came within range his fire was answered, the sailing vessel firing thirteen shots. The chief gunner was a former petty officer in the English Navy, and he scored eight bullseyes in a space of less than two minutes.

TEN WIRELESS TOWERS NOW

German Plant at Nauen Tremendously Expanded Since War Began.

LONDON, Feb. 28, (Associated Press.)—The German Government's wireless station at Nauen has been greatly improved since the outbreak of the war, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung. Instead of a single transmission tower 300 feet high it now has ten towers ranging in height from 800 to 360 feet, while the distance through which messages can be transmitted has been extended to 6,200 miles.

"Saks Clothes Are Saks Made"

¶ This season, above all others, a man should be very careful as to where he selects his clothing. With woolens sky high, and labor costs so much above normal as to be almost unbelievable, the temptation to cheapen is so great that few manufacturers have the courage to maintain old standards.

Saks Clothes are made to-day even better than at any previous time—they are tailored according to the very highest standards of merchant tailoring methods.

¶ Our models in both suits and topcoats for Spring are as nearly a work of art as any clothes can possibly be. Every type of man—the short slim chap, the tall lean man, the big husky fellow, and the man of average proportion—will find a style at Saks that has more originality and beauty of contour than can be seen in any other shop in the country.

Suits $23 to $53 **Topcoats $21 to $38**

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ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

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and Numerous Other
ANTIQUE AND MODERN OBJECTS OF HOUSEHOLD EMBELLISHMENT & UTILITY
Including Many Pieces
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188 LAUNCHINGS UNDER SHIP BOARD

Only Three of the 103 Vessels Completed Were Under Its Contracts.

REMAINDER REQUISITIONED

Official Reply Made to Senator Lodge's Statements About Shipping Delay.

TELLS YARD DIFFICULTIES

Eventual Output Put at 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 Tons a Year—Hog Island Materials Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Replying to the attacks made upon the shipping program in the Senate yesterday, the Shipping Board today made public details concerning the number of ships which have been actually put into service and hulls launched from American shipyards since the Emergency Fleet Corporation took charge of the situation.

It was explained that ships under private contract were being constructed for foreign account and other private interests on all available ways when the United States entered the war. Of these ships, most of which were requisitioned by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, 100 have been completed and put into service.

For construction of other tonnage under new contracts, the Emergency Fleet Corporation was forced, it was said, to construct new yards or wait until the ways in established yards were cleared. Under these new contracts three steel ships have been completed and put into service. Nine steel and eleven wooden hulls have been launched and are now being equipped with machinery.

Senator Lodge charged that only two ships had been put into service under the emergency fleet program. Officials of the Shipping Board expressed the belief that he had referred to new contracts, and had not taken into consideration the 100 requisitioned ships completed and put into service and the additional sixty-five launchings under the requisitioning program.

Ships Put Into the Water.

Here are the figures showing the actual number of ships put into the water since the Emergency Fleet Corporation took control of the shipbuilding situation.

Steel ships requisitioned on ways, completed by Emergency Fleet Corporation and now in service	85
Steel ships requisitioned on ways, turned back to former owners and now completed and in service	15
Steel ships requisitioned on ways, hulls of which have been launched	65
Steel ships contracted for by Emergency Fleet Corporation which have been completed and put into service	3
Steel ships contracted for by Emergency Fleet Corporation, hulls of which have been launched	9
Wooden ships contracted for by Emergency Fleet Corporation, hulls of which have been launched	11
Total	188
Steel ships requisitioned which are now actually in service	100
Steel ships contracted for by Emergency Fleet Corporation now actually in service	3
Total	103

In answering the criticisms made in the Senate, the Shipping Board officials pointed to the fact that new yards and ways were being constructed at a pace that would eventually place the United States in a position to turn out vessels at the rate of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons a year, and that such a gigantic task could not be accomplished overnight. It was stated that the organization of such a huge industry from practically no foundation required time. The prediction was made that, with the requisitioned ships pouring off the ways and new yards nearing completion, the shipping program would soon be upon a much more satisfactory basis.

There have been no wooden ships put into actual service. The three steel ships contracted for by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and now in service, were completed by the Skinner & Eddy yards of Seattle. They are of 8,800 tons each. The Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company has launched three steel hulls of 8,800 tons each, the Moore Shipbuilding Company of Oakland, Cal., two hulls of 9,400 tons each, Skinner & Eddy one hull of 8,800 tons, the American Shipbuilding Company two hulls of 3,500 tons each, and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, at its San Francisco plant, one ship of 11,700 tons.

Hog Island Project Defended.

WASHINGTON, March 27. (Associated Press.)—The total cost to the Government of constructing the shipyard at Hog Island, Penn., near Philadelphia, where 120 fabricated steel ships are to be built under the agency contract plan, will be between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000, the Senate Commerce Committee was told today by John R. Freeman of Providence, R. I., an expert naval architect brought here to testify by the contractors. This sum includes only the yard construction and does not take into consideration any work on shipbuilding.

An original estimate of $21,000,000 was made, but officials of the International Corporation estimated it would be much more than that. Members of the Senate committee have expressed the belief that the total cost would go beyond Mr. Freeman's estimate.

Only delay in the arrival of materials, including steel, will prevent the completion of the company's contract on schedule time, Mr. Freeman said. Construction of thirty ships, he added, should be under way in a very short time.

A similar view was expressed by Lieutenant Commander Stevenson Taylor of the Naval Reserve, who visited the Hog Island plant and who told the committee he had no doubt that the 120 fabricated ships could be completed within the allotted twenty-two months, as required by the contract.

James French, chief surveyor for Lloyd's register of ships, told the committee that fabrication was now being tried out in Great Britain.

Delay in material is causing the Hog Island officials some concern, representatives of the company told the committee members after the meeting. Twelve of the fifty ways are now ready for material which is being held up, it was said, and the Government is behind about 50,000 tons in its steel orders.

SHIP BUILT IN 61 DAYS.

About 30 Ships to be Launched in 30 Days in One Port.

A PACIFIC PORT, March 27.—The steel steamer Westgrove, launched here today, was built in the shortest time ever recorded in an American shipyard, according to officials. Her construction required only sixty-one working days, and in addition much of her equipment was installed within that period before she took the water. Simultaneously with the Westgrove's launching, the Point Bonita, also a steel steamer, was put in the water at another yard, and the Bell Brook, a wooden vessel, was sent down the ways from still another plant.

The prospects today are that about thirty wooden steamers will be launched here within thirty days.

GOVERNMENT SEIZES GERMAN CLUB HERE

Building Ransacked and Papers Taken in Raid by Federal Agents.

MEMBERS STILL IN HOUSE

Club Frequently Connected with Activities of Bernstorff, Boy-Ed, von Papen, and Rintelen.

The German Club at 112 Central Park South, gathering place of many of the wealthier German-American residents of New York and a favorite habitat of German diplomats and agents during the period before America entered the war, is now in the possession of Federal officials. A raid was made on the club on Tuesday, and the building was carefully searched from top to bottom. A considerable number of books and papers were taken away by Federal agents, but apparently the results were not wholly satisfactory, for another search was made yesterday. At the close of this two Federal officials in plain clothes, who refused to disclose to a TIMES reporter the branch of the Government with which they were connected, took up their residence in the club, and are now eating and sleeping there.

An employe who was asked if the members of the club had been forbidden the use of the premises replied, "Not exactly." He said, however, that all persons using the club at present were undergoing the most thorough scrutiny. It was intimated by others that the documents which had been obtained in the two searches were of comparatively minor importance, as the German diplomats and secret agents who had formerly made the club their headquarters are said to have removed most, if not all, of their effects when they transferred their residence elsewhere.

Officials of the Department of Justice in this city refused to make any statement about the circumstances of the raid or its object, and would not give any indication as to whether the club was to be permanently taken over by the United States Government or when, in the event that this did not happen, its occupancy by Federal agents would end.

The German Club has been the scene of many conferences between German officials and their German-American sympathizers since August, 1914, and its name was mentioned frequently in connection with the movements of German agents. Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché who directed in person much of the unneutral activity of the German Embassy, lived there, and from there wrote a number of his humorously deprecatory letters to the newspapers designed to create the impression that his activities were purely those of a scrupulously correct diplomatic official.

IN JAIL FOR INSULTING FLAG.

Woman Who Also Displayed German Emblem Gets Six Months.

Following a charge that she had taken in and insulted an American flag which neighbors had hung out from a front window of her apartment on the third floor of 2,182 Lexington Avenue, Mrs. Mary Takeh, 57 years old, was arrested yesterday morning and locked up at the East 126th Street Police Station. The specific charge was disorderly conduct. The complainant was Mrs. Bertha Golden of 2,178 Lexington Avenue.

Earlier in the day pedestrians had noticed a German flag flying from the fire escape window of the apartment. Hundreds of people congregated, highly incensed, and the East 126th Street Police Station was informed. Lieutenant Kerns sent Patrolmen Feeley and McDonough to the house. The patrolmen said they were told by Mrs. Takeh that she lived there with her son-in-law and daughter, John and Mary Uhran, all Austrians, and that they had been living there about ten years. She told the police that she "had washed the German flag and hung it out to dry." The patrolmen took the flag to the police station and reported the matter to the Federal authorities.

After the police had left neighbors told Mrs. Takeh that if she wanted to show her American patriotism she should hang out an American flag. The neighbors state that the woman refused to do this, and that when one of them put out an American flag from her window, Mrs. Takeh hauled the flag in again and threw it on the floor saying, "To hell with the American flag, I want my own flag." She was thereupon arrested.

When arraigned before Magistrate Groehl in Harlem Court yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Takeh denied the charges preferred against her, but after a long examination the Magistrate found her guilty on the charge of disorderly conduct and sentenced her to term of six months in the workhouse. He added that if he had the power to send her to jail for life he would do so as a warning to all those who sympathize with Germany and her interests.

BLOT OUT BIG GERMAN SIGN.

"Hamburg-American" Painted Over to Tune of "Star-Spangled Banner."

With the inspiring notes of the "Star-Spangled Banner" stimulating the brisk movement of their brushes, two painters, swung high over Broadway on a scaffold, today removed from public gaze the last visible reminder in lower New York that Germany once had a commercial foothold here.

The men, working with pots of deep red paint, obliterated the sign of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line on a dead wall of the former New York home of the company. The music came from an electric calliope that was assisting in drawing a lunch-hour crowd to listen to an American Army Recruiting Sergeant.

As the painters reached the final word of the sign, the notes of the national anthem broke out, and, with uncovered heads, those gathered watched the letters disappear.

The building is now occupied by the Ship Control Committee and allied organizations.

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Concrete barges are much quicker to build than wood or steel—much stronger and lower in cost.

Just tell us the size and purpose of the barges you need—then we'll put to work our 15 years' experience in building concrete-in-water constructions.

Write for information.

Ambursen Construction Company 61 Broadway

"Builders of over 100 reinforced concrete dams"

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Break Out With a New Hat For Easter

Select it now—before the last minute rush begins—select it from the large assortment of new blocks we have assembled. Select it here—where you may be sure of getting better quality than you may obtain elsewhere at the price.

The R. H. Macy & Co. Special at $2.74

is made of pure fur felt in olive, brown and several shades of gray. Flat brims and semi-curled brims predominate in the new styles — offering plenty of choice to young and older men alike.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Chauffeurs' Overcoats

Double breasted model, of all wool Spring-weight fabrics, stitched on belt in back. Quarter lined. All dark gray materials.

Of Serge or Shark Skin Cloth. $24.74

Of Satin finish Whipcord or Worsted Whipcord. $29.75

Chauffeurs' Suits

A smart model, with stitched on belt in back, patch pockets with flap.

Of dark gray whipcord covert cloth, long trousers. $21.74

Of dark gray worsted whipcord, long trousers or breeches. $29.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Golf Stuff

Everything you need for a good game—equipment of the dependable sort at prices less than elsewhere.

Slazenger Drivers and Brassies, $2.79

Irons, $2.59

Thistle Wood and Iron Clubs, $1.49

Burke Ivory-Faced Drivers, $4.96

Golf Bags: of Leather, $17.74 and $19.89

Of Canvas, $1.19 to $10.49

SPECIAL

Golf Balls, $4.49 Doz.

We still have some of the imported sinkers and floaters we secured at savings which we in turn offer to you. Good quality. Dozen lots only.

We also have a complete line of golf balls, gloves, tees, and other golfing accessories—all at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre

Where a Business Man May Lunch

A noonday lunch in our restaurant on the 8th Floor will prove a palatable and satisfying experience for the busy man. It is more than a neighborhood institution, for men travel here from downtown and uptown for our good foods and good service.

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

Seasonable Merchandise Remarkably Priced for Thursday

Women's Fashionable Coats Special at $19.50

Regularly $25 and $29.50. In a bevy of new sports and dressy models, skilfully tailored in Wool Velour, Serge, Wool Poplin, Covert, Army Cloth and Tweeds. Half lined with Peau de Cygne. Sizes 34 to 46.

Women's Newest Spring Coats Special at $28

Regularly $39.50. Street, Sports and travel coats in the season's most distinctive modes. Fashioned of Gabardine, Wool Velour, Silvertone, Burella, Serges, Poiret Twill, Covert, and Normandy, half or full lined with Peau de Cygne or Taffeta. Sizes 34 to 48.

Also at $29.50—A wonderful collection of new capes for women, developed in Serge and Charmeuse.

Women's Dressy and Sports Skirts, Special $8.75

Regularly $10.75 to $15

Beautifully tailored in All-Wool light and dark color Plaids and Stripes, Silk Poplin, Taffeta, and Men's Wear Serge. The models are in smart pleated and straight line effects, featuring new pockets and belts.

Fashionable Georgette Crepe Blouses, Special at $4.45

Regularly $5.50. Two very charming models. One with Embroidered jabot and Filet Lace collar. The other is a tailored model with Embroidered drawn work front.

Smart Spring Blouses at $2.65

Regularly $3. Three splendid models in Washable Satin and Crepe de Chine, featuring decidedly new collars and cuffs.

Dainty Spring Blouses at $1.65

Regularly $2. In natural Pongee Silk with embroidered front or in White Organdy with hair-line stripings. Collar trimmed with frills.

Fashionable Taffeta Petticoats Special at $3.50

Regularly $4. In a good variety of models, with ruffled, tucked and shirred flounces. Splendid selection of colors.

Women's Glove Silk Vests Special at $1.39

Well made vests of Glove Silk with tailored band. Fully reinforced. Pink only.

Women's Glove Silk Bloomers Special at $1.85

Full cut model, tailored to give unusual service. Pink only.

Men's Fancy Pongee Pajamas, $1.65

Regularly $2. Exceptionally well tailored and may be had in White, Blue, Tan and Helio. All sizes.

Men's Fancy Percale Pajamas at $1.35

Regularly $1.50. Neat striped effects and plain white. *Main Floor.*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Misses' Spring Suits at $26.50

Regularly $35. Tailored, dressy and sports models, exhibiting new treatments in collars and belts. Tailored in Fine Serges, Velour and Shepherd Checks, Heather Mixtures, Mannish Tweeds and Wool Jersey. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Smart Frocks at $12.95

Regularly $18.50. Youthful frocks for street and afternoon wear, developed in Navy Blue or Black Serge, or Plain or Fancy Silks, in Monaco Blue, Silver Grey, Beige and Navy Blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' and Junior Coats Special at $9.95

Regularly $12.95. Delightful belted models in Men's Wear Serge, Velour and Delhi. All Spring shades. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Girls' New Wash Dresses, $1.95

Regularly $2.95. Youthful frocks in novel belted effects. Made of Plaid Ginghams and Checks, and Plain color Chambray. Colors: Pink, Blue, Tan, and Rose. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Women's Smart Sport Suits Special at $19.50

Regularly $25

A choice collection of smart Sport Suits in medium weight Wool Jersey and Heather mixtures, showing new trench and Golf pockets, tie or button through belt and convertible collar. Sizes 34 to 44.

Silk Sun and Rain Umbrellas Special at $2.95

Regularly $3.95. Both parasol and umbrella in one. Made of Taffeta Silk over 8-ribbed Paragon frames. Colors: Navy Blue, Royal Blue, Purple, Green and Black.

Men's Silk and Linen Mixture Umbrellas, $2.95

Regularly $3.95. High-grade umbrellas with plain or Sterling Silver trimmed Prince of Wales handles.

American Lady Corsets Special at $1.45

Regularly $2.50 and $3.50. For slender and average figures. Made of White Broche, or Pink and White Coutil trimmed with Embroidery.

Brassieres and Bandeaux at 39c

Regularly 50c. In a number of well-known makes and wanted materials.

Brassieres and Bandeaux at 79c

Regularly $1.50. Made of Washable Satin and Pussy Willow Silks, in Flesh color and White, trimmed with Cluny Lace.

"Cameo" Brooches, Bar Pins and Lavallieres, at 50c

The most remarkable offering of its kind ever announced. Perfect reproductions of genuine Cameos in Pink and shell Cameo effects, mounted on Gold fronts; gold-filled filigree, hand-engraved or etched frames. Also to be had in tasteful Gold and Pearl combination effects. **One illustrated.**

Genuine Cameo Rings Special at $2.95

Set in Solid Gold Hand-engraved mountings. Extraordinary values.

Hand-Engraved Double Gold Bracelet Watches, Special $16.50

New octagon model with 15-jewel Swiss movement.

100 Women's Serge and Taffeta Dresses, Special $12.75

Regularly $18.50, $20 and $25

All early Spring styles in Chiffon Taffeta, Satin and All-Wool Serge—broken assortments of some of our most successful models.

If you find your size in the lot, you will have obtained the best value in a well-made dress ever offered.

Men's Spring Shoes, $5.45

In smart English lasts, skilfully developed in Dark Cordo Russet, Gun Metal, Vici Kid and Patent Leather. All sizes. *Fifth Floor.*

Men's Blanket Robes, Special at $3.95

Regularly $4.95. Robe model with Corded edges. Made of Beacon Blanket Cloth, in a large variety of patterns. All sizes.

Men's Terry Cloth Bath Robes Special $2.95

Regularly $3.95. Made of heavy Jacquard Figure Terry Cloth in Blue, Tan, Lavender, Pink and Grey. All sizes.

Men's Imported Japanese Crepe Robes Special at $2.65

Including slippers to match. Made of Japanese Cotton Crepe in Awning Striped designs of Grey, Pink, Green, Tan and Gold. Medium, large, and extra sizes.

Men's Pure Silk and Plaited Silk Half Hose at 50c

Six pairs for $2.90. Made by a maker who has a country-wide reputation for producing very serviceable silk hose. Those in pure silk are in plain colors, and those in plaited silk are in two-color effects.

Men's Athletic Style Union Suits, Special, 89c

Olus, Vassar and other well-known makes. Not all sizes in each material, but your size in the lot.

YOU

be a Four-Minute-Man. Speak in motion-picture houses evenings for your country. Call 53 East 44th.

This space given by G. F. Heublein & Bro.

CLUB COCKTAILS

FRENCH SEE RUSSIA AS AN ALLY STILL

Policy There Similar to That Followed by the United States Is Advocated.

WILL HOLD RUSSIA TO DEBT

France and Great Britain Jointly Reject Repudiation as Contrary to International Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 27.—Opinion in favor of the French Government resuming diplomatic relations with Russia is evidently growing here. It is felt that the absence of a French official representative at Moscow at present is seriously detrimental to French interests, both now and for the future.

The example of David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, remaining at his post has made an immense impression here, and in political circles, where THE NEW YORK TIMES representative has been making inquiries, it is regarded as highly probable that definite decision will shortly be taken by the Clemeanceau Cabinet in this direction.

An article headed, "Let Us Still Believe in Russia," which is printed this morning over the signature of Charles Danielou, former Deputy, is regarded as extremely significant, especially as it occupies the position of a leading editorial in Premier Clemenceau's old organ, L'Homme Libre. Danielou says:

"We must have in Russia a wise mentor who shall join his voice with that of Francis and declare that France, like the United States, will be ready to aid 'any Russian Government which will organize sincerely and energetically resistance to German invasion.' Von den Busch may protest in the name of Berlin. The Entente, as long as the war lasts, will regard Russia, the one and indivisible Russia which signed the Pact of London, as an ally. The time has passed for utopian experiments."

The writer points out that M. Clemenceau has the gift of prompt action and that not even the battle now raging will prevent him from ceasing his interest in the restoration of Russia. "M. Clemenceau," it goes on, "has not been foreign to the campaign in favor of Japanese intervention, but it is especially the French democracy and not international socialism which is the real ally of Russia and which must make its voice heard at Petrograd, Moscow, Odessa and Nijni-Novgorod."

The desirability of allied action in Russia is presented in another form in the leading editorial of the Journal des Débats this evening. After pointing out that fresh opportunities have arisen for the Allies to commit blunders in Russia the newspaper says:

"Just as much as we are opposed to the chimerical proposals for hundreds of thousands of Japanese to be launched on the eastern front, we are in favor of Japanese, in agreement with Americans, taking possession of the allied war material heaped up at Vladivostok and certain Siberian railway stations; of their occupation of the Trans-Siberian Railway and their penetration of European Russia with a few regiments, which would easily make themselves respected and perhaps be followed by others. It is for us on our part to explain the reasons for this to the Russians and to demonstrate that such means presents the only chance of re-establishing order.

"Unfortunately the Allies have their heads in the clouds. They dream of the miracle of a Japanese army driving the Germans back to Berlin instead of concerning themselves about some practical and limited action. Further, they continue to have great illusions in Washington as to the Bolsheviki. If we want to save the situation it is urgent that we should radically root out such illusions and prepare methodically for the progressive resumption of our means of action in the eastern part of Russia."

PARIS, March 27.—The engagements entered into by the Imperial Russian Government are still existent and their obligations bind the new States which now represent or shall in future represent Russia, the British and French Governments declare in a joint declaration made public here today

The declaration in effect sets forth that the Imperial Russian Government, when it made its engagements, incontestably represented Russia and definitely bound her. No authority which commands or will command affairs in Russia, it is declared, can repudiate such engagements without fundamentally shaking international law. Otherwise, it is pointed out, security in relations between States will no longer exist and the credit of States would be ruined politically and financially. No principle is better established, it is set forth, than that a nation is responsible for its Government's acts without a change of Government affecting its obligations.

Hence Russia's obligations continue to be binding upon the new State or States representing her now or in the time to come.

ALLIED ATTITUDE REBUKED.

Bolshevist Organ Says It Prevents Rapprochement—New Army Plans.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, March 23.—M. Kirjentsev, in the Izvestia, says that in the recent relations of the Allies and Russia there has been noticeable an extremely original understanding of friendship. "Hitherto only America has found a more suitable tone." Further, "whatever may be the new international relations of Russia it may be said that the Allies, through not sufficiently reckoning with the wishes of the Russian people, are themselves preventing English or French orientation."

A leading article in the same paper refers to the unanimity of the Russian bourgeoisie and pseudo-Liberals in their eagerness to invite foreign help to safeguard their own class interests, and compares it with historical invitations to a variety of Scandinavian conquerors with which Russian history begins. "Our land is great and rich but without order. Come you, take it and be Princes over us."

The article, after a detailed examination of bourgeois hopes of German or Japanese help in disestablishing the Soviets, says: "If they succeed wholly or partly in carrying out their treacherous plans their triumph will be shortlived. Against them and their protectors will rise the wave of the international Socialist revolution which will sweep them once for all from the earth."

Yesterday Lenine, Trotzky, and others addressed meetings throughout Moscow on the organization of defense. Trotzky said the conditions of peace placed Russia under a continual threat from Germany, Japan, and other imperialistic countries, therefore it could not be lasting. The immediate task of the revolution was the preparation of armed resistance against internal enemies.

He spoke of concrete methods "in view of the approach of Spring and agricultural work." He said:

"General mobilization is impossible. Meanwhile we must limit ourselves to general obligatory instruction in the use of arms and the formation of volunteer detachments as skeleton for the new mass of the army."

Officers and noncoms of the old army will be accepted as instructors. "The officers and Generals," said Trotzky, "were a danger to us while they controlled the mechanism of the State. Now they are powerless to harm or undermine the Soviet."

I do not think Trotzky will have the least difficulty in forming the cadres of the new army. The difficulty will be in obtaining men. In this task, however, he will be helped by the Germans, whose open hostility to the Soviets may really end in the creation of a new spirit of resistance in the masses, especially in the manufacturing districts, where thousands will fight for the Soviets, who are more or less indifferent as to Russia's frontiers.

NEW CHECK ON AUTOISTS.

State Inspectors Will Summon or Arrest Violators Now.

Inspectors and other paid employes of the Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State's office will receive summons books as provided for under Chapter 243, Laws of 1917, which made them full-fledged peace officers with power to serve summonses and arrest for all violations over which the Secretary of State has jurisdiction, such as the licensing of automobiles, as well as operators and chauffeurs. Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo yesterday issued regulations as to how these summonses are to made out and providing for reports to his office of the inspectors' activities. These rules are much the same as those in vogue in the Police Department.

The law has never been enforced and this will be the first time inspectors will serve summonses instead of asking a patrolman to do so, as heretofore. Magistrate McAdoo wishes automobilists to know these inspectors have the power to do this as well as to make arrests to avoid misunderstandings.

ODESSA RECAPTURED BY RUSSIAN SOVIETS

Germans in Nikolayev, Also Won Back, Had Taken Possession of 2,500 Ships.

UKRAINE TURNS ON INVADERS

Resents Seizure of Corn and New Demands—Allied Envoys Returning to Russia.

LONDON, March 27.—Odessa has been recaptured by the Sovie and Ukrainian troops after a bloody battle, in which naval forces took part, according to a Moscow dispatch from the semi-official Russian news agency.

MOSCOW, March 24, (Associated Press.)—Press reports say that when the Germans captured Odessa they seized two warships and large supplies of artillery, ammunition, and arms. In the shipyard at Nikolayev, according to these reports, the Germans took possession of 2,500 ships, including several uncompleted dreadnoughts, and submarines, destroyers, and two cruisers, together with a large number of merchantmen. Official reports say that Znamenka, as well a sKherson and Nikolayev, have been recaptured by Red Guards and armed civilians.

Demands not set forth by the Germans in the peace treaty with Ukraine are creating disorder there. The latest of these demands is that Ukraine surrender 85 per cent. of its grain and all the sugar from its 114 refineries except that needed for local consumption. The Ukrainian bourgeois Rada has protested that this is not in the terms of the peace treaty. It is also reported to have requested Germany to stop the advance of her troops in Ukraine, as it tended to shake the confidence of the population in the Government. Germany is said to have replied that she was invited to restore order and could not leave until this was accomplished.

The German Commander at Kiev requested the bankers there to float a loan of 10,000,000 rubles on the security provided by German financial institutions. The bankers declined to do so.

The French Ambassador, on behalf of all the allied diplomats stranded at Tammerfors, Finland, and unable to reach Sweden, has applied to M. Joffe, the Petrograd Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, through the Danish Legation, for permission for the stranded Embassies to return to Petrograd and obtain a special train to Vologda, where the American Embassy now is.

M. Joffe granted the desired permission, but in his reply he said it seemed strange that Russia's allies should ask permission through a neutral to enter a friendly country.

The Italian Embassy and the Greek and Serbian Legations accompanied the French Embassy from Petrograd, and all are supposed to be returning from Tammerfors, although the Foreign Office here is without detailed information in this respect.

Colonel Raymond Robins of the American Red Cross, Captain Francis Riggs of the American Military Mission, R. Lockhart, representing the British Embassy, and the large French military mission, are all in Moscow dealing unofficially with the Soviet Government.

Several of the allied embassies have been seeking quarters in Moscow, and the indications are that they will move here shortly unless the Germans threaten the city.

KILL MANY BULGARS.

Allies on Macedonian Front Repel Attack on a Salient.

PARIS, March 27.—Army Headquarters today issued the following report of operations on the Macedonian front:

Eastern Theatre, March 26—Between Lakes Presba and Ochrida the enemy attacked a salient in our positions, but was completely repelled, leaving on the ground a great number of dead. A surprise attack at the same time against one of our advanced posts, three kilometers further west, failed completely.

Allied aviators successfully bombed enemy depots at Demir-Hissar and encampments southeast of Rosna.

PROPOSAL TO ALLIES BY TROTZKY REPORTED

Would Organize Resistance to Germans with Eventual Support of French Officers.

PARIS, March 27.—The statement that Leon Trotzky has approached the Entente with a new proposal, manifesting a desire to organize military resistance to the Germans, with the eventual support of French military missions, appears today in the Petit Parisien.

"There can be no better way of defining the attitude of the Entente in this matter," the newspaper says, "than by saying again that the Allies have been and continue to be willing to support all elements in Russia which desire to oppose the German invasion. Such, we believe, are the intensions of France, as formulated by the Government."

KORNILOFF'S CAPTURE NEAR.

Cossack Leader, Again Defeated by Reds, Said to be Surrounded.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, March 24.—The French Ambassador and the members of the other embassies are returning to Russia from Finland and proceeding to Vologda, where the American Ambassador has remained since the general evacuation of the embassies from Petrograd.

The Germans are not having everything their own way in Ukraine. Izvestia, the Bolshevist organ, reports that both Kherson and Nikolyev have been cleared of Germans, the former by a revolt of the inhabitants, and the latter after an artillery bombardment. The action of the Germans in seizing corn is rousing the armed resistance of the peasants.

The Ukrainian Assembly of Soviets has agreed to recognize the Rada's peace on condition that the Central Powers do not interfere in the internal affairs of Ukraine and remove their troops. It is sending representatives to the international Socialist conference, and is prepared to continue the struggle against the "bourgeois robbers" by means of guerrilla warfare, strikes, and the non-payment of taxes. Already there are reports of strikes and other political disorders in towns behind the German lines.

The return of the Rada was accompanied by the first Jewish pogroms since the revolution in Kiev.

Commander Sablin reports futher successes of the Soviet troops. General Korniloff has again been defeated and retired into the Kaikop district. His lines of retreat have been cut off and his capture is hourly expected.

Dybenko, the People's Commissary, was recently arrested in connection with his actions at Narva, where guerrilla troops under his command were defeated by the Germans. This led to a determined protest among the sailors, with whom Dybenko is extremely popular. A court of inquiry was appointed and begun its work. The sailors, however, demanded his release on their surety and the appointment of another court of inquiry, half to be composed of sailos of his guerrilla detachments. The dissatisfaction also took the form of a protest against the employment of Generals of the old army, the sailors objecting in particular to Bonch-Bruevitch, Schwartz, and Parsky, who was in command at Narva. Mme. Kollontay, Dybenko's wife, supported the opposition to their employment. A detachment of sailors came from the northern front with the intention of securing Dybenko's release, but they were stopped and disarmed after a struggle at the station of Bologoe.

The following, handed in at Moscow on the 10th instant, has only just been received:

"In connection with the unfounded rumors of armed German prisoners in Siberia it is curious to find that the delegates of the German Red Cross, who in Petrograd are arranging for the evacuation of prisoners, particularly asked that those in Siberia should first be allowed to leave because of the danger of their falling into Japanese hands."

TO REMOVE EX-CZAR.

Bolsheviki Decide to Intern Him and Family in Ural Region.

LONDON, March 27.—The Bolshevist Government has decided to transfer Nicholas Romanoff, the former Emperor, and his family from Tobolsk, Siberia, to the Ural region, according to an announcement in Petrograd newspapers transmitted in a Reuter dispatch.

It was decided to take this action in view of the possibilities of complications in the Far East.

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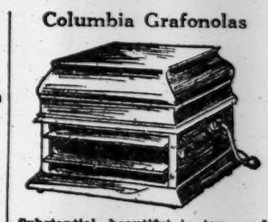
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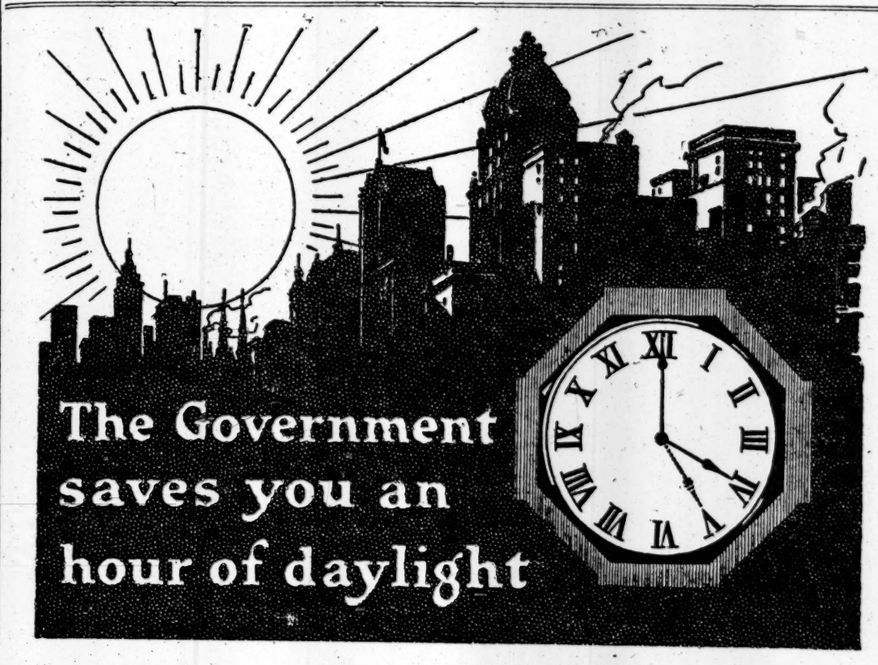

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This *illustration* shows The "Criterion" — a new Mallory soft hat for Spring that will appeal strongly to the critical dresser. This, and many other new Mallory hats now await your selection at Saks.

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SEEK TO ELIMINATE THE LOYALTY ISSUE

Vote in Primaries Settled That, Lenroot's Campaign Managers Assert.

TOUR ENCOURAGES DAVIES

Thousands of Republicans, He Says, Have Promised Him Their Votes as Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27.—With Wisconsin on trial and the special election of a United States Senator next Tuesday looked upon throughout the country as affording the final test of its loyalty, the Republican campaign managers are frankly intent upon eliminating the loyalty issue and bringing the campaign down to the level of a purely partisan struggle among the three candidates in the field.

The Democrats, on the other hand, are determined that politics shall be kept out of the fight, to the end that the voters of Wisconsin may have an opportunity to render beyond equivocation at the polls the answer for which the entire country is waiting.

"I have made my fight squarely on the loyalty issue, and on that issue alone," said Joseph E. Davies, the Democratic candidate for the Senate, to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES today. "So far as upon me depends, no other issue will be raised to divert the voters from the main question. If the voters of Wisconsin are willing to make this a political fight I will be defeated, for Wisconsin is normally 100,000 Republican. If, on the other hand, the people of this State are thinking in terms of the country, as they should and as I think they will in this great crisis, I shall be elected, beyond doubt."

Mr. Davies was on his way through Milwaukee from the northern part of Wisconsin, where he spoke last night, to Kenosha, where he was to speak this evening. He appeared confident.

Assurances from Republicans.

"I have been campaigning for four weeks and have visited every part of the State," he said. "Of course, the fight is not over, and as long as it is not over it is not won. But, from the manner I have been received by my audiences, I believe I shall win. Thousands of Republicans have assured me that they will vote for me. I have even received assurances of support from Socialists who have lost patience with the disloyal program of their candidate."

Mr. Davies, who was the first Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, an appointment he received from President Wilson, is 42 years old, but appears younger. He is active and alert. His face is of a winning and almost boyish frankness. He is a good campaigner, one of the compelling, straight-from-the-shoulder type.

The Republican campaign managers today sent instructions to all the orators who are on the stump for Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot, the Republican candidate, not to force the loyalty issue to the foreground, but not to evade it if the loyalty of the Republican candidate should be questioned by persons in their audiences. The Republicans are taking the ground that the question of Wisconsin's loyalty was settled in the primaries.

This contention they are preparing to back up with figures. The "loyal" candidates, Lenroot, Davies, and his Democratic rival, Dr. Charles McCarthy, received an aggregate of 145,252 votes in the primaries to a total of 109,336 for James Thompson of La Crosse, the La Follette candidate, and Victor L. Berger, the Socialist standard-bearer. Hence, they contend, no further proof is needed of Wisconsin's loyalty.

Lenroot's Congress Record.

Everything indicates that the Republican campaign managers will find it impossible to realize their plans for the elimination of loyalty as an issue. Not only is Mr. Berger, the Socialist candidate for Senator, crying out from the housetops his dissent with the war and the Wilson program, but the Democrats are preparing to attack the record of Mr. Lenroot in Congress from an angle which they calculate will keep him on the defensive.

From now on the Democratic campaign orators will openly declare on the stump that Congressman Lenroot's record on war measures is inconsistent with his present loyalty claim, and that his present advocacy of vigorous war prosecution is the result of eleventh hour repentance, experienced after he had witnessed the plight in which Senator La Follette found himself after the country and the loyalist element in Wisconsin had taken offense at his public utterances regarding the war.

In the meantime Berger, with his avowed anti-war and anti-Wilson platform, is making the most of the differences that exist between the loyalist elements supporting Lenroot and Davies. So outspoken have the Socialists become in their denunciation of the President and of the war that the Regents of the University of Wisconsin today denied them the use of the university gymnasium for a political meeting. It has been the invariable practice to let each political party use the "gym" for a meeting once during each campaign.

Henry Mongenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, it was announced tonight, will bring a message from President Wilson to the voters of Wisconsin. He is scheduled to address a large meeting here on Friday night. Governor Cox of Ohio arrived here today. He is to make several speeches for Davies.

Lenroot Cites Wilson's Utterances.

DODGEVILLE, Wis., March 27.—Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot in a speech here tonight predicted his election to the United States Senate next Tuesday by 56,000 majority. He said:

"If before the war I was disloyal, then President Wilson, too, was disloyal. Three months before we entered the war I did not say that the European war must end by "peace without victory." President Wilson said that. Three days after the sinking of the Lusitania I did not say we were 'too proud to fight.' It was President Wilson who said that. On the eighteenth day of January, 1916, I did not say that I was 'inclined to think that Germany had a right to sink belligerent merchant ships without warning.' It was President Wilson who said that.

"Although President Wilson made these statements prior to the war, no one can truthfully claim that he had anything other than the interests of the American people at heart."

WAUKESHA, Wis., March 27.—Governor Cox of Ohio, speaking in behalf of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate for Senator, here tonight, directed his remarks chiefly at the German element in his audience, appealing to their patriotism as Americans, and saying that "our whole contention is that Germany must be stripped of the official lust for power and that any war-breeding institution is offensive to modern concept."

EX-KING SENT SPIES IN U-BOAT TO GREECE

Aimed to Start a Rising and Get Information for Germany, But Were Arrested.

ATHENS, March 25.—The purpose of former King Constantine in sending two Greek officers, who were arrested recently after being landed on the west coast of the Peloponnesus by a German submarine, was to lay the foundations for an uprising against the Government, according to depositions made by the officers and read in the Chamber of Deputies today by Premier Venizelos.

The officers were disguised as beggars when arrested. They were recognized as belonging to the Greek Army Corps, which has been interned in Germany since the time of the Bulgarian advance into Northeastern Greece in 1916.

One of Constantine's aids persuaded the officers to undertake the mission to Greece. They went to Berlin, where money was provided, and were sent to Pola and put on board the submarine. Their instructions were to sound the sentiments of the Greek Army, ascertain the positions of the Greek and allied troops on the Macedonian front, and obtain information as to points on the Greek coast where submarines might land arms for a rising against Premier Venizelos.

One of the officers received a letter for King Alexander, with orders to destroy it if arrested. The letter was not found.

The officers will be court-martialed.

Early Commencement at Stevens.

A majority of the members of the senior class at Stevens Institute of Technology, having pursued a speeded-up roster schedule since last November, have finished the regular course of study and will be graduated next Tuesday, two months in advance of previous commencements. Practically all of the graduates will enter war service in positions where their engineering training will be of use. Ten will enter the five months' training course in marine steam engineering which starts this week at the institute under the direction of the United States Government for the training of young men to take charge of the power equipment of merchant vessels.

Equal Rights to Women in Queens.

Mason O. Smedley, Democratic leader of Queens, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that the Queens County Executive Committee had decided to give equal representation to men and women on the County and Executive Committees. That will give each of the 191 election districts one man and one woman captain, all to be members of the County Committee.

JAPAN AND AMERICA CLOSE SHIPPING DEAL

Tokio Government to Transfer 150,000 Tons to Us in Return for Steel Plates.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Negotiations for the transfer of 150,000 tons of Japanese shipping to the United States have been completed on the basis of two tons of steel plates for one ton of dead-weight ship capacity.

This agreement is understood to be in the nature of a preliminary one intended to bridge over the period of negotiations now being conducted by American Ambassador Morris at Tokio for a wider and more permanent understanding. Signing the agreement is all that remains to be done.

The United States first asked for 300,000 tons of ships, and negotiations proceeded on that basis until the Russian collapse brought up the possibility of Japanese action in Siberia. Japan was unwilling to relinquish more than 150,000 tons, asking in return the lifting of the steel export embargo, so that she might replace the ships with new ones. As one ton of plates makes about three tons of shipping, she will gain 50 per cent. in shipping capacity in the end. Prices which the United States and Japan will pay for the ships and steel, respectively, have not been made public.

It is understood that the Shipping Board, which administers the law suspending the prohibition against foreign vessels entering trade between American ports, will put no obstacle in the way of Japanese shipping firms obtaining permits for trade between the Pacific Coast and Hawaii. While the big Japanese liners always stop at Honolulu, between Yokohama and American ports, they have been prohibited by law from taking any passengers or cargo between the island and the mainland of the United States.

RAIDER PRISONERS IN PORT.

More Sea Rovers Organizing in West Mexico, It Is Reported.

A PACIFIC PORT, March 27.—Nine prisoners of war, two of them women, arrived here today aboard a United States warship which had in tow the auxiliary schooner Alexander Agassiz, outfitted by Germans as a raider of the seas. The Agassiz was captured a week ago off the coast of Mexico.

Government officials said they had information that seven Germans who embarked on the would-be raider at Mazatlan, Mexico, had orders from the German Consul there to seize any ship they could and then to proceed to the South Seas for raiding activities against commerce of the Allies.

Representatives of the Government also said that they had information indicating that similar raiding parties were being organized in west coast Mexican ports, each designed to put to sea in a small craft with the hope of seizing a larger vessel to be developed into a privateer.

One of the women aboard the warship arriving today is Miss Maude Lochren, who, according to Government agents, says she is the owner of the Agassiz. Authorities believe she had the vessel in Mexican waters for legitimate purposes, and that the Germans imposed upon her confidence while taking advantage of her financial necessities. The other prisoners are Cornelius Geintz and his wife, Frank Volpert, Richard Charles, Lewis Brandt, Charles Boston, Arthur Martens, and Hendrik Koppalla.

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Men's Wear Serge Suits—in Navy and Black, in models with waistcoats, vestees, collars of white satin or pique; with braiding, braid strappings; button trimmings. Coats are finely silk lined, perfectly tailored. Skirts give the correct silhouette.

High Class Tailleurs
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The weaves include double box-loomed Crepes, scientifically woven so that their rich stripings cannot fray or pull out; also No. 202 Broadcloth Silks that will remain snowy white as long as the silk is of service. They are also more durable than any other Silk Broadcloths made.

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Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Spring Walk-Overs for Women

New York women are wearing the smart oxford this spring for street wear. The Walk-Over Oxford pictured above is a beautiful shoe with long wing tip and military heel. It's a style shoe and a comfort shoe combined. A shoe you can wear every day and extremely comfortable. Prices from $6.00 UP

Walk-Over Shoes are fitted with a scientific chart for measuring the left and right foot. Used exclusively in Walk-Over Shoe Stores in New York. By its use you are assured an *absolutely perfect* fit.

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The shoe pictured below is a patent leather oxford, as dressy as a pump, yet stout enough for street wear. An unusually useful and smart shoe for afternoon. Note its beautiful lines, high arch, and Louis heel. Price $7.00

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Fighting German Air Raider.

Full-page illustration showing Italian anti-aircraft machine gun in action in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. On all news stands, 10 cents—$3 a year by mail. Twenty-four pages rotogravure.—Advt.

MAY PLACE TRENCHES IN SHEEP MEADOW

Tract Already Injured by U-Boat and Tank to be Used for Loan Exhibit.

BORINGS WILL BE MADE

Underlying Rock May Prove an Obstacle—Engineer to Stake Out a Tentative Site Today.

The trench system, modeled after the trenches actually in use in France, which the Liberty Loan Committee proposes to dig in Central Park as a means of obtaining publicity for the third Liberty Loan, may be placed in the Sheep Meadow instead of the North Meadow, as has heretofore been proposed. Although members of the publicity department of the Liberty Loan Committee refused to admit that this plan was in contemplation, it was learned last night from an authoritative source that the change would be made providing it was found that the nature of the soil in the Sheep Meadow made it possible.

One great advantage of the Sheep Meadow it was pointed out was that not so much harm would be done to the park if the trenches were placed there. The North Meadow has been restored to good condition only within the last year or two, after a four-year campaign to remove the effects of neglect and bad condition into which the Meadow had fallen about the year 1911.

The Sheep Meadow, however, is not in good condition. The exhibition there last Fall of the captured German submarine mine layer UC-5, which was loaned by the British Government to the Liberty Loan Committee, and the British tank, a veteran of the fighting on the Somme, which was sent over by the British War Office, drew large crowds to the Sheep Meadow, and their trampling worked considerable damage to the grass, while the pulling about of the enormous weight of the tank and submarine contributed to the same result. So there is not so much there to damage, just now, as there is in the North Meadow.

Better Transit Facilities.

Another feature which would make the Sheep Meadow a preferred location, it was thought, was the fact that it is far more conveniently situated. Lying near the park gate at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, it is convenient to the Ninth Avenue elevated stations and to the subway stations at Columbus Circle and Sixty-sixth Street. The north meadow, on the other hand, situated in the distant northern end of the park and half way between its two sides, is very inconveniently situated for the attraction of any but persons coming in automobiles. This point, which was brought to the attention of persons connected with the publicity work of the Liberty Loan Committee, is thought to have made the fact apparent that a location nearer the central part of the town and more accessible to the city's rapid transit facilities would be considerably better from the standpoint of publicity than one so far distant as the North Meadow.

If the Sheep Meadow is not chosen it will be because the nature of the soil is such that the digging of trenches in this part of the park would entail too much expense and labor. The rolling ground of the Sheep Meadow was filled in, many years ago, by rock thrown in from the excavations on the sites of what are now the huge apartment houses of Central Park West and the lower part of the upper west side, and the soil over these rock piles, it is feared, may be too thin to make it possible to dig a trench system without cutting through frequent masses of rock.

Thomas C. Desmond, the engineer in charge of the construction of the trench system for the Liberty Loan Committee, in company with Carl F. Pilat, landscape architect of the Park Department, and Edward A. Miller, chief of the department's engineering staff, will go over the ground today and stake out a tentative location for the trench lines and make borings into the soil here and there to find out if the rock underlying the surface is near enough to the top or sufficiently widely spread to make the construction of trenches too difficult. The North Meadow has already been staked and surveyed for the proposed trench system, but no construction work has been begun there, and none will be begun until such time as it may have been definitely shown that the Sheep Meadow will be impossible.

Mr. Desmond said last night that an advantage which the Sheep Meadow would possess, from his point of view, was the fact that it was more open than the North Meadow and there would be no trees and shrubbery which would have to be included in the trench system.

The Marquis de Polignac, who, as representative of the French High Commission, is in charge of the war materials loaned for the proposed exhibit by the French Government, is still in Washington and is not expected to return to New York till the end of the week. Much of the war material, however, is already stored in Brooklyn and Newark, and at least a part of it will be brought to the park today, ready to be installed. Many thousand feet of barbed wire will be the first material brought to the park, and it is possible that two French 75-millimeter guns may also arrive today. Part of the exhibit, also, will be movable armored shields with machine guns, of the type known as one-man tanks.

Assails Park Invasion.

Further protest against the use of the Park for the trench exhibition, not only by residents of the west side but by visitors from out of town, who have regarded Central Park as one of New York's great attractions and would be distressed by the beginning of what may be a long series of encroachments upon its space, was embodied in a statement made yesterday by Copeland Townsend, proprietor of the Hotel Majestic, who said that a canvass of hundreds of his guests had found almost all of them violently opposed to any invasion of the Park.

"I believe," he said, "that there are plenty of unsightly spots about the city which could be used for the digging of trenches without despoiling one of the most beautiful spots in all New York. New Yorkers take great pride in Central Park. To them it is more than a mere park, it is a sentimental institution, and any attempt to deface its natural beauty is abhorrent.

"There is no need to resort to circus tactics to inspire patriotism. New Yorkers are patriotic, and will give their last cent to save America and the world in the great war. Central Park is one of the chief ornaments of the city, and is as sacred as the historic parks of London and Paris. It is a natural outlet of a crowded city, it is upper Manhattan's breathing spot, it is where the pent-up city man communes with nature. If the decision is made and it becomes a patriotic duty there is nothing that we can do but acquiesce, but it seems to me that some other of the city's many open spaces could better have been chosen."

TRENCH PROTESTS STILL PILING UP

Citizens Are Insisting That Central Park Should Not Be Dug Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Billions of dollars of American railway bonds have been sold here and abroad. Some of them were voluntarily purchased by those who recognized them to be good investments, but most of them were sold by salesmen to ultimate holders by explaining their merits. Under the new plan by Guy Emerson they should have been sold by wrecking a locomotive or burning a train of cars for the public to gaze upon.

Billions of public utility securities have been sold by showing the public their merits as investments. The Guy Emerson plan would call attention to them by blowing up a gas plant or wrecking the water works.

Billions of life insurance have been sold by solicitors explaining its value, but the Guy Emerson plan would dig some sample graves in a public place to furnish a stimulus to take a policy.

Great amounts of Liberty bonds have been taken and will be taken by financial institutions; great amounts have been voluntarily taken by citizens from patriotic motives or as valuable investments. The rest have been sold to the people by salesmen who demonstrated their value or appealed to patriotism. Towns have been divided into districts and every individual therein canvassed by committees. That is the way the bonds were really sold, and the Publicity Committee headed by Mr. Emerson has been an almost superfluous but an expensive auxiliary.

EDWARD HANSON.

Elmhurst, March 26, 1918.

A Scheme of Doubtful Value.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be the consensus of opinion of sales experts that the expenditure of $1,500 on the trench project Mr. Emerson advocates would be of debatable value, and any sum beyond that to be sheer extravagance. It seems to be the feeling that publicity forces might well be directed toward showing the families of the Second Federal Reserve District the business reasons why the nation at large, the credit structure, the business fabric and individual earning powers, would be protected and advanced by their subscription to Liberty Bonds of the third loan. Twenty-five thousand dollars would go a long way toward placing convincing educational literature in every home in the district, with a sure result easily determined in advance by a comparison with the results of selling campaigns conducted by the larger advertising agencies, and shown by the records which these agencies carefully preserve for reference. A similar sum spent in destroying Central Park, or at least a portion of it, can result in no tangible return, and can, at the very best, be of only problematic value. There is no opportunity of checking up the sales of bonds from it. Modern selling methods can show perfect parallels which give every reason of logic to expect that $25,000 spent after ways of commercial practice should produce in excess of $250,000,000 in bond sales.

A WORKER IN THE FIRST LOAN.

New York, March 26, 1918.

Waste Won't Hasten Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Government is calling for money to finance the war, and none can fairly estimate the amount which will be needed. Why, then, wantonly waste this most necessary commodity in destroying what the people value and what is in a measure necessary to the welfare of the rising generation? Such a scheme as is proposed will take thousands of dollars to carry out. Why waste the people's money in such a manner?

Every one knows there have been Liberty bonds sold and that there is very soon to be another issue of bonds which must be floated, and which will be floated, because America stands behind her Government and its Executive; but the published lists of our casualties will do more to help it along than digging trenches in our most beautiful park. One cannot help wondering if such a scheme be not greatly in the nature of a help to the enemy through the waste of such sums of money which might be expended in some other much more helpful manner.

This from a nonresident of New York, who nevertheless loves the park and has been proud of the city—a loyal citizen of America.

R. S. T.

Ridgewood, N. J., March 27, 1918.

People Know Their Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More about digging trenches in Central Park. In my opinion, instead of helping to obtain money for the Liberty Loan shortly to be launched, it will do exactly the opposite, for the thought of expending $25,000 on this sort of amusement for the curiosity seekers (only people living right around the vicinity of the park will visit the trenches anyway) will be ever uppermost in their minds.

Most of the people in this good old city know just what they are up against, for those who have not given sons and husbands and friends are giving money to help. Those who are inclined to give to the next loan will do it without defacing property and expending unnecessary money, for the people know the Government has to have this $3,000,000,000 and realize it must be a success.

A PATRIOTIC CITIZEN.

New York, March 27, 1918.

War News Will Sell the Bonds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news of the past five days will sell more Liberty bonds than all the sham trenches with which we could deface the park. The money appropriated should be put into Liberty bonds and the men employed be set to doing real war work. Aircraft gun emplacements will presently be needed more than trenches.

J. B.

New York, March 26, 1918.

Going Still Further.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it is necessary to dig trenches in Central Park in order to sell United States bonds, why is it not equally necessary to plant guns on Washington Heights and shell the Woolworth Building, or, say, St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue?

JUSTIN LATING.

Hobe Sound, Fla., March 23, 1918.

Persistence in the Face of Protests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why such persistency on the part of the Board of Estimate and our Mayor in the face of such a storm of protest? The unnecessary destruction of a large area of our most beautiful city property seems un-American in spirit, to say the least.

J. H. V. K.

New York, March 26, 1918.

DRIVE TO FILE TAX RETURNS.

Many Will Ask Extensions Because Blanks Were Exhausted.

The filing of income tax returns at the Internal Revenue offices in New York yesterday assumed the proportions of a "drive." At the close of the day collectors said the throngs at their offices had been unprecedented.

One of the explanations advanced for yesterday's activity was that many Jewish taxpayers desired to get their forms into the revenue offices before the Passover celebration which began last night. Collector Edwards of the Second District had more than 250 clerks assigned to receiving and tabulating returns, while Collector Mark Eisner of the Third also had a big force to take in the returns.

At both Manhattan offices many requests for extensions within which to file returns were received. Collectors have authority to extend the date for making returns for thirty days to those who can show good reasons for not reporting by April 1.

As on other days recently the supplies of Form 1040, used for returns of incomes exceeding $3,000, were exhausted early. A large number of taxpayers unable to obtain Blank 1040 have asked for an extension, and these requests probably will be granted.

OFFERS NEW KING WILL.

Mrs. Melvin Petitions Chicago Court to Set Aside the Original.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A petition to set aside the first will of James C. King has been filed in the Probate Court, wherein Mrs. Mary C. Melvin seeks to gain probate of a second will which Gaston B. Means claims to have discovered. The first will was made in 1901 and the other document in 1905. Hearing of the petition has been deferred until May 16.

An endowment of $2,000,000 was provided in the first will for the James C. King home for old men and a comparatively small sum was bequeathed to Mrs. Maude King, the widow, whose death near Concord, N. C., led to the trial of Means for murder. He was acquitted. The second will leaves the bulk of the $3,000,000 estate to Mrs. King and makes no provision for the home for old men.

DID you ever admire a man's hat so much that you wanted to ask him where he bought it? Never mind—just get a Young's—that's it.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look"

New York Stores—6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197, 1361 Broadway.
Only B'klyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

One of the few highly vitalized word-pictures of real war.

COMRADES IN COURAGE
By Lieut. Antoine Redier
Net, $1.40
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

Skin Troubles
—Soothed—
With Cuticura

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6 B, Boston."

MOVING?

If you intend moving your Business to another location or your Home to another place of residence—

Please Advise Us

at the earliest possible moment and thus facilitate the installation of the telephone at your new address.

Our Spring Moving Problem is a Big One.
Thousands of telephone changes must be made within a few days and—

We can take better care of all if each does his part and tells us of his move EARLY!

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

People who have LIBERTY in their hearts, ought to have LIBERTY BONDS in their pockets.

Start today to buy War Savings Stamps

An excellent investment and a patriotic duty

Victor
VICTOR
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

McCormack

© Mishkin
Gluck

© Mishkin
Zimbalist

Hear these famous Victor artists

McCormack at Carnegie Hall on March 31
Gluck at the Hippodrome on March 31
Zimbalist at the Hippodrome on March 31

Then hear their Victor Records

The recitals of these great artists are events of importance to the music-loving public. They present the unique opportunity of a direct personal observation of their exquisite interpretations for comparative consideration with their historic Victor Records.

Attend the concerts of these great artists, being particularly careful to observe the individual characteristics that so plainly identify their renditions.

Then visit any Victor dealer's and hear the Victor Records by the same artists. You will be instantly convinced that on the Victrola you actually hear these artists true to the very life.

It is this absolute fidelity that emphasizes the supremacy of the Victrola, so firmly established on a basis of great things actually accomplished; a supremacy readily recognized and acknowledged by the world's greatest artists who make records for the Victrola exclusively.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

FIND ENEMY ALIENS IN MUNITION PLANT

Sixteen Germans and Austrians Arrested at Tottenville, Staten Island.

PRISONERS NOT REGISTERED

Teutonic Subjects Hereafter Will Report to Police Instead of to Federal Authorities.

Sixteen German and Austrian subjects who had not yet registered with the Federal authorities or had not yet obtained passes permitting them to work in the barred zone were arrested yesterday afternoon in the plant of the Tottenville Copper Company, at Tottenville, S. I., which is making bands for navy shells. Information came some time ago to Lieutenant George Barnitz of the Naval Intelligence Service, who while in the Detective Bureau of the city police was active in the campaign against German plotters, that there were unregistered Germans in the employ of this munitions factory and that some remarks of a strongly anti-American character had been heard there. Accordingly he visited the plant yesterday with Detectives Connody, Wallace, and Kelly of Police Headquarters, and arrested the men in question, some of whom had been sailors on German ships which were interned in Hoboken until America entered the war. The sixteen prisoners were locked up in Police Headquarters last night, and will be arraigned before the Federal authorities this morning.

A conference of representatives of all the Federal and municipal offices charged with preservation of the public safety against enemy aliens was held yesterday in the offices of Special Assistant United States Attorney General William Wallace, Jr., in the Federal Building, to consider various phases of the problem, but at its close Mr. Wallace said that nothing definite had been done with the exception of a change in the regulations for the reporting to the authorities of enemy aliens on parole. Within the limits of the Port of New York and adjacent cities enemy aliens in future will report regularly to the police officers of their precinct instead of to the District Attorney or United States Marshal as heretofore. The present system of reports to personal supervisors will be continued.

Dr. Walter T. Scheele, former head of the New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Company of Hoboken, who was indicted in April, 1916, in connection with plots to blow up munition ships on which four Germans of Hoboken were later convicted, and who was at large until arrested in Cuba a few weeks ago, was taken back to Washington yesterday to be further questioned by officials of the Department of Justice. Rumors were current, though verification could not be obtained here, that Dr. Scheele had given information of great value to the Government which would lead to much wider information about German plots in this country.

The vigilance with which the military police are watching the German population of Hoboken to prevent undue celebration of German advances in France was evident yesterday when Henry Sodera and Charles Ohlrogge, proprietors of saloons on Washington Street, Hoboken, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Stanton and held in $1,000 bail each for the Grand Jury on the charge of selling liquor in the barred zone. The police discovered that Germans and Austrians were congregating in the two places on Monday night, drinking and celebrating, and raided the saloons, arresting the proprietors and about twenty customers. After being held over night the incautious celebrators were brought up before Mr. Stanton and let off after a warning as to the consequences likely to follow upon further celebrations.

Officials of the Department of Justice yesterday discovered among the effects of a Hindu revolutionist in New York a number of vials of an Indian poison, said to be of the deadliest character, which it was reported were to be administered to men in New York suspected of betraying the plots of German agents and Indian revolutionists to stir up outbreaks in British India. The poison was brought to New York by an Indian student from Mexico, whose name has been withheld for the present, although officials say that arrests will shortly be made which will disclose details of the plot.

SEARCH DR. MUCK'S PAPERS.

Federal Agents Hunt Through Correspondence in German.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 27.—Dr. Karl Muck still occupies a cell in the East Cambridge jail, where he is learning to smoke a briar pipe, being forbidden the use of cigarettes, to which he was addicted. His only visitors today were his wife, Manager Ellis of Symphony Hall, and the latter's secretary. Dr. Muck's food is being brought from his home.

Owing to the extent of the investigation into the affairs of Dr. Muck it is likely that he will not be taken from the jail to the Federal Building for several days. He was booked at the office of United States Marshal Mitchell as an enemy alien, and the authorities usually take definite action within ten days of arrests in such cases.

As a large part of Dr. Muck's seized correspondence is in German, some time will be required to get the case into shape for action. It is reported that the examination of these papers may result in the arrest of a friend of Dr. Muck.

BAUCHLE VERDICT TODAY.

Court Orders Jury to Present Sealed Finding This Morning.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan yesterday directed the jury to return a sealed verdict this morning in the suit of Mrs. Florence Fyles Bauchle against her former husband, George Young Bauchle, lawyer and indicted President of the Partridge Club, an alleged gambling organization, to recover $67,000 on the ground that Bauchle broke a promise to pay her $400 a month until she remarried in consideration of her action in divorcing him in Reno. Bauchle denied that he had made the agreement alleged. Mrs. Bauchle asks $67,000 on the basis of her expectation of life, but counsel for the defendant insisted that the longevity tables formed no basis for estimating the length of time a woman will remain unmarried.

Counsel for Bauchle told the jury that he did promise to give the plaintiff at least $150 a month so long as his financial condition warranted it, but finally he found himself without funds and had to quit paying. Mrs. Bauchle's attorney said that the defendant confessed to her that he loved another woman and for this reason she couldn't continue living with him, but Bauchle insisted that there was no confession.

Assembly Passes Davis Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—The Davis bill, designed to accomplish the retirement of members of the German-American Alliance from the Board of Trustees of the General Herkimer Home at Danube, Herkimer County, was passed by the Assembly today.

"The Army with Banners" Coming.

Charles Rann Kennedy's new play, "The Army with Banners," will be produced here at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, it was announced yesterday, on Tuesday night, April 9. The season of the French theatre will end on April 6. Edith Wynne Matthison will be the star of "The Army with Banners."

PASSOVER FESTIVAL BEGINS.

Seder Services Held in All Jewish Organizations of City.

In the homes of Jews all over the world the festival of Pesach, or the Passover, was celebrated at sunset last night. The festival is a celebration of the redemption of the Jews from the bondage of Egypt and it will last a week, only the first and last days being celebrated as full holidays. One of the features of the celebration is the Seder service, at which unleavened bread is eaten. This symbolizes the unfinished bread that the Jews were forced to eat when they departed from Egypt. Last night Seder services were held in all the Jewish organizations of the city, among which was the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Society, 229 East Broadway. About 1,000 persons were present. Rabbi Barnet Siegel officiated and John L. Bernstein, President of the society, presided.

The organization provided Matzoth for the Jewish immigrants on Ellis Island. It was said at the society that for the first time as far as could be learned a Seder service was conducted last night for Jewish immigrants, chiefly women and children, at Yokohama, Japan. The service was held for the benefit of those who had become stranded on their way to join their husbands and fathers in America.

PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA.

Stokowski's Musicians, on Annual Visit, Give a Program That Charms.

Eighty-five men of the Philadelphia Orchestra, led by Leopold Stokowski, paid their annual visit to New York yesterday in a matinée concert at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the local Society of the Friends of Music, offering a program distinct and apart from some 150 concerts given by other such organizations in the past season. Bach's Suite in B minor, with flute obbligato played by Daniel Maquarre from his place in the band, introduced at once an atmosphere of quaintness and charm with its overture, rondo, sarabande, bourree, and polonaise. Mozart's Concerto in E flat, for two pianos, played by Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, was perhaps most heartily welcomed, recalling the simple beauty of other days, especially in its andante, or middle portion, which won great applause.

Lully's suite of little pieces from forgotten operas and ballets, notably a nocturne from "The Triumph of Love" and a minuet from "The Temple of Peace," added something of Gallic grace and lightness in the second half of the program. Bach's great three-piano concerto, in C major, which ended the day, and in which Mrs. Olga Samaroff Stokowski appeared with Messrs. Bauer and Gabrilowitsch, was a novelty to see as well as hear. The triple "concert grands" crowded the entire front of the stage as at times their magnified melodies filled the hall. In these revivals of classic art the solo instruments were in no case like the tinkling harpsichords of oldtime, nor was the orchestra reduced to the limits of that period. The adaptations were discreetly made, and were to their special audience evidently enjoyable, a refreshing change for once in a war year from modern despots of din.

CARUSO IN 'LODOLETTA.'

Mascagni's Opera Followed by Gilbert's Ballet, 'Dance in Place Congo.'

Signor Caruso sang for the fifth time in "Lodoletta," followed on this occasion by the more recent "Dance in Place Congo," at the Metropolitan last evening. Mascagni's opera, as it happened, was the first of Mr. Gatti's war season novelties to complete the round of the regular subscription. Miss Easton, Messrs. Didur, Segurola, and others sang, while Mr. De Luca was new in Mr. Amato's former rôle of Gianotto, the rustic lover, and Mr. Moranzoni conducted.

Mrs. Gilbert's captivating ballet on the "Bamboula" and other famous Southern tunes were heard for the second time, confirming the popular success it made last Saturday. Miss Galli, Messrs. Bartik and Bonfiglio danced, and Mr. Monteux conducted.

MUSICIANS AVERT TROUBLE.

Decide Not to Press Salary Demands Upon Legitimate Managers.

Prospect of trouble between theatrical musicians and legitimate managers was removed yesterday by the decision of the musicians, after considering the question at their annual meeting, not to press their salary demands upon the managers of dramatic and musical productions. In the case of burlesque, vaudeville and picture houses, however, the new scale adopted by the musicians will be insisted upon. This scale calls for weekly increases of $2 to $3 a man.

The meeting of the musicians was held at the headquarters of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, at 210 East Eighty-sixth Street. Alexander Bremer presided.

Change Name of Dale's Play.

"The Madonna of the Future," Alan Dale's play, which was recently declared by Chief Magistrate McAdoo to be immoral, will be known hereafter as "The Woman of the Future." Oliver Morosco, the producer, said that the change of title was made in pursuance of a promise to the court to eliminate any features which might be considered objectionable. The hearing on the play will be continued before Chief Magistrate McAdoo this afternoon.

Bach's 'Passion' at St. Bartholomew's

St. Bartholomew's Church was filled to the doors last evening for a performance of Bach's "Passion According to St. John," rare music appropriate to Holy Week, given by the resident choir under Seth Bingham, assisted by Miles Farrow's choir from the Cathedral of St. John. The soloists were Grace Kerns, Mrs. Benedict Jones, William Wheeler, Edgar Schofield, and Wilfred Glenn, together with Robert Toedt, violin, and Paul Suerth, harp.

"Professor Bernhardi" Revived.

Schnitzler's comedy "Professor Bernhardi," which has been played many times by the local German players, was revived at the Irving Place Theatre last night, and will be played for the balance of the week. Rudolf Christians, director of the organization, has the leading rôle.

Jane Houston Married in London.

Jane Houston, an American actress who was seen here this season in "The Old Country" and "The Indestructible Wife," was married in London on Monday to Captain Wallace Widdecombe. Captain Widdecombe is an English actor and has played here with Margaret Anglin.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Three Faces East," a drama by Anthony Kelly, has been placed in rehearsal by Cohan & Harris, with Emmett Corrigan in the leading role. It will be produced out of town.

The annual dress rehearsal of the Greenroom Club will be given at the Shubert Theatre on Sunday night. Lola Fisher will be seen as Juliet, and among others on the program will be Lester Lonergan, Harry Carroll, Anna Wheaton, Harry Fox, Rock and White, Belle Story, and Edith Day.

"The Gay Lothario," a musical comedy by Frances Nordstrom, with music by Joseph McManus, is now in rehearsal under the direction of the Shuberts. Peggy Hopkins will have the principal role.

"Mrs. Warren's Profession," following its engagement at the Comedy Theatre, will be sent on tour. The piece will remain at the Comedy for another week.

Frances Pritchard has been engaged for the midnight revue to be produced on the Century roof next Thursday night.

"The Iron Hand," a war play by Hall Caine, will be seen at the Palace next week. Derwent Hall Caine and A. E. Anson will be in the cast.

Ruby De Remer will have the prima donna rôle in the new Weber and Fields piece, "Back Again."

BRITAIN'S SHARE IN THE SACRIFICE

Gen. Kenyon Cites Figures for the Broadway Association —Says She'll Go On.

TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT

Association Wires Mr. Wilson That His Poise and Courage Give an Example to the World.

Brig. Gen. L. R. Kenyon of the British Army, addressing the Broadway Association at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, uttered a warning against the "German propaganda" which pretends that England has not done her full share in the war and that her colonies and her allies bear the chief burden of sacrifice. General Kenyon quoted statistics of British casualties showing that England and Wales, supplying 70 per cent. of the total armed forces sent into the war by the British Empire, sustained 76 per cent. of the casualties, as compared to 24 per cent. of the total casualties sustained by Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, and all the other colonies.

"We need not go very far to find the source of these lies," declared General Kenyon. "They are spread by German propagandists to create distrust and discord among the nations allied against Germany in this war for democracy."

He pointed out that if it had not been for the British Navy the Atlantic Ocean by this time would have been virtually a German lake and Germany would have brought the havoc of war to this side of the world. As to the land forces, official reports on the relative proportions of men in the British forces as compared to the populations contributing, exclusive of India and Africa, showed that England had given one out of every seven men, Wales one out of every eleven men, Scotland one out of every seven, Ireland one out of every twenty-six, and the Dominions one out of every fifteen. The relative proportions of men and casualties were:

	P.C. of Armed Forces.	P.C. of Casualties.
England and Wales	70	76
Scotland	6	10
Ireland	6	6
Colonies	16	8

"These figures," said General Kenyon, "tell the story. The British peoples have done their share and are prepared to keep on doing their share. We are fighting for a cause dearer to us than life, and we will sacrifice gladly and willingly that the cause may win. In one month, last November, when the front was active, we lost 135,000 men. Such a list would have taken up every page of THE NEW YORK TIMES from the first to the last for several days."

With reference to the present German offensive, General Kenyon said:

"It doesn't matter if we have several setbacks, we have got to see this thing through."

Governor Whitman was to have been one of the speakers at the luncheon but legislative business in Albany prevented his attendance. Governor Edge of New Jersey devoted his address to a discussion of the proposed traffic tunnel under the Hudson, which has already been voted for by the New Jersey Legislature. The Governor told of the appropriation by his State for making surveys and promised that as soon as New York undertook by legislative enactment to pay its half of the total expense he would call a special session of the New Jersey Legislature to put the project through. He estimated the total cost of the project at $12,000,000. He also advocated a belt connection of all of the railroads now having terminals in New Jersey.

Jefferson D. Thompson presided. Another speaker was the new Deputy Police Commissioner for traffic, John A. Harris. The following telegram was sent to President Wilson:

To the President, Washington, D. C.:

The Broadway Association of New York, composed of 600 business men, assembled today, by a rising unanimous vote send this message of confidence and good-will to you in this hour of the nation's trial: Your poise and courage in the crucial events of the week have proved an example and an inspiration to the democratic peoples of the world, united now and for ever for justice, humanity, and freedom.

JEFFERSON DE MOTT THOMSON, President.

IRISH SCORN EXEMPTION.

A. O. H. Says Those of British Birth Here Want to Fight.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—National officers and directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who closed a three days' meeting here, said tonight that the sentiment of the meeting was that Irish in the United States were opposed to the proposed provision in the British-American draft treaty which would exempt British subjects, born in Ireland and living in the United States.

"The young men, recently arrived here from Ireland, will fight cheerfully with their citizen-brothers under the American flag," said Representative Joseph McLaughlin of Pennsylvania, National President of the Hibernians. "Irishmen, whether citizens or recent arrivals, will not fail in their duty to the United States. Its cause is their cause. They will strive for the honor of America in this war with the same steadfast loyalty that has characterized their progenitors in all former wars."

ROOSEVELT IN BOSTON, SILENT ON THE WAR

The Colonel, by His Physician's Orders, Will Save His Voice for the Maine Convention.

BOSTON, March 27.—"I never felt more fit in my life to deliver a Republican address," declared Colonel Theodore Roosevelt tonight upon his arrival here en route to Portland, Me., where he will speak tomorrow evening before the Republican State Convention. Although two trains on the underground tracks at the Back Bay Station were making a deafening clamor as the Colonel stepped from his train, he caught a question concerning the war.

"Not a thing to say on the war or any other subject," he replied. "My physician has ordered me to keep quiet until I get to Portland."

Mrs. Roosevelt was with him, and they were met by Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, at whose home the Roosevelts spent the night. Joseph Alsop, former Progressive Party National Committeeman from Connecticut, was the only other member of the Roosevelt party. He got on the train at New Haven, and will go to Portland with the Colonel. Mrs. Roosevelt plans to stay here.

Colonel Roosevelt expressed eagerness to see his youngest grandchild, Archibald Roosevelt, Jr., 2 months old. Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt is spending the Winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Lockwood, in this city. Little Archie has never seen his famous grandfather or his father, for he was born after Captain Roosevelt left for France. Mrs. Roosevelt decided, however, that the Colonel was too tired to make visits, and pointed out that the baby would be asleep, anyway. So the meeting was postponed until Friday.

On the train Colonel Roosevelt read with great interest a newspaper dispatch from the American front in France which said that Captain Archie Roosevelt, who was wounded in a recent engagement, had declined to be interviewed by reporters, putting himself on the same basis as other wounded.

"Now, that's just like the boy," Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed. As Mr. Roosevelt was leaving the train an aged woman stepped up to him and asked: "What's news from the boy, Colonel?" "Very good news, very good news, indeed, thank you," Mr. Roosevelt replied.

BRITISH ENGINEERS END FIGHT ON DRAFT

Abandon War on Man-Power Bill —New Demand for Conscription in Ireland.

LONDON, March 27.—In view of the critical situation at the front the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has abandoned the strike movement it has been long threatening as a protest against the Government's man-power measure.

Discussing means of replacing the losses of man power in France, The Daily Mail suggests that it probably will be found necessary to shorten the period of training for recruits and to send to the front the younger classes at an earlier age than heretofore. All physically able Russian subjects in England, this newspaper says, are being called to the colors, the authorities having canceled the recent order which temporarily suspended the summoning of these men.

The Daily Telegraph for the first time urges application of conscription to Ireland in order to replace the recent losses.

PRAYERS FOR MEN AT FRONT

Women Call Meeting to Give Spiritual Aid to Fighting Soldiers.

Prayers for the soldiers fighting abroad are to be offered by ministers of different denominations as a mass meeting called for the purpose of giving spiritual aid to the men at the front by the clubwomen of New York in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom tomorrow at 3 P. M. The meeting has been arranged by Mrs. Marie Cross-Newhause and Mrs. Simon Baruch. There will be patriotic addresses and music.

Among the clubwomen expected to attend the meeting are Mrs. Belle de Revera, founder of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. John Francis Yawger, President of the New York City Federation; Mrs. Ralph Trautman, President of the Women's Health Protective Association of New York; Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, Mrs. Howard McNutt, and Mrs. William R. Chapman.

Appointments to City Departments.

Mayor Hylan announced yesterday the appointment of John Dorning as a member of the Board of Inebriety and of James J. O'Connor as a member of the Auditing Committee of the Street Cleaning Department. Michael Laura of 276 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, it was also announced, was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning for Brooklyn at a salary of $5,000. The appointment takes effect on April 1. Mr. Laura will succeed Charles Maura. Commissioner Hays of the Water Department, on approval of the Mayor, named William F. Donohue as department secretary at a salary of $3,000. Mr. Donohue lives at 223 East Seventeenth Street and is a member of the Anawanda Club, a Tammany organization. He succeeds George Acken, who resigned.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Traders Are Awaiting Developments in France.

LONDON, March 27.—Money was in increased demand today. Discounts were quiet.

The Stock Exchange passed a quiet session, pending developments in France. The same conditions applied to the provincial Exchanges, from which only a few orders were received. The tone of the markets remains good. Prices, where there were changes, were only a fraction lower. These decreases were chiefly among rubber and mine shares. While few persons desire to buy, there are an equally few sellers, and confidence in the outcome of the struggle is being firmly maintained.

598 MORE ARMY RECRUITS.

New York Maintains Lead Established on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The regular army obtained 598 recruits yesterday, bringing the total obtained since April 1, 1917, up to 396,495. The showing for New York and vicinity follows:

	Obtained Since Mar. 26.	April 1.		Obtained Since Mar. 26.	April 1.
Connecticut	11	4,931	New Jer..	18	9,996
Delaware..	1	793	New York	131	43,266
Maine.....	1	2,427	Penn....	44	45,153
Maryland..	11	3,963	Rhode Isl..	1	2,465
Mass.....	18	19,070	*Vermont....		633
New H.....		1,330			

*Quota not obtained.

Ore Discoveries in Burma.

LONDON, March 27.—The discovery of extensive deposits of wolfram, an ore which is important as a source of tungsten, and also of molyodenite in the Yamethen district of Burma, is reported in a dispatch from Rangoon to The Daily Mail.

Madison Sq. Garden NOW
Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15 Doors Open Hour Earlier.
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
Barnum & Bailey
CIRCUS
Has Set All New York Ablaze with Delight. Public and Press Agree That It Is the Circus Sensation of the Century!
MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS. Admission to everything, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location.
WAR TAX INCLUDED.
CHILDREN under twelve, half price all Mats., except Sat., to $1.00 seats and over
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES: Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; R. H. Macy & Co., and Gimbel Bros.

BALL in aid of the STAGE WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SIXTY CLUB
GRAND BALLROOM HOTEL ASTOR
SAT., APR. 6 at Ten o'clock P. M.
TICKETS $5, to be had at the office of the managing committee, Room 1032, Aeolian Building, 33 W. 42d St.—or at the Lambs Club, 130 W. 44th St.—or at the Friars Club, 16 W. 48th St.—or at the Stage Women's War Relief, No. 366 5th Ave., & Tyson's & McBride's. Boxes, $100 and $50.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Phone Circle 1366. Last Week Here. Next Week Harris Theatre.
HER COUNTRY
Saturday Morning at 11:15
TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES
MOST REMARKABLE SHOW IN TOWN!
TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 2 (Seats Now)
Charles & Will Hopkins Present APRIL By Hubert Osborne. an odd New Comedy

Century Thea., 62d, Near B'way. Tel. 8800 Cols. Eve. 8. NEXT MAT. SAT., 2.
6th Big Month. EASTER MONDAY MAT. APRIL 1st, 25c to $1.
The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage.
CHU CHIN CHOW
A Musical Tale of the East. Now in Its 2d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices—Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balcony 75c-50c; Fam. Circle 50c-25c. Always 800 Orch. Seats at $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.

MISS ANNE MORGAN and ABBE FLYNN will show official FRENCH MOTION PICTURES OF THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE IN DEVASTATED FRANCE.
LUCIEN MURATORE will sing "La Marseillaise."
Strand Theatre, Broadway & 47th Street, March 28, 3:30 P. M.
The Honorable James M. Beck will preside. Tickets $2 to 50c. Boxes $50-$25.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
Mat. Today $1.00 BEST SEATS EVES. AT 8:15.
10 Musical Comedies in one. Bells Story, Houdini, & 1000 Others.

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215 WEST 57TH ST.
10 A.M to 6 P.M.& 8 to 10 P.M. incl. Sunday Afternoon.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 63 W. 35th. Gr'ley 1522
Today, 2:30, "L'Avare"; "Le Carrosse du Saint Sacrament." Tonight 8:30, "La Petite Marquise"; "L'Amour Medecin."

YORKVILLE ADOLF PHILIPP'S Oh, Emilie!
THEA., 86 St., n'r Lex. Av. Evg. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
JOSIE FLYNN'S MINSTREL REVUE OF 1918, "Pretty Soft," and Six Other Big Acts. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET
Tonight 8:15. Last Perfce. "Stuetzen der Gesellschaft"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
MERRY ROUNDERS.

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

THURSDAY THIS AFTERNOON ONLY— SPECIAL ATTRACTION at 3:30
STRAND THEATRE.....47th Street & Broadway
MISS ANNE MORGAN will speak and show the wonderful motion pictures
Taken on the ACTUAL GROUND WHERE THE PRESENT BATTLE IS RAGING
ABBÉ FLYNN, Chaplain of Verdun, will speak.
M. LUCIEN MURATORE will sing the MARSEILLAISE.
HON. JAMES M. BECK will preside.
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of FIFTY PIECES
Tickets obtainable at the Strand Theatre Box Office.
The proceeds of the meeting will be used for the immediate emergency which will arise from the advance of the enemy. The pictures which are to be shown are the only ones available at this time.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.
WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today. Sat. & Tues., 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
Sunday Night Concert
BIG BILL OF BROADWAY FAVORITES
44TH ST. Theatre, West of B'way. Evgs. 8. Next Matinee Saturday, 2.
Last Week at This Theatre.
Moves to the Broadhurst Mon., April 1st.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production
MAYTIME
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris
Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. Next Mon. MAYTIME MOVES HERE FROM THE 44TH STREET THEATRE. SEATS NOW.
44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE W. of B'way. Ph. Bryant 61. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
"Politely audacious; witty, startling."—Herald.
A PAIR OF PETTICOATS
Comedy by Cyril Harcourt, with Norman Trevor—Laura Hope Crews
39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WM. HODGE In His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES
Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Theatre Closed Good Friday.
EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.
The LITTLE TEACHER Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."
By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
EYES OF YOUTH
With JANE GREY and Original Cast.
PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
"A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!
LAST 2 WEEKS
Nazimova in Ibsen's "The Wild Duck"
Mon., Apr. 8th, "Hedda Gabler." Seats Now
PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
LONGACRE WEST 45TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20.
THE PLAY WITH A PUNCH.
YES OR NO WITH CHRYSTAL HERNE, JANET BEECHER.
44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead
BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
THE SQUAB FARM Comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton
48TH ST. THEATRE SEATS TODAY
STARTING NEXT MON. (EASTER) MAT.
THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME
Famous "Spy" Drama—Star Cast Includes Amelia Bingham, Katherine Kaelred Charlotte Ives, Albert Brown, A. H. Van Buren & others.
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. (Popular Prices) & Sat. Last 12 Times
WHY MARRY?
By Jesse Lynch Williams
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE ESTELLE WINWOOD
SHELLEY HULL ERNEST LAWFORD
BEATRICE BECKLEY LOTUS ROBB
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday, 2:15. 1 Week
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY!
MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO.
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:20.
FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL MUSICAL HIT
JULIUS CAESAR CORT THEA., NEXT SAT. MORN., 10:30
with Tyrone Power, Walter Hampden, Cyril Keightley, Howard Kyle and Alma Kruger.
BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
THE STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S COMEDY OF GLORIOUS YOUTH
SEVENTEEN
Comedy, 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30
MARY SHAW & WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION
BY G. BERNARD SHAW.
2 weeks more to meet demand.
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. EMILY STEVENS in Mat. Today, 25 & 50c. "A Woman of the Future" Next Week, "THE GIPSY TRAIL."
LOEW'S 7th Av. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. "FAIR AND WARMER." Next Wk., Wm. Collier, "Nothing But the Truth"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Next Mon. Night, 8:15. Seats Now
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Play
The RAINBOW GIRL
ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC COCOANUT GROVE TONIGHT 11:30. New Amsterdam Roof, West 42d St.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
ETHEL BARRYMORE The Off Chance
GEO. COHAN M. Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
TOOT-TOOT
New Military Musical Comedy "A Sure-Fire, Khaki-Clad Hit."—Evs. World.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.), 2:20.
SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH-maker in Town.
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 43 St., E. of B'way.
Tel. Bryant 7410. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Opening Next Monday Night. Seats Now.
Henry Miller's Theatre Company in "The Fountain of Youth"
A Comedy by Louis Evan Shipman.
CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15.
Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
GOING UP The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.
FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.), 2:20.
ROCK & WHITE in "Let's Go"
An Intimate Revue
HARRIS THEATRE, 42nd, West of B'way. Beg's NEXT MON. NIGHT
THE PATRIOTIC PLAY HER COUNTRY
Will move here from the Punch & Judy Theatre. Seats Now. PHONE BRYANT 31.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY WITH A PAST
VANDERBILT W. 48 St.
Phone 134 Bryant. Evs. 8:20.
OH LOOK!
with HARRY FOX
Mats. Sat & Wed. (Pop.)
EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.
ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed.
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL
LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE
REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed.
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland
PARK Theatre, Col. Circle. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wednesday & Sat., 2:20.
See the Yankee Cruiser sink the enemy U-Boat—saving the lives of 20,000 American troops.
MILITARY-NAVAL MELODRAMA
7 DAYS LEAVE
PRICES, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.
FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20.
LOEW'S LIGHTNING, by Ada Patterson and Robert Edeson. Lexington Theatre, 50th St. & Lex. Ave. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. Evgs. 8:15. Popular Prices.

MOTION PICTURES
LYRIC THEATRE, 42nd St., W. of B'way.
COMMENCING NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, 8:30
Thereafter Twice Daily—2:30 & 8:30.
Evgs. 25c to $1. Mats. (Except Sat. & Sun.) 25-50c.

ALBERT E. SMITH Presents
VITAGRAPH'S
MARVELOUS PICTURIZATION OF EMPEY'S WORLD FAMOUS BOOK
"OVER THE TOP"
WITH
Sergt. ARTHUR GUY
EMPEY
(Himself)
SUPPORTED BY LOIS MEREDITH, JAMES MORRISON AND AN ALL STAR VITAGRAPH CAST.
See the Man You've Read About Do the Things You've Heard About in a Soul-Stirring Photo Drama.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8, Double Bill: Shanewis, Brasiau, Sundelius, Howard; Althouse, Chalmers, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni. Coq d'Or, Barrientos, Sundelius, Robeson; Diaz, Didur, Galli, Bolm. Cond., Monteux.
Good Friday Aft'n at 2:30 (75c to $2). VERDI'S REQUIEM. Muzio, Braslau; Martinelli, Mardones. Chorus-Orchestra. Cond., Setti.
Fri. at 8. Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes, Ezcurra; Diaz, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 2:15. Amore dei tre Re. Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3). Puritani. Barrientos, Perini; Lazaro, De Luca, Mardones. Cd., Moranzoni.
Sun. Eve. Concert. Max Rosen, Violinist; Lazaro, Perini. Conds., Bellezza & Rothmeyer.
Next Mon. at 8. Prophete. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Rothier, Mardones. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8. Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos, Mattfeld; De Luca, Carpi, Mardones, Malatesta. Cd., Papi
Thurs. Spec'l Mat. ($1 to $5) at 2. Aida. Muzio,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SUNDAY only.....	3.00	1.75	.30
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DAILY & SUNDAY...One week, 35c.	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
DAILY only.....One week, 30c.	8.00	4.25	.75
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Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918.

THE FIRST CHAPTER.

The first stage of the battle has ended. Battles of this size are fought in chapters nowadays, and the first chapter of the German battle of the Somme closed yesterday. The day bore a sure mark of finality. It was that breaking up of the great offensive into a string of separate battles of which we spoke yesterday as being certain, whenever it should come, to mark the end of the first phase. It has come. The German battle of the Somme is not over. The British battle of the Somme lasted from July to November, 1916. This one may be still going on all Summer, as the battle of Verdun did after being launched in February, 1916. But nowadays we reckon up results at the end of a chapter, and this chapter is ended.

Germany's title for the chapter is "Glorious Victory." She has taken a vast number of guns, tanks, and prisoners, and she has retaken most of the territory the British took from her in their own battle of the Somme. That last asset is the one she will mention last and reckon least; it is, in truth, of no great value to her. The booty and the destruction of life are her real achievement, and both have been great. But in this war a battle is only a victory when it achieves what you set out to get; and the first chapter of the battle of the Somme has ended without getting for Germany what she set out to get.

Pushing back the British does not bring the end of the war any nearer. Shattering the British, breaking the British line, that would be a different matter. But that is precisely what Germany has not succeeded in doing. She has merely forced that indomitable line to move back, and it faces her as stiff and rigid as ever. From the standpoint of getting what you want, the first chapter of the German battle of the Somme is a failure, dismal and complete.

But perhaps Germany did not hope to smash the British line in this first chapter; perhaps she only meant to prepare the way for the smash which is scheduled for the second chapter or the third. Well, she has not prepared the way. To prepare the way for any such coming smash she would have had to do one of two things. She would have had to weaken the morale of the British Army, or else she would have had to cut away its power of subsequently striking her. How could she cut away that power? By forcing Marshal HAIG to use in self-defense the armies which he now holds in reserve for the purpose of delivering a blow himself when the German offensive is spent. And she has not done it. HAIG has not brought his striking armies into action at all; he has used only his defensive armies. He has, in other words, used just enough power to ward off the blow without returning it. He retreats, using one arm to protect his face and never bringing the other arm into action. Germany wants him to use both arms. He is keeping the other arm for the point of her jaw.

He is not going to use it for some time yet, apparently. He means to let Germany spend her strength. It would be doleful boasting to say that he has been "luring the Germans on." Nevertheless, Germany has now got to a point where, in the northern part of her line, she cannot advance without being hemmed in by high ground on which are posted masses of great guns. Behind these masses of great guns are tough and seasoned veterans, the Canadians, for instance, who have not been in battle for months. To try conclusions with them, with this scarred and weary army of hers, would be desperate. There is still fighting going on north of the Somme, but it is fighting without any meaning in it.

South of the Somme, and above the bend, there is more furious fighting, but it has broken up. It is no longer the battle of the Somme, but the battle of Bray or the battle of Albert. The unity of that terrible charge of a nation is broken. It is not now a battle that is going on, but battles. So far has Germany gone, north and south of the Somme, by the end of the first chapter. What has she gained? She has not smashed the British line; she has not prepared the way to smash the British line; she has not weakened its morale; she has not cut away or even touched at all its power of subsequently striking her. What has she gained? How does she justify that title of "Glorious Victory" she is giving to the first chapter? She has captured prisoners, guns, tanks, and miles. And that is a gain which is of absolutely no use to her present aims unless it weakens the British arm by inspiring weariness of the war in England. The destruction of British lives is of value to her only if it greatly exceeds the destruction of German lives in the attempt; and we have every reason to believe that the opposite is the case.

Chapter I. of the battle of the Somme, then, may be entitled "Glorious Victory" as Germany writes it. But HAIG, patiently awaiting his time as PETAIN awaited it at Verdun, will give it a different title; and history, weighing results, will head that chapter "Failure."

DO THEY STILL BELIEVE IT?

Now that the call for the Liberty Loan is out and the figure fixed at $3,000,000,000, isn't it possible that some of the advocates of cutting up Central Park have become just a little calmer? Do they really think that $3,000,000,000 won't be raised unless a hundred thousand people trample over the north meadow, or the sheep meadow, whichever it is to be, to see what a trench looks like? The Secretary of the Treasury, there is every reason to believe, won't agree with them if they hold that view. He says:

> The great events now happening in France must fire the soul of every American with a new determination to furnish all the dollars and all the material resources of America that are needed to put an end to the execrable atrocities of German militarism.
>
> The great events now happening in France will fire the souls of enough Americans to raise a loan of several times $3,000,000,000, even without the knowledge that American forces are now fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British and the French. The argument for despoiling Central Park has been that the loan, whatever its amount might be, would be in some danger of failing, or at least of having hard sledding, unless a large number of people could see a trench, and that they would not look at a trench unless it were placed in the north meadow of Central Park. Yet there is already hesitation about the north meadow, because it has taken so many years of watchful care to bring it to its present state.
>
> In view of the turn of events in France and the turn of events in Washington, is there one of them who really believes it now?

THE ENEMY IN WISCONSIN.

At this moment, while the democratic hope that rose at Philadelphia in 1776 and spread from there over half of Europe is being battled for by gallant men on the Somme, some of whom are Americans, a man who is laboring—we hope unconsciously—to bring their efforts to naught is asking Americans to elect him to the Senate from Wisconsin. He is, it is true, an American citizen, but the only belligerent who would profit by his success is Germany. His campaign will not differ in its effect if successful, except in degree, from the campaign HINDENBURG is conducting on the Somme. His platform is that the United States should immediately withdraw from the war and call its troops home, and to that end he promises to devote all his considerable abilities if he is elected.

VICTOR L. BERGER, who thus knowingly or unknowingly aids the enemy in time of war, was born in Germany. At the beginning of the war he affected a neutrality which has gradually worn thin. Today he is engaged heart and soul in the effort to deliver Wisconsin to the Kaiser. He is running as a Socialist, but he will get the votes of whole communities where English is a foreign language, where nominal American citizens cast their votes after pondering how they can most effectually aid Germany, the country with which we are at war. He will get the votes of a great many men who voted in the Republican primaries for THOMPSON, the La Follette candidate, and came so near nominating him.

It is an amazing sight, this candidacy for office, in time of war, of a man who is laboring with all his might to accomplish things the effect of which would be to help the foe. More amazing is the fact, the undoubted fact, that his defeat is not a foregone conclusion. There are still more Americans than Germans and friends of Germany in Wisconsin, but their vote is to be divided between a Republican and a Democratic candidate, while the disloyal vote and that German vote which remains loyal to Germany will be cast for BERGER. The disloyal vote in the primaries was split between THOMPSON and BERGER, but it will be massed in the election.

It is not to be supposed that BERGER will be allowed to take his seat if elected. But what becomes of BERGER is a matter of no importance. By electing him Wisconsin will have served notice that she has separated herself from the sisterhood of States and is to be reckoned as an ally of that army which is now exhausting every effort to beat down democracy and extinguish it the world over. While American soldiers are aiding the British and the French at the risk and cost of their lives, Wisconsin is debating whether she will aid Germany or not; and her answer is in doubt.

INFORMATION FOR MAYOR HYLAN.

Mayor HYLAN has exposed himself to such damaging corrections when he has commented upon public affairs without information that his request to Mr. SHONTS for facts about the railways upon which Mr. SHONTS wishes to raise fares is natural and commendable. The Mayor's request puts Mr. SHONTS in the dilemma of supporting his case with facts instead of appeals for tenderness toward corporations which are deficient in popular favor. On that basis the Mayor has an easy success. When Mr. SHONTS supplies facts the dilemma will be transferred to the Mayor, who must do something with what has been supplied upon his requisition. To be sure, the facts are on record, and are more in the province of the Public Service Commission than of the Mayor. Still, it will be advantageous to have the facts freshened up and put in form convenient for the purpose in hand. When practical men talk on a basis of fact it speedily appears whether their position is reasonable or prejudiced.

Until the facts appear public opinion will be suspended, but when the facts are furnished it is not possible that they will support both positions of gentlemen so far apart as Mr. SHONTS and the Mayor. The question is not the merits or faults of the dual subway contract or of city ownership and operation. The dual contract is fact beyond question, and city ownership and operation is theory so remote in its application to the question that it affects it not at all. The question is, What shall be done with the situation as it exists? It throws no light to denounce the subway deficits, and to say that the fare increase is "plunder," before the facts are furnished. There are many—including some millions of subway riders—who both regret the subway deficits and yet regard the subways as cheap at the price. In fact, it is not possible to imagine the town without the subways, and the deficits shrink into insignificance in comparison with the damage the city would suffer if the subways had not been built on the only plan anybody suggested which was capable of execution.

Those responsible for the deficit are not those who made the contract, but those who delayed the construction of the subways at the cost to the city of ten years' growth and use of the indispensable facilities of travel. They now are in the position of obstructing action according to fact on the surface situation, with the appearance of willingness to sacrifice the transfer privilege in preference to raising fares. They take nothing by reminding the city that they opposed the dual contracts, and would be prudent to let that buried issue rest. In advance of Mr. SHONTS's facts the hostility to the fare increase is popular, and presumably right. But if the facts shall show the contrary the situation will be uncomfortable for those taking responsibility for the loss of the transfer privilege. The question calls for businesslike adjustment, and there is hope of it so long as the Mayor and Mr. SHONTS are guided by facts and reason.

A LAME CASE.

In his letter to Representative MEDILL MCCORMICK, General PEYTON C. MARCH, acting Chief of Staff, has not made out a good case for the War Department rule that names only shall be given out in casualty lists. To illustrate: Killed in action, GEORGE BROWN; wounded, THOMAS BURKE. To the request that there be added the home towns the War Department has turned a deaf ear, although not even General MARCH could deny that confusion and uncertainty have been already caused by this bureaucratic rule, and that when casualties become heavy it will make a great deal of trouble.

General MARCH argues that if the "address" of the nearest relative of the killed or wounded soldier were published German agents in the United States would approach the relatives, learn to what organization the soldier belonged, and furnish the German Government with the information. It would be difficult for General MARCH to explain how the "agent" would communicate with the German Government. Would it be by going to Holland or Switzerland, or would he resort to "wireless"? The German Government is methodical and takes note of little things, but the organization to which a soldier wounded in a raid belongs can hardly be of sufficient concern to a regimental officer in Picardy to warrant the employment of an "agent" in the United States to interview the soldier's relatives and transmit, somehow and at some time, what he learns. General MARCH, by the way, has overlooked the fact that it is not the "address" of a relative that the American people would like to see published with a name, but the city or town the soldier hailed from.

Another objection urged by the acting Chief of Staff is that if an "address" were published the soldier's relatives would be pestered by claim agents with proposals to collect war insurance for the bereaved. Can General MARCH be serious? The reason he gives is trivial. Nothing that could afford information to the enemy is desired in the casualty list. Sooner or later its increasing volume will constrain the War Department to supply, not addresses, but the home towns of men killed, wounded, or missing.

WHAT THE SENATE IS FINDING OUT.

Since the war is with us, whether we like it or not, it may be permissible to try to gather a little incidental comfort from the fact that it came now rather than at some other time. For it will be of material aid in establishing the fundamentals of a science which only lately has come to be recognized as such, the science of publicity. Twenty years from now our universities will all have professional schools in which the ethics of publicity and the metaphysics of propaganda will be taught along with the methods; and the bulk of the material in the textbooks will be evidence provided by the war.

It has been a current saying ever since people gave up pretending that all was perfect at Washington that the war cannot be won by press agents; but this is unjust to the pioneers of a profession who are still navigating pretty much without charts. The war will not be won by some press agents—DERNBURG, for instance; but the efficacy of Germany's publicity campaigns in the last year or two is an indication of possibilities—possibilities which are not possible to everybody.

In Tuesday's speeches in the Senate on the extent to which our military, marine, and aerial preparations have or have not gone forward, as the case may be, there is more illuminating comment on the evils of low-grade publicity than even DERNBURG ever provoked. What Senator HITCHCOCK politely called "an excess of sanguine expectation" led the Aircraft Production Board to promise "an enormous number" of combat planes for "a certain date." We are not going to get them in such numbers, or anything like such numbers; and while this is reasonable enough to the press agent who feels that his function has been achieved if he "gets his story over," it carries a certain disappointment to the country. When we went into the war a great number of departments, bureaus, boards, committees, and controls were organized; others were expanded; and patriotic and enthusiastic publicity promoters began to tell the people what they were going to do. These gentlemen were behaving as naturally as a fish behaves when it swims; they are working for somebody, they are to tell what he is going to do, they proceed to think of everything that he could possibly do and then say he is going to do it.

And—undreamed-of paradise for the press agents—not only did the papers publish what they said, but people believed it. According to all the standards of success prevailing in their occupation before the war, they had done brilliantly, but the standards of the scientific publicity that is to come will hardly give them so much credit. If you expect to have 12,000 airplanes by July 1, a figure which by some mysterious inspiration presently becomes fixed in the minds of the conservative public as 20,000—plenty of people expected 100,000—and then you find that you are only going to have 2,000, or perhaps only thirty-seven, according to the way you look at it, the effect has not been achieved. You have failed to put it over; and whatever the defects of present standards in the art of publicity, they have the great merit of providing a sure and speedy consequence for such a failure.

In most of the allied capitals, perhaps not least in Washington, there has been a tendency to divide into schools of thought irreverently known as the Allislosters and the Alliswellers. Our publicity agents, to go no higher in the official hierarchy, have been uncompromising Alliswellers; which is not only offensive to the contemplative observer, but is bad publicity. The professors of this science in the future will have their hands full in undoing the present theory of the profession that everything that is not jet black is pure white, and that nothing that the employer of a given press agent is doing is even fawn-colored.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Plea for Foreign Decorations.

As against the recent remonstrance by Secretary DANIELS against the giving by Congress of permission to our soldiers and sailors to accept and wear foreign "decorations"—crosses, medals, and the like, awarded for displays of notable gallantry in the field—we now have the urgent request of General PERSHING that the permission be granted.

So far as known, the only reason given by Secretary DANIELS for his opposition to the proposed change in our long-standing prohibition was that he thought it better for our men to get all rewards of this kind from our own Government. That feeling is natural enough, but it is based on conditions and international relations which were little more than memories, even before the war began. Now they have not only disappeared, but for them conditions and international relations wholly different have been substituted.

General PERSHING's argument is the very practical one that the acceptance of such symbols of appreciation from the men with whom we are comrades in arms, fighting together for the greatest of common causes, will be useful as well as gracious. They are highly valued, he says, by the men who receive them—men about the soundness of whose Americanism no question will be raised—and similar tokens of recognition conferred by ourselves on our allies would be gratefully received and proudly earned whenever they were earned. In this way, he adds, the bonds of fellowship between the several armies with the same aims would be tightened.

And we cannot, of course, prevent the French or the British from according to men of ours those "citations in orders" of which the cross or the medal is by fixed custom only the more material and permanent expression. Opponents of the change forget, too, that the foreign decorations are granted for acts which, no matter how gallant, we can hardly emphasize in this manner, as they are acts that in some particular degree served the foreigners themselves. That alone is enough to create a need for, as well as to justify, an exchange of those honors between the allied armies.

An "Anti" Charge Answered.

It is reassuring to note that two suffrage leaders who speak with much authority—Mrs. HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW and Miss MARY GARRETT HAY—have recognized the gravity of the "anti" charge that they oppose the enrollment of women voters in the old parties, and that both have presented evidence that they do nothing of the kind. Neither of them, indeed, is quite as explicit as she might be in expressing her own opinion or wish on the subject, and the letters of both leave a haunting impression that, personally, they would be better pleased if their followers, or, perhaps it would be more kindly and therefore preferable to say, the mass of their associates in the campaign for nation-wide woman suffrage, were to remain a distinct political entity.

The attractiveness of that course to aspirants for political control—and such aspirations are not reprehensible in themselves—can be easily understood. A woman's party, standing apart from the other parties, would hold what is called "the balance of power," and, while it could not quite do anything it chose in the way of selecting candidates and passing laws, unquestionably it could strongly influence even where it could not dictate. It could, that is, until the inevitable consequence of an opposing man's party came into being.

Fortunately no such dread calamity as a division of the nation on that line is to be apprehended. As both Mrs. LAIDLAW and Miss HAY admit, they have not prevented, and cannot prevent, the women voters from enrolling according to individual preference, and it has been made manifest, wherever women vote, that they are not, as the labor people put it, "class conscious." They vote as citizens, not as women, and they divide, exactly as men do, into the only two parties there are anywhere—the two parties that exist under various names in every country—the one that tends to resist change and the one that tends to favor it.

In the case of the man voter, as in that of the woman voter, it is temperament, fundamental and unchangeable, that determines the choice, and sex has nothing to do with it—unless it be true, as some psychologists assert, that women are more conservative than men.

Citizenship Demanded of Teachers.

In spite of much indignant eloquence poured out by a Socialist member of the Assembly, that body has passed, with the assent of all its other members, a bill providing that teachers in the public schools of the State shall either be citizens or in course of becoming citizens with all the speed the law allows.

The measure is a commendable one. Should it take, or rather when it takes, its place in the statute book, we may in a few instances be deprived of services more or less valuable, but the losses of this sort will not be fatal, by any means, and far from great enough not to be counterbalanced by the fact that by insisting on having all public school teachers presumably loyal to the United States we shall in some degree be protected from dangers that have loomed large here in the last four years.

One of the Socialist Assemblymen sneeringly asked his angry opponents if they did not think that LAFAYETTE would have been worthy to teach American children. Doubtless he would, but, if LAFAYETTE had taken up teaching in this country as a profession, it would not have been too much to expect him to become naturalized. Of course there are foreigners from whom American children, and even American adults, might easily derive profitable instruction, but there are also many others whose lessoning would be—many others whose lessoning has been—extremely bad.

It is therefore well to draw the line, at least for public schools, at foreigners who refuse to become of, as well as among, the American people. The bill to which the Socialist so vehemently objected errs, if at all, on the side of lenience, and, while it is probably true that nobody would have thought of establishing such a restriction if it were not for present distrust of Germans, that fact does not make it either unjust or unnecessary.

ART NOTES.

A Collection of French War Posters on View.

At the Salmagundi Club is a collection of French war posters that will be on view until April 8. Whenever the French work in this kind is seen in mass, certain type characteristics detach themselves clearly. The temper of the artists is very different from that of the British artists, whose work is still on view at an uptown gallery. It is more buoyant in its upward tendencies and plunges to a deeper depression in its expressions of sorrow. In neither mood, however, does it manifest itself in expected ways. Nothing could be jollier than the invalided soldier with a fan and a glass and two straws, lounging in an easy chair and inviting the public to an exhibition of pictures held for his benefit. The Caritas who holds a baby on one arm and cherishes little children in the ample folds of her mantle, holding out a contribution box in the meantime, is anything but the accepted type of charitable saint, her eyes are merry, her charming lips are on the point of smiling, her aspect is distinctly chic. Henri Dangon shows us a poilu with a figurine of Victory in his hand, holding out crowns of palm, and he is giving the little creature a truly Gallic wink.

On the other hand, Steinlen is poignant with his Russian prisoners dying of hunger; chubby children at the grave of their soldier-father are the more moving because of their childish chubbiness; the note of ecstasy in the embrace between the poilu and the little seamstress (echoed by the infinitely sympathetic dog in the background) rings true, and the note of patriotism in the troops filing under the Arc de Triomphe not less so. It is a little exhibition that is both stirring and amusing, with plenty of talent and plenty of wit to enliven its serious purpose.

SERBIAN VIEW OF ATTACK.

Encouragement from a Source That Knows War at Its Worst.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The battle does not come unexpectedly. After the collapse of the Russian front all the military world expected the battle on the western front. If the Germans did not attack, the Allies would. The English, accordingly, are not surprised; they are prepared to accept the encounter.

In a serious modern battle the attacking body has always success in the beginning. The same success the English, French, and Russians have had in their battles. The first winning of the Germans in this battle does not represent a victory at all, but it shows only where the attack is going on, with what forces it is executed, and with what aims.

It is indispensable to wait a day or two to see how long the Germans can endure in their present attack, and if they will begin an offensive in any other part of the front. Only in that case shall we know if they have a serious intention to pierce the western front, and so to finish the war.

In my mind the Germans will not be able to do that against the millions of heroic English, French, and Americans who, modernly equippped, are defending the front. The Germans will be checked. How and where they will be hampered will determine the counteroffensive of the Allies.

As concerns the monster gun bombarding Paris, if it should be true, it is not of any military importance, even if they had more of them. The purpose of this bombarding is to frighten the rear of the armies. For this reason it is a mistake to write and speak at large of that gun. By that only is served the aims of our foes, who just wish it to be spoken of.

The battle shows clearer to the United States what kind of "nightmare" the Germans create, and draws their attention to the necessity for faster preparation for the war. If the public opinion here is nervous on account of this battle, that comes from the fact that this is the first great encounter since the entrance of the United States into the war. The people in this country will gradually become accustomed to the fighting, as we were in Europe during the latter days of the war. One should wish that, because for victory it is necessary not only to have courage and coolness in the soldiers in the front line, but also in all other people in the rear.

LIEUT. COL. MIHAN PRIBICEVICH.
New York, March 25, 1918.

SPEAK WELL OF OUR MEN.

French Commend Fighting Qualities of Our New Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading in your paper this morning the news, via Switzerland, "that Americans are assuming more and more the aspect of filling in the French Army, and that they are on some fronts interspersed with the French troops," I wish to translate for you from the original French some lines of a letter I received yesterday morning from a French friend.

Mme. Georges Renard is the wife of Professor Renard of the Collège de France (Sorbonne,) a well-known French author on social problems, whose last book, "Les Répercussions Economiques de la Guerre Actuelle," has had a marked success. What she writes to me I wish every American father and mother to read; therefore I send it to you, hoping that many may feel proud of the beloved son they have given to the noble cause of every lover of freedom. I quote verbally:

> • • • I want to repeat to you again how much France loves Americans. This very day we have heard from the front news from our own men, telling us how American soldiers fought fearlessly and have been the admiration of their French comrades. In a word, Paris loves to see them go about the streets in their pretty uniforms and loves their supple and firm gait.
>
> They are a success! (Ils sont tout a fait reussis.)

May these few lines, which give an idea of the feelings of the French people, help a little to bear the great sacrifice made so wonderfully by the people of the United States.

It is my pleasure and my desire at the same time to express in words that are not mine the emotion I felt every time last Summer when I met some of your compatriots in France. May this truly ideal decision of your President and of your united people help to hasten the time of a just and stable peace.

F. TH. MEYLAN,
Head of French Department of St. Agatha.
New York, March 26, 1918.

Clothing for Bellevue Clinic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Bellevue Tuberculosis Clinic is in great need of a supply of clothing for the many patients requiring assistance. Any article of apparel will help, either for men, women, or children, and can be addressed to Miss Butler, Bellevue Hospital, 419 East Twenty-sixth Street, or will be sent for on request.

Mrs. LOUIS C. HAY,
Chairman Clinic Committee.
New York, March 27, 1918.

MY EASTER FLOWERS.

Yes, send me gifts of flowers, then—
Gay jonquils, nodding hyacinth,
(And woodsy violets, a few,)
Arbutus, if you know its haunts,
And if your eager hands have skill
To find its hidden sprays
Of pearly-frosted rose.
Send me all sturdy things
That brave the rigorous moods
Of brisk young Spring.

'Tis Eastertide.
Although no merry mood
Of care-free joy may greet
The Easter-bells' "Te Deum,"
A finer faith, a deeper joy,
Will thrill my war-worn soul;
My feeble voice will match,
Will overleap, the boyish trebles' hymn.

I know the gallant dead still live!
I know the faith for which they died
Is now, and evermore will be,
The world's one law of life:
That Truth and Righteousness
Are strong as God—
Are God Himself!
These cannot die, nor perish from the earth.
This is my Easter Creed.

Send me my flowers—
Not roses, regal, overpowering, and rich,
Not lilies, cold and passionless and pure,
"Pure lilies of eternal peace!"
(Like pacifists, untouched by others' ills,
And nurtured tenderly in selfish ease!)
Not hothouse blooms like these,
But gay, brave daffodils,
And deep-blue violets, a sturdy few,
And hyacinths, whose sweet, exquisite bells
Shake forth an unheard melody
To brighten saddened souls.

And if you find arbutus,
I'll know you, too, have faith.

Send some to me!

MARIE L. EGLINTON.

WHEAT HOARDED HERE.

Washington for Drastic Steps on Hearing of Shortage at Allies' Front.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Shortage of wheat in France has become so serious that the bread ration of the French soldier has been reduced, according to official advices received here today. The Food Administration is endeavoring to collect wheat to rush abroad. The Administration also is planning drastic measures to curb hoarding in this country.

Wherever there is evidence to support a suspicion that the withholding of food, on which may depend the outcome of the war, is due to disloyalty or profiteering, prompt action will be taken. State Administrators have been reminded that the food law authorizes the requisitioning of grain in the national emergency and have been asked to be diligent in their investigation of cases of hoarding. They will forward the evidence obtained to Washington, where steps will be taken as the individual cases warrant.

Wheat for the Allies becomes more necessary as the season progresses, because of the danger of loss in shipping corn or potatoes after April 1, when the period of germination sets in. Up to March 15 the United States was 800,000 tons behind in its program of cereal export. Much of the program was to have been corn, but the breakdown in railroad transportation delayed shipment so that wheat, which earlier in the year had enjoyed priority, had to be sent abroad to avert famine.

As only wheat and barley can be shipped after April 1, the public is being asked to cut its consumption of wheat to 50 per cent. of normal, and even that sacrifice barely will stretch supplies to meet the demand unless every bushel held on farms and in warehouses is put on the market.

The March 1 report of the Department of Agriculture showed 111,000,000 bushels of wheat on farms and 60,000,000 bushels in elevators. Since the agitation in Congress to increase the price of wheat to $2.50, receipts at mills have dwindled from 8,000,000 bushels to 3,000,000 bushels a week.

The only requisitioning ordered so far has been in the case of two brothers of German ancestry, living in New Mexico, who refused all offers for wheat which they had raised and had bought. No distinction was made by the Administration between the grain raised by the men and that purchased and stored by them.

Use of potatoes as a substitute for wheat, which has been urged by the Food Administration, will not be possible in some sections because of traffic congestion. The Administration has abandoned the idea of a nation-wide educational campaign for that reason, and will depend on State Administrators to stimulate consumption in those States where potatoes are being delivered by the railroads.

Revised baking regulations, requiring the use of 30 per cent. wheat substitutes by all commercial bakers, are almost completed and will be made public in a few days.

MORE CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Treasury Puts Out $500,000,000 Issue in Anticipation of Loan.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Continuing his preparation for the third Liberty Loan, Secretary McAdoo tonight announced the issuance of another block of $500,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, payable June 9, and dated April 10, when subscription books will close. These certificates carry the same terms as others issued in anticipation of Liberty Loan collections.

This is the fifth block of certificates offered in advance of the Liberty Loan, making a total of $2,400,000,000. In addition about $1,250,000,000 of so-called tax certificates, due June 25, in payment of excess profits and income taxes, are outstanding, and the total of both classes of certificates issued is $3,650,000,000.

$6,430 FOR CRIMMINS ART.

Two Bone Models of Ships Bring $1,085 as Collection Sale Ends.

Two interesting pieces sold with the etchings, engravings, lithographs, and paintings of the collection of the late John D. Crimmins at the Anderson Galleries last evening were bone models of ships made by French sailors who were captives in England during the wars between France and England in the period of 1780 and 1790. Ordinary beef bone was used by the men, but cleverly carved and polished, and the little vessels were completely rigged. Few of these small ships are to be found perfect. They were in length, over all, thirty-six inches. There was a strong competition for them, and both went to Max Williams. The first, an English ship of the line, started at $200 and brought $585 and the second, an English frigate, started at $100 and brought $500.

Following these, a number of shipping pictures were sold, bringing fair prices. The "Clipper Ship Comet" of New York, colored lithograph, in a hurricane off Bermuda, sold for $50; a painting, the "Clipper Ship Spitfire," $40, and another painting, the "Clipper Ship Syren," famous for her fast time between Boston and Oriental ports, brought $46.

A signed proof etching by Haig over which there was some competition was that of the "Portals of Rheims Cathedral," which went to Kennedy & Co. for $310.

"A Sunset in Ireland," drawn and etched by Seymour Haden, went to Kennedy & Co. for $460. An engraving colored by R. Pollard, after the painting by the Royal Academician D. Serres, published in London in 1784, "H. M. S. Mediation of Forty-four Guns," showing an attack by the French ships Menagere, L'Eugene, and Dauphin Royal, and the American ships Alexander and a brig, in 1782, went to G. B. La Boyteaux for $205. A set of three aquatints, showing "The Ramillies Water Logged and with Her Admiral and Crew Quitting the Wreck," in color, by F. Jukes after R. Dodd, a rare set, went to Max Williams for $150, and another rare piece, "Sprigs of Laurel," drawn and engraved by W. Strickland of Philadelphia, also went to Max Williams for $225. This illustrated Perry's victory and showed the ship of historic fame of that day in action.

The returns for the day were $4,315, making a total for the sale of $6,430.

START HOSPITAL FUND.

Drive Begins for $200,000 for Work in France.

In the first four hours yesterday of the campaign of the American Women's Hospitals it was announced that $10,000 was raised of the $200,000 which is wanted to send women doctors abroad for Red Cross work. There are forty-eight teams of five members each working. Mrs. Frederick Osborn, Captain of Team 34, made the best record yesterday, reporting $1,032. Three teams tied for the largest number of subscriptions, each having eleven. These were Teams 25, Mrs. Victor Reichenberger Captain; Team 35, Mrs. August Lewis Captain, and Team 40, Mrs. Henry Stewart Captain. A pennant is to be awarded each day to the team which brings in the largest amount of money, and Mrs. Osborn took it yesterday.

Dr. Gertrude Walker, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in discussing the drive yesterday, said: "The money to be raised by this drive will start the work that is contemplated by the 2,000 women physicians, surgeons, and dentists who have enrolled for service. Three women's hospitals are to be established at once. An effort is to be made to provide a military hospital with a staff of women surgeons directly behind General Pershing's lines. In the same neighborhood, near Soissons, an institution to take charge of the refugees from the present offensive and support the reconstruction work will be established."

Dr. Mary Lapham, a turberculosis specialist of South Carolina, and Dr. Mary Farwell of Los Angeles, appeared yesterday at the temporary headquarters in the Hotel Vanderbilt in the uniforms they will wear in France.

"There are fifty of us in France or en route," said Dr. Lapham yesterday, "and there are 500 doctors ready to go if the American public will contribute the funds."

A large chart in the music room of the Hotel Biltmore and an adjustable display in a window of the store of B. Altman & Co. on Fifth Avenue will show the progress of the campaign.

BANKS LIKE TERMS OF NEW WAR LOAN

Provision for Sinking Fund to Support Market Especially Commended.

FEWER LIBERTY BONDS SOLD

Governors Provide for Clearance of Bonds Through Stock Exchange Clearing House.

The terms of the Third Liberty Loan, as announced by Secretary McAdoo in his statement of legislative proposals respecting Government financing, have the support of the bankers, who expressed themselves yesterday as confident that the $3,000,000,000 4¼ percent. bond issue would be a great success.

One feature that has received special commendation is that providing for a sinking fund to support the price of the bonds after subscription books have closed. It was pointed out that, according to the Treasury's plan, the sinking fund operations will not be restricted to the new 4¼ per cent. bonds, but will also apply to the 4¼ per cent. bonds into which the outstanding 3½ and 4 per cent. bonds would be converted.

Should the quotas for the third loan be the same as for the first and second, the New York Federal Reserve district will be called upon for 30 per cent. of the $3,000,000,000, or $900,000,000. This was the minimum in the second loan, but subscriptions actually received aggregated $1,550,453,450, the oversubscription in this district amounting to 72 per cent.

In the first loan, the quota for the New York District was $600,000,000 and subscriptions received amounted to $1,186,788,400, making the oversubscription 97 per cent. In the first loan, subscriptions filed in this district amounted to more than 39 per cent. of the total for the country, and New York's subscriptions to the second loan were in excess of 33 per cent. of the country's total.

Trading in Liberty Bonds on the Stock Exchange yesterday was considerably smaller than on Tuesday, when bond transactions established a new high record. Yesterday, sales of Liberty bonds amounted to $8,639,000, or less than one-third of the previous day's total of $26,796,000. Individual transactions were lighter, only one sale of $1,000,000 being reported. The closing quotations showed a net gain of .08 for the 3½s, a net gain of .10 for the "conversion 4s," and a net loss of .10 for the 4s of the second loan. The following table gives the sales, and the high, low and last quotation for each class of bonds:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3½ per cents...	$1,690,000	98.86	98.06	98.84
Conversion 4s..	210,000	97.52	97.32	97.40
Second 4s.....	6,765,000	97.62	97.30	97.30

Bond Clearing Provided For.

In view of the unusually heavy trading in bonds on Tuesday the Governors of the Stock Exchange decided yesterday to amend the rules of the Stock Exchange Clearing House to permit the clearing of bond transactions. Heretofore clearances have been restricted to stocks. It is believed that by clearing the bond sales the work of delivery will be greatly simplified and that the risk of loss and theft of bonds carried by messengers will be considerably reduced.

Speaking of the terms of the Third Liberty Loan, Edwin G. Merrill, President of the Union Trust Company, said: "It does not make a particle of difference whether the bankers would like to have the loan conditions different from those announced, the fact is that we're going to put this loan through just as successfully and just as surely as the other two loans were put through. Everybody in this institution and, I feel sure, everybody in every other bank, will bend every effort to seeing this loan subscribed fully and expeditiously.

"The war news will, without doubt, have the effect of stimulating patriotic bond buying. The sinking fund proposal will be good, but the fact is that the people in mass will buy bonds regardless of these incidental accessories, understood best by the banker. Many buy bonds—many will buy bonds in this drive—without clearly understanding all the promises and provisions of the bond. It will be sufficient for them that their money is needed to help out and they'll buy."

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, said: "The loan is all right in all of its particulars, and we're going to put it through. Of course, the campaign will be a success. The people who bought bonds in the other drives have been doing well. They have money to buy again, and they'll buy. In fact, some folks have got more money than ever before, and they're going to spend it for these new bonds. In the South the cotton yield is good, and the farmer has been getting good prices. The South and the Middle West should do a great deal for this new loan, and I feel that they will. The news from abroad will have an impelling effect upon them, I am confident.

Sinking Fund Approved.

"The sinking fund provision of the loan is all right. Had we had a provision like it before we should be in better and steadier bond shape than we

MISS CROCKER WED TO COUNT DE LIMUR

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crocker Marries French Aviator, Winner of Croix de Guerre.

MGR. LAVELLE OFFICIATES

Bridal Pair to Spend Their Honeymoon in California and Then Sail for France.

The wedding of Count André Marie Adrian de Limur, a pilot of the French Flying Corps and a son of the Count and Countess de Limur, whose estate is near Vannes, in Brittany, and Miss Ethel May Crocker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker of San Mateo and San Francisco, Cal., was quietly solemnized at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 420 Park Avenue, where Mr. and Mrs. Crocker have been spending the Winter. The ceremony was performed by Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the presence of relatives and a few close friends. The bride's only attendant was her younger sister, Miss Helen Crocker. Count de Limur's best man was Lieutenant Stanilaus Poniatowski, a cousin of the bride, and another of her cousins, Charles Templeton Crocker of Burlingame, Cal., and Lieutenant Winthrop Chanler, U. S. R., her cousin by marriage, were the two ushers.

A small reception followed the wedding and in the evening the Count and his bride left for California, where they will spend their honeymoon, and later in the Spring or early Summer they will sail for France.

The engagement was announced last November. The bride, who had spent much time in France, sailed in January, 1917, with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and engaged in hospital and reconstruction work in that country, and there met Count de Limur, who has been cited several times for bravery and has won the Croix de Guerre. She returned to New York about a month ago and the Count arrived less than a week ago.

WEDS CAPT. JONES TODAY.

Miss Julia Zabriskie's Nuptial a Day After Her Betrothal Is Told.

Announcement was made yesterday by Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie of 34 West Fifty-third Street of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Julia Romeyn Zabriskie, to Captain Edward Powis Jones, U. S. A., of the 304th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Upton, and a son of Mrs. Edward Powis Jones of 105 East Fifty-third Street, New York.

Captain Jones is a Harvard graduate, class of 1901, and received his commission at the first Plattsburg Camp. He is a brother of Theodore Maxwell Jones, U. S. A., 102d Engineers. Owing to war conditions the wedding will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation, and the Very Rev. Howard C. Robbins, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, will officiate.

WED BY SURROGATE IN WAR.

Miss Dana Objected to Formality in Marriage to Sergeant Tucker.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 27.—Miss Elizabeth M. Dana, daughter of Charles C. Dana, of Boston, and Sergeant Charles P. Tucker, of the 306th Infantry Supply train at Camp Upton, were married here today.

Sergeant Tucker wanted a clergyman to perform the ceremony, but Miss Dana placed her bridal veto on so much formality, so they started in search of a magistrate. They were married by Surrogate Selah B. Strong in the Surrogate's Court, John F. Kelly, a clerk, and L. C. Austin, a newspaper man, acting as witnesses.

Miss Sherman Weds in Yokohama.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Sherman of Tintern Hall, Rye, N. Y., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Rosamond Sherman, to Edward F. Verplanck, which took place last Monday at the residence of the bride's cousin, the Rev. Henry Loomis, in Yokohama, Japan.

Norton-Kerr Wedding Sunday.

Miss Gertrude Jean Kerr, of 826 East 178th Street, daughter of Ensign Matthew Kerr, U. S. N. R., and Secretary to United States Senator Frelinghuysen, will be married on Easter Sunday to Joseph Stephen Norton, U. S. N., R. F., son of William S. Norton, formerly connected with the Department of Docks, this city. The ceremony will be performed in the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, the Bronx.

Miss German to Wed Dr. Leutsch.

Mr. and Mrs. Herold German of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sarah German, to Dr. Samuel Deutsch of this city and Maspeth, L. I. No date or plans for the wedding have been announced as yet. Dr. Deutsch is well known for his charitable work among the schools.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Gerard of 399 Park Avenue, are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mr. Gerard is a brother of former Ambassador James W. Gerard.

A daughter was born to Lieutenant and Mrs. Richmond L. Brown on Tuesday in this city. Mrs. Brown was formerly Miss Helen Pitkin of Boston. Lieutenant Brown is stationed at Camp Dix.

Vanderlip Again at War Post.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Frank A. Vanderlip today resumed active direction of the war savings movement, which he suspended early in February on account of ill-health.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RED CROSS
Clothes Collection Week
DON'T STORE YOUR CLOTHES!
GIVE THEM
To the Destitute of Belgium and Northern France
THEIR NEED IS DESPERATE
Leave Suits, Underwear, Stockings, Blankets, Shoes, etc.,
at one of the following collection centers:

2 Rector St.
18 Washington Pl.
13th St. and 5th Ave.
154 5th Ave.
29th St. and 5th Ave.
6 West 57th St.
*359 West 24th St.
*324th St. and Park Ave.
535 7th Ave.
35th St. and B'way.
878 6th Ave.
60th St. and 3rd Ave.
17 East 59th St.
*46 Madison Ave.
341 East 68th St.
77th and Cent. Pk. W.
*85th St. and Park Ave.
86th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
*Madison Av. & 71st St.
75 Morningside Ave.
2606 Broadway
104th St. and B'way.
*111th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
*308 West 122nd St
15 East 125th St.
1360 Amsterdam Ave.
*559 West 156th St.
*174th St. and Wadsworth
*493 West 207th St.
*141st St. and Convent
*187th St. and B'way
*43rd St. and 5th Ave.
725 5th Ave.
26 East 48th St.
107 West 74th St.

Or At Any Laundry
*(Church—all others stores)

AID FOR STRICKEN FRANCE.

Miss Anne Morgan to Tell Story of Work at Entertainment Today.

Some of the villages and farms where the American Committee for Devastated France had been carrying on its work of reconstruction and rehabilitation have fallen again into the hands of the Germans in their advance, and Miss Anne Morgan will tell the story of the committee's work this afternoon at the Strand Theatre, when the films of the American efforts in the ruined region are shown.

After the Germans had been pushed back in the battle of the Somme, leaving such a desert that the former inhabitants could hardly find the sites of their old homes, the American Committee began its work of reconstruction and of restoring the French peasants to their lands, with new American barns, houses, and farm machinery. With the new German advance the farms are laid waste, and French refugees have been leaving their homes again. Miss Morgan said last night that the money taken in at the Strand this afternoon would be cabled to France at once for the relief of the women and children who have been driven from their homes a second time.

CRITICISES SPRING FASHIONS

Mrs. Belmont Says She Is Shocked at Extravagance in Wartimes.

Extravagant Spring fashions, as she sees them in New York Streets, shock Mrs. August Belmont in these war days, according to a statement she made yesterday to members of the Council of Women's Organizations of this city at a meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club. The object of the council is to co-ordinate the efforts of women in the prosecution of the war.

"I went into one of the shops recently," she said, "to see about getting something for Spring after having worn our hat all Winter. Incidentally I asked one of the women how business was. 'Oh, splendid,' she answered. 'All the women who used to buy many hats and stopped are coming back. One woman, who used to buy a great many hats, a few days ago bought twelve. Isn't that fine?'

"'No, indeed, it isn't' I replied, 'as it is not necessary for women to buy hats just to keep the girls in the shops busy. There is plenty of work outside for them to do, and they are needed.' I am impressed, too, with the extravagance in furs that are worn over here."

W. B. CLARK'S BOOKS SOLD.

Poem by Elizabeth Barrett Browning Brings $67 Under Hammer.

Books from the library of the late William B. Clark of Colorado Springs and from other sources were sold yesterday by Scott & O'Shaughnessy at 116 Nassau Street. Among the items were the following:

No. 69—"Only a Curl," a poem by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, written at Rome, April 4, 1861, for James H. Stone of Baltimore on the death of one of his children, and presented by him in that city; Chris Gerhardt.... $67
No. 214—"Hakluyt's Voyages," Edinburgh, 1885-90; Mr. Shields..... 46
No. 216—"Uncle Remus," by Joel Chandler Harris, presentation copy from the author, with inscription by him; William Gable 32.50
No. 272—"The Story of the Glittering Plain," by William Morris, Kelmscott Press, 1891, the first book printed at the Kelmscott Press; F. W. Morris.... 33
No. 299—"Evangeline," by Henry Longfellow, Boston, 1847, rare first edition in the original boards; Mr. Hall..37.50
No. 355—"The Nuremberg Chronicle," by H. Schede, printed by A. Koberger in 1493, original edition with text in Latin; Mr. Wyle..... 165
No. 446—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Boston, 1852, the first edition, in binding, by Riviere; Mr. Kirk 60
No. 481—"The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," by James McNeill Whistler, edited by Sheridan Ford, New York, 1890; T. J. Gannon..... 22
The Total for the sale was $3,500.

DEGAS COLLECTION SOLD.

Shelling of Paris Fails to Interfere with Art Sale.

PARIS, March 27.—While Paris was being raided by German airplanes and bombarded by the German long-distance gun yesterday a sale was in progress of the collection of the late Edgard Degas, the purchases realizing 1,600,000 francs. The results exceeded the expectations of experts and the sale is regarded as the most important of its kind in Paris since the war began.

The works of Jean D. A. Ingres fetched the highest prices. A pair of portraits of M. and Mme. Leblanc brought 255,000 francs. Portraits of Marquis de Pastoret and M. de Norvins brought, respectively, 80,000 and 70,000 francs. A portrait of Baron de Schwitzer by Eugene Delacroix sold for 90,000 francs. One of Cazanne by himself brought 30,500 francs. Several paintings by Edouard Manet sold for from 25,000 to 40,000 francs.

ASKS BAGGAGE RATE RISE.

Westcott Express Co. Seeks Increase of 10 Cents Per Package.

A hearing was begun before the Public Service Commission yesterday on an application by the Westcott Express Company for permission to increase its rates for transporting trunks and other baggage. The increase sought is approximately 10 cents on each package within the local zone in which the company operates. It is asserted in the application that the company conducted its business in 1917 at a net loss.

Robert E. M. Cowie, the company's Vice President and General Manager, testified that the net loss last year on its baggage business was $30,026.05. Asked for reasons for the falling off in revenues, Mr. Cowie replied that there was a decrease in business which he thought was due to less travel by steamship and on railroads for pleasure, to street congestion, which slowed up traffic, and to an increase in wages to employes.

A similar application has been filed by the New York Transfer Company.

GET 1,450 TONS OF CLOTHING

Citizens Urged to Realize Necessity of Aid of War Stricken.

Seven hundred tons of clothing were given yesterday by persons in New York to the destitute of Belgium and Northern France. This brought the total amount given here to approximately 1,450 tons. It was the third day of the Red Cross drive to get clothing for the war sufferers. The campaign will last all week.

"I cannot forbear urging citizens of New York," said Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign, "to clear out of their wardrobes the last article they can spare. The commission for relief in Belgium at first asked the Red Cross to raise only 5,000 tons. Later reports as to the misery in Belgium and Northern France, however, have been such as to make us double our effort. New Yorkers must realize how vital the need is. If they realize, I am sure they themselves will go without rather than give only a moderately generous amount."

Developing the Earning Power of Real Estate

is the work for which this organization has fitted itself by years of practical experience.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

BIG FEDERAL LOAN TO NEW HAVEN ROAD

McAdoo Will Give $43,964,000 at 6% to Meet One-Year Collateral Trust Notes.

RENEWAL RIGHT GRANTED

Rental from the Government Will Pay All Charges and Yield a Substantial Surplus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Director General McAdoo announced tonight that he had agreed to extend to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad $43,964,000 necessary to meet the system's issue of one-year collateral trust notes which mature on April 15. The money will be loaned for one year at 6 per cent. with the right of renewal for one year more on the same terms.

The decision was made following a conference here today at which New Haven officials asserted that Government aid was necessary to prevent a disastrous situation. The Government accepts as collateral for the advance the securities which are now pledged.

Announcement also was made that the rental which the New Haven would receive from the Government, while not definitely established, would be sufficient to pay all charges and yield a substantial surplus during the period of Government control. Mr. McAdoo is satisfied that the arrangement will solve the problems which confronted the railroad and assure a situation where the Federal plans for the operation of the lines will not be embarrassed. Mr. McAdoo made this statement:

"The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad advised the Director General some weeks ago that its issue of $43,964,000 of one-year collateral trust notes, secured by the greater portion of the treasury assets of the New Haven system, including bonds and shares of various subsidiary and allied lines, would mature on April 15. The Directors of the New Haven company and its bankers informed the Director General that under present conditions it would be impossible to secure a renewal of these notes without aid from the Railroad Administration and that to attempt to sell now the collateral pledged would involve ruinous sacrifices which might lead to the dismemberment of the system and injury to the public interest.

"The Director General has investigated this subject carefully and has given due consideration to past and present records and earnings and to the future prospects of the New Haven system, whose gross operating revenues for the calendar year 1917 amounted to more than $85,000,000, exclusive of the earnings of several allied companies.

"Realizing the high importance of maintaining the physical and financial integrity of the railroad system, which controls so largely the entire transportation facilities of several leading industrial States, which are essential to the war-making functions of the nation, and whose lines are already being taxed to perform service which is now more important than ever, and having a proper regard to the security offered for the loan desired, the Director General has decided to extend the relief needed.

"At a conference here today between a special committee of the Board of Directors of the New Haven system and the officials of the Railroad Administration, the Director General agreed to advance to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for the purpose of protecting its maturing notes the sum of $43,964,000 for twelve months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum interest, with the right of renewal to the railroad company for one year more on the same terms, taking as collateral for the advance substantially the same securities which are now pledged to secure the $43,964,000 of notes now outstanding and maturing April 15, 1918.

"The right is reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury at any time to sell the collateral, or any part thereof, at such prices as he may determine and to apply the proceeds of such sales to the retirement of the notes.

"The rental which the New Haven system will receive under Government control has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is estimated it will amount to a sum sufficient to pay all of the company's interest, rentals, and other fixed charges, including interest on this new note issue, and yield a substantial surplus each year during the period of Government control, which will be applicable to improvements or other purposes."

UPHOLDS GEN. WOOD'S PLEA

Defense Society Declares for an Army of 5,000,000 Americans.

The American Defense Society regards Major Gen. Leonard Wood's recent call for 5,000,000 Americans to be trained for war now, as a word of courage to arouse the nation. In a letter sent to him yesterday from the national headquarters, signed by Richard M. Hurd, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the organization commends his statement and pledges co-operation in every way to the attainment of this end.

"Your call for 5,000,000 Americans to be trained for war now," the letter says, "has electrified Congress and the nation. From long before the beginning of the war, with ample vision, you have preached the doctrine of preparedness.

BRITISH GAIN IN PALESTINE.

Essalt, 35 Miles Northeast of Jerusalem, Is Occupied.

LONDON, March 27.—The British official communication issued tonight dealing with the operations in Palestine says:

"On the night of the 25th our infantry occupied Essalt, (about 35 miles northeast of Jerusalem.) At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 26th our troops were approaching Amman, on the Hedjaz Railway.

"During the fighting on the 25th a few prisoners, both Turkish and German, were captured; also one gun and a quantity of ammunition. One enemy airplane was destroyed."

ITALIANS ROUT PATROLS.

Repulse Enemy Detachments by Rifle Fire in Arsa Valley.

ROME, March 27.—"Our advanced posts in the Arsa Valley repulsed enemy detachments by rifle fire," says today's official communication. "Patrol encounters occurred along the Piave and east of Montello.

"On the remainder of the front there were desultory artillery actions, which were more intense at intervals in the coastal region."

ADVERTISEMENT.

A FAREWELL LECTURE
BY THE
ABBOT OF CALDEY
will be given in the
Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Plaza,
Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue,
on Tuesday next, April 2nd, at 8:45 o'clock.
Subject:
The Story of Caldey Island
With Stereopticon Views, and
The Effect of the War on England
Seats at $2.50 each may be obtained upon application to Miss Dryer, 12 East Sixty-third Street; also at door of ballroom on night of lecture.

PROHIBITION FIGHT REVIVED AT ALBANY

Senator Emerson Goes Over to the "Drys" and Promises to Recommit Referendum Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Prohibition, considered dead at Albany since the Assembly voted to postpone action on the McNab resolution for ratification of the Federal amendment, was revived today when it became known that Senator Emerson of Warren County, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, had deserted the ranks of the Wets.

Not only does Senator Emerson intend to support his committee's light wine and beer bill, but he promised today to move to send back to the Taxation and Retrenchment Committee the bill now before the Senate providing for a referendum on the question of ratification, with a view of eliminating the referendum clause and bringing the measure again before the Senate in the form of the original out-and-out ratification resolution first offered by Senator Hill of Broome County. The Senator even promised to strengthen Senator Hill's resolution by the addition of sundry preambles, which tend to make it a patriotic measure. The preambles Senator Emerson wants to add are as follows:

"That it appears from the insistent appeals from the Federal Food Commission that there is urgent need for the conservation of the material resources of the State; and that, as appears from the action of the military and naval authorities, the existence of the liquor traffic is a menace to the efficiency and morale of the enlisted forces of the country; and that every patriotic consideration demands that at the earliest possible date our people should be relieved of every needless burden and handicap, and that the ratification of the proposed Federal amendment by the present Legislature of this State would greatly facilitate the enactment of the war emergency measures."

EXPEL C. C. N. Y. SENIORS.

Two Attended Only One Out of Five Military Lectures.

The City College yesterday dropped two seniors for excessive absences from the military lectures now being given at the Institution. They were Abraham M. Klupt and Max Keshen. When these lectures were announced notice was given that no absences would be permitted. Failure to pass the course, or suspension on account of absences, would prevent graduation. Out of five lectures the expelled students were absent from four.

Morton Gottschall, assistant dean, said yesterday that there was practically no chance for the readmission of the students. Similar action is pending in the case of several other delinquents.

Last term a large number of students were expelled or suspended for non-attendance at the State Military Training Commission's drills given for youths under 19 years of age under the Slater law. Similar rules concerning attendance are to be enforced when, beginning about April 11, Captain William H. King, D. S. O., the newly appointed Professor of Military Science, will undertake the compulsory drill prescribed for students having less than two years of actual residence at the college, or being under 19 years of age. Captain King, a member of the 52d Battalion of Canadian Infantry, has received a leave of absence from the Canadian Government in order to come to City College. He was severely wounded in fierce fighting about Lens, where he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Order.

MAY VOID COAL CONTRACTS.

Garfield Considers Cancellation Owing to New Zone System.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Cancellation of all contracts for coal outstanding April 1, when the new zone system of distribution becomes effective, is under consideration by the Fuel Administration. This would eliminate all high-price contract coal and place the country's entire production under control of the Fuel Administration.

Most of the contracts now in existence will expire with the beginning of the new coal year, April 1. Part of the remaining small percentage will be canceled automatically by the limitations placed on the movement of coal by the zone system. Many of them were made at a time when prices were abnormally high, and generally are held by large consumers, such as railroads, industrial plants, and jobbers who act as purchasing agents for factories.

Suggestions for abrogation of the contracts have been made frequently since the Fuel Administration began work. Action was not taken on the ground that the contracts should be allowed to stand pending the organization of a complete Federal plan of distribution, which has now been developed, and which will assure that all contract holders hav eother means of obtaining fuel.

During the coal shortage last Winter the Fuel Administration had difficulty in finding "free" coal for distribution in emergencies, because almost the entire output of the country was tied up by contract.

DISOBEY FOOD BOARD.

25 Restaurant Keepers Transgress the Meatless Regulations.

Inspectors reported to the Federal Food Board yesterday twenty-five restaurants whose proprietors were failing to observe the meatless regulations of the United States Food Administration. This number of violations was discovered in an inspection of about 100 restaurants. They are all new cases. Ever since suspension orders were served on some delinquents, the board has found a more positive desire on the part of the restaurant proprietors to keep within the law.

Many complaints are being received by the Federal Food Board to the effect that bakers are failing to use the required 20 per cent. of substitute cereals in their bread. The board yesterday corrected the current impression that the "victory" bread could be recognized by its dark color. It was said that rice flour, potato flour, tapioca flour, edible corn starch, white corn flour, hominy, and sago flour all made white bread which only those familiar with baking could detect from the wheat bread which is forbidden by the Food Administration. Bran, whole wheat flour, barley flour, rolled oats, and oatmeal make a dark colored bread.

DUTTON'S
for EASTER
A NEW BOOK, a DAINTY PRINT —a BOOK OF DEVOTIONS in antique binding—or just a CARD, but the quality should be the BEST
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas's Church

COE HOME BURNED WITH $700,000 LOSS

Dwelling of H. H. Rogers's Daughter Destroyed with Art Treasures.

FIRE STARTED BY WORKMAN

Costly Home on North Shore Was Being Renovated for Family, Who Were to Arrive on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 27.—The costly home of William R. Coe, son-in-law of the late H. H. Rogers, Standard Oil magnate, was completely destroyed by fire today. Valuable oil paintings, prints, and art objects were wiped out in the blaze, bringing the total damage to property and contents at more than $700,000. The house and gardens were being renovated and redecorated for the return of Mr. and Mrs. Coe from Santa Barbara, Cal., where they had spent the Winter.

The Coe estate, one of the show places on the North Shore, was located on the Locust Valley Road, between Oyster Bay and Locust Valley. It was built five years ago of brick and stucco. For the past two weeks mechanics, painters and carpenters have been making extensive repairs. Guy Lowell, architect, and A. R. Sargent, landscape artist, were in charge of renovations. A corps of servants arrived at the residence two days ago and Mr. and Mrs. Coe were expected to take possession next Monday.

During the last few days Robert Chanler, the artist, has been completing the decorations in a new sun parlor in the west wing. The sun parlor is equipped with imported stained glass, which had to be protected against possible moisture. Mechanics were at work on the wing in an effort to make it more waterproof, when a blow torch used by one of them ignited some combustible materials.

The blaze spread quickly. Instead of sending in an alarm, the workmen tried to put out the flames, which spread from under their control. The flames ate their way to other parts of the residence and a call for aid was sent to Locust Valley, Oyster Bay, and Sea Cliff.

In the meantime the employes and others about the premises started to carry out furniture, silver, and paintings. Forty oil paintings, a considerable amount of antique furniture, and four chests of silver were saved. A great collection of masterpieces and art objects had to be left to the flames. The firemen found that no water was to be had on the Coe estate, and they lost considerable time in running a line of hose across the estate of F. C. Johnson and to a large pond on the estate of C. K. G. Billings at Locust Valley. By the time the connection had been established, however, the flames had practically swept the interior of the big house from end to end.

A valuable collection of old English prints, formerly owned by Mrs. James Byrne, many paintings and a considerable amount of art objects in the Italian and Japanese Rooms, most highly valued pieces of antique furniture, such as oak chests of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and almost all of the rare shrubs, which the Coes had imported from Japan were destroyed. Mrs. Coe inherited one-fourth of her father's estate, which at the time of his death was estimated at $34,000,000.

HENRY G. DEARTH, PAINTER, DIES AT 53

New York Artist, a National Academician, Who Won Several Medals, Expires Suddenly.

Henry Golden Dearth, a distinguished American artist and winner of several medals, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease in his home at 116 East Sixty-third Street, in his fifty-fourth year. His painting of "Boulogne Harbor" is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Dearth was born in Bristol, R. I., and was the son of the late John Willis and Ruth Marshall Dearth. He was a pupil at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and of Herbert and Aimé Morot in Paris. He was the winner of the Webb prize of the Society of American Artists in 1903, received a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and a silver medal at the Buffalo Exposition of 1901. He was a member of the National Academy and of the Fencers, Lotos, and Century Clubs. He married Cornelia Van Rensselaer Vail of New York on Feb. 28, 1906. Mr. Dearth is survived by his wife and a daughter, Nina Van Rensselaer Dearth.

HENRY ADAMS DIES AT 80.

Author and Historian Was Son of Late Charles Francis Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Henry Adams, author and historian, died this morning at his residence, 1,603 H Street Northwest.

Mr. Adams was 80 years old, having been born in Boston, Feb. 16, 1838. He was a son of the late Charles Francis Adams, and acted as his father's private secretary during the latter's service as American Minister to England from 1861 to 1868.

Educated at Harvard University, Mr. Adams was assistant professor of history there for seven years, from 1870 to 1877. During the greater part of that time he was also editor of The North American Review.

His writings included a series of essays on Anglo-Saxon law, a number of historical essays, a "Life of Albert Gallatin," and a "Life of John Randolph," and a history of the United States, published in nine volumes.

His wife, who died in 1884, is buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, the Saint-Gaudens monument, so widely known as "Grief," being her memorial. One sister and one brother survive—Mrs. Henry Quincy and Brooks Adams, both of Boston.

Funeral services will be held at the residence Saturday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, will conduct the services.

Lieut. Charles Clemenshaw.

Lieutenant Charles Clemenshaw, who was engaged in transport refitting service, died yesterday at Miss Alston's sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street. Following funeral services at the Campbell church, which were attended by his fellow-officers in the Quartermaster's Department, the body was sent to Philadelphia to the home of his bride of three months.

Lieutenant Clemenshaw was born in Troy, N. Y., 25 years ago and was engaged in the contracting business there before entering Madison Barracks last May. His father is Charles G. Clemenshaw, a shirt and collar manufacturer of Troy. He was married to Miss Christine Rowley Baker of Philadelphia on Dec. 10 last.

Emanuel Untermeyer.

Emanuel Untermeyer, for many years a manufacturing jeweler, and father of Louis Untermeyer, the poet, died yesterday at Mount Sinai Hospital after a long illness. He was 63 years old and was born in Boston.

Mr. Untermeyer was a member of the Old Guard, Temple Rodeph Sholom, Fifty-third Street and Lexington Avenue; Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 250, and Progress Club. His wife was Julia Michael of Galveston, Texas. Beside his widow and son, Louis, he left a daughter, Mrs. Pauline U. Freidheim, and a son, Martin Untermeyer.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

St. George's Church
is on 16th Street, west of Third Avenue.
All Seats Free
Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector.
Mission To-night at 8 P. M.
Holy Communion and Address by the Rector.
Good Friday, 12 to 3 P. M.
Passion Service, addresses by the Rector.
8 P. M., Mission (Rector).
ALL WELCOME.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PETFER.—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Petfer, (nee Rose Ullman,) a son, March 24, 1918.

Married.

VERPLANCK—SHERMAN.—In Yokohama, Japan, March 25, 1918, Rosamond, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Sherman, to Edward F. Verplanck of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

COLES—DELAPIERRE.—March 26, Elizabeth S. Delapierre to Edward O. Coles.

Died.

BEEBE.—Suddenly, March 27, Emma Mather Beebe, widow of Edward Beebe. Service at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 44th St. and Madison Av., Thursday, 1 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BERNHARD.—On March 26, Rose Bernhard, (nee Fox,) beloved wife of Solomon. Services at Meyers & Co. Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Friday, March 29, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CAREY.—Henry T., on March 26, 1918, at his residence, 38 West 71st St., in the 73d year of his age, son of the late Samuel Thomas and Mary de Peyster Carey. Funeral private.

CAREY.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 41 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death, on March 26, in New York City, of their late associate, Henry T. Carey.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC IRVING LOCKMAN, Secretary.

CASE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 26, 1918, Mary Elizabeth Case, daughter of the late George W. and Phebe Arnold Sherman. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 547 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

CHAPMAN.—Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at Fordham, N. Y., Susan, wife of the late Jeremiah Chapman. Interment private.

CLEMENSHAW.—Lieut. C. Kenneth Clemenshaw, Q. M. C., U. S. A., suddenly, in New York, March 27, in his 26th year. Funeral, 2,217 Locust St., Philadelphia, Friday.

CLEMENSHAW.—Charles. Refer to THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

COLLINS.—Susan. Services later at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's.)

COMINGS.—At 12:15 A. M., Wednesday, March 27, Mildred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Comings. Funeral from her late residence, 565 West 162d St., Friday, March 29, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Virginia papers please copy.

DARTIGUENAVE.—Suddenly, at Bay Shore, L. I., March 24, 1918, Paul E. Dartiguenave. Funeral services at Fresh Pond Crematory Chapel Thursday, March 28, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

DEARTH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at his residence, 116 East 63d St., Henry Golden Dearth, son of the late John Willis and Ruth Marshall Dearth, in the 54th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Bristol (R. I.) papers please copy.

DRABEK.—Paul. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's, Broadway, 66th St.,) Saturday at 10 A. M.

DRAPER.—Killed in flight at Pensacola, Fla., Monday, March 25, Ensign T. Wain Morgan, son of Loulie Kelsey and the late Colonel T. Wain Morgan Draper, aged 26 years.

FRENCH.—At her residence, 2,463 Devoe Terrace, Bronx, Martha A., beloved wife of Robert J. French. Funeral services will be held on Friday, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

FREY.—On Tuesday, March 26, Lilian De G. Frey, at her residence, 1,326 Madison Av. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 80th St., east of Madison Av., on Saturday, March 30, at 11 A. M.

HILL.—Joseph Mansfield Hill, March 26, at Washington, D. C.

KAUFMAN.—On March 27, Solomon, beloved husband of Bella M. Kaufman, in the 58th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 356 West End Av., on Friday afternoon, March 29, at 1:30 o'clock. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

KELLER.—On Wednesday, March 27, 1918, Martin C. Keller, beloved husband of Katie Keller. Service at his late residence, 2,748 Decatur Av., at 8 P. M., Thursday, March 28. Funeral private.

KELLY.—At St. Francis Hospital, on Tuesday, March 26, William J., beloved husband of May Lages Kelly and son of Ellen Kelly. Burial from his late residence, 482 Fort Washington Av., at 2 o'clock on Friday, March 29. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery.

KENT.—Eliza M., widow of the late George Kent, suddenly, on March 26, at her residence, 84 Downing St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral private.

LAHEY.—Richard, suddenly, March 26. Funeral service at his late residence, 320 Summit Av., Jersey City, N. J., Thursday, 8 P. M.

LANG.—On Tuesday, March 26, 1918, at his residence, 155 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Richard Lang, dearly beloved father of Charlotte Korbel and Richard C. Lang, member of the German Liederkranz and Centennial Bowling Club. Funeral services Thursday, March 28, at 8 P. M., at the Stephen Merritt Funeral Parlors, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., New York City.

LEHMANN.—Hugo D., beloved husband of Betty, father of Madeleine and Germaine, after an lingering illness. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M., from 208 Lenox Av., New York. Kindly omit flowers.

LOVEY.—On March 27, in his 73d year, Morris, beloved husband of Mathilda and devoted father of William, Harold, Irving, Bert, Walter and Viola. Funeral from his late residence, 246 West 129th, on Friday, March 29, at 10 A. M.

McDONALD.—On Monday, March 25, 1918, at his residence, 510 5th St., Brooklyn, William Ogden McDonald, M. D. Funeral private.

MacFARLAND.—On March 26, Edna Lordine, daughter of Howard Russell MacFarland, 1,336 Union St., Brooklyn. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

McGRODDY.—On March 26, Harriet E., (nee Gavagan,) beloved wife of Hugh F., and mother of Harriet E. Funeral from her late residence, 1,589 Undercliff Av., Bronx, Friday, March 29, at 1:30 P. M.; thence to Church of the Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Av. and 169th St. Interment Calvary.

MACDANIEL.—On Monday, March 25, at Melrose, Mass., Frances, daughter of the late Osborne and Maria Dana Macdaniel.

MEYER.—Maud Mary, wife of Ernest L. H., at her home, Larchmont Gardens, N. Y., in her 51st year, on March 26. Funeral at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., Thursday, at 11 A. M.

MILES.—On March 27 John Miles, beloved husband of the late Mary E. Miles, (nee Dooley,) at his residence, 3,391 Seigwick Avenue, Bronx. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLER.—Mary Emma, widow of James C. Miller, Tuesday evening, March 26. Funeral services from her late residence, 270 West 77th, Saturday, March 30, at 2 P. M.

ODELL.—At Tompkins Cove, New York, on Monday, March 25, 1918, Rutledge Irving Odell. Funeral services from his late home, Tompkins Cove, New York, Thursday afternoon, March 28, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave West 42d St. Ferry at 11:15 A. M.

OKESON.—On March 26, 1918, at Bethlehem, Penn., Anna Okeson, aged 74 years, widow of Jonathan B. Okeson. Interment private.

ORVIS.—At Manchester, Vt., March 26, Edward Church Orvis, aged 59, son of and for many years associated with Franklin H. Orvis in management of the Equinox House. Funeral from Congregational Church, Manchester, Friday, 2 P. M.

PEPPER.—On Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at his home, 168 West 93d St., Charles Hilton, beloved husband of Eliza Conant, and father of Mrs. William S. Denison. Notice of services hereafter.

RANDELL.—On March 27, Emma F. Randell, at her residence, 1,320 Fulton Av., Bronx. Funeral services Friday evening at 9 o'clock. Interment private.

ROLSSES.—On Wednesday, March 27, 1918, Hermine, widow of the late John F. Rolsses, aged 75 years. Funeral service will take place on Saturday, March 30, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 1,035 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J. Interment private.

SATTERLEE.—At her residence, 55 West 85th St., in the 10th year of her age, Melitta, beloved and only child of Ernest K. and Valeria Doelger Satterlee. Funeral private.

SCHENCK.—Alexander. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Friday, 8:30 P. M.

SCHRADIECK.—Henry, suddenly, Monday night, March 25, 1918, in his 72d year. Funeral service at his late residence, 535 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, March 28, 1918, at 7 o'clock. Interment private.

SLOCUM.—William Tanner, at his residence, 349 West 28th, on Wednesday, March 27. Funeral services at the National Funeral Parlor, 14 East 39th, Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

SMITHERS.—At Philadelphia, on March 27, 1918, Otilio Tcarra de Smithers, wife of the late Santiago Smithers. Remains at the residence of her son, James, 3,456 Broadway, New York, Thursday evening. Notice of funeral later.

Died.

STARKWEATHER.—At Pomfret, Conn., Tuesday, March 26, Annie Nelson, widow of the late Frederick T. Starkweather and daughter of the late Samuel Nelson of the

GIANTS INVADE WACO AND INDULGE IN BATTING BEE, BLANKING TEXAS LEAGUERS

The signal's *"Scotch Mist"!

A "Scotch Mystery" aboard the 8:30 from New Rochelle.

"Jones" tells the story!

Says he doesn't know "Smith," but agrees he must be a man of taste and excellent judgment. Both own *"Scotch Mists."

Yesterday "Smith" inadvertently walked out of the train with the coat that belonged to "Jones."

"Jones" wouldn't mind so much (one *"Scotch Mist" is as smart as another) only "Smith's" heather mixture is a wee bit tight.

Mr. "Smith," where are you?

Everything men and boys wear.

*Registered Trademark.

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Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

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As an aid to perfect health flush the digestive tract periodically with

PLUTO WATER

America's Physic

This gentle saline laxative is bottled at French Lick Springs, Indiana. Look for the little Red Devil of good health on every bottle.

Large bottle 35c; smaller bottle 15c

Your Physician Prescribes It

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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

CHANGE TO REIS UNDERWEAR for MEN

A Great Tire Saving

The Largest Stock and Assortment of most all good makes in New York.

Saving You 25 30% to 60%.

Tubes $1.00 to $3.50. "Pure Gum."

Also Soiled and Used Tires—Cheap!

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,

"The Reliable Economy House."

1763 Broadway, near 57th St.

Open Evenings.

BRONX TIRE STORE (Branch)

2,458 Grand Concourse, near 187th St.

GIANTS CRUSH WACO WITH HAIL OF HITS

Texas League Team Proves No Match for McGraw's Men and Succumbs by 8 to 0.

DEMAREE IN SUPERB FORM

Strikes Out Seven Men in Four Innings — Quartet of Recruits Shipped to Nashville Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 27.—The Giants made a trip over here today for the purpose of trying their new batting order against the Waco Texas League team. Admitting that the Waco Texas League team doesn't look much stronger than the Waco Aviators, the Giants got some splendid practice circling the bases, and won by a score of 8 to 0.

The New York lads knocked out fourteen hits, and they were all robust wallops, many of which rebounded from the fences for two-baggers. Pepp Young, the new Giant lead-off man, made a showing that caused McGraw to smile whenever the young Texan went to bat. Pepp knocked out two doubles and a single and drew a base on balls in five times up, which is pretty fair considering the kid isn't old enough to vote.

Heinie Zimmerman also gave the Texans a little to worry about, his game bag containing a double and two singles when the mêlée was over. Bronx Heinrich accounted for half of the eight Giant markers. He knocked in two runs and scored two more himself.

While the Giants were pummeling two kid pitchers, Pierce and Wasser, to all corners of the Texas pasture, Fred Anderson and Al Demaree made the Texan bats look as though they were full of holes. Between them this pair of right-handers allowed two hits, both of which were combed out of Anderson's moist ball.

The Giants got a run in the first inning against Pierce off Young's single, a base on balls to Burns, and a single by Zimmerman. Two more runs were hung up for New York in the third when Kauff and Zimmerman clustered doubles, Doyle beat out a bunt, and Zimmy scored on a partly successful double steal. After that runs began to pile up fast for the Giants. Holke scored in the fourth, while Fletcher and Holke made the rounds in the sixth on some timely hitting. Zimmerman and Doyle completed the scoring with runs in the eighth.

The Giants have disposed of four more of their recruits. Waite Hoyt, the Brooklyn schoolboy pitcher, and Adam Swigler, the University of Pennsylvania pitcher, have been sent to the Nashville Club of the Southern Association. George O'Neill, the young catcher, and Howard Baker, infielder, accompanied the pitchers to Nashville. Winters and Johnson, pitchers, will be sent to Kansas City as soon as waivers are procured on them. McGraw said today that Rodriguez would be retained as extra infielder.

Secretary Foster of the New York Club is trying to arrange a game with the Detroit Club in Waco next Friday.

The score:

GIANTS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Young,rf	4	1	3	0	0
Kauff,cf	5	2	2	0	0
Wilhoit,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Burns,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Thorpe,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Zimman,3b	4	2	3	1	1
Doyle,2b	4	1	1	2	4
Fletcher,ss	3	1	1	1	3
Rodriguez,ss	0	0	0	0	1
Holke,1b	4	2	2	11	0
McCarty,c	2	0	0	2	1
Rariden,c	2	0	1	7	0
Anderson,p	2	0	1	0	1
Demaree,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	8	14	27	11

WACO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tanner,ss	4	0	0	4	3
Whiteman,1b	3	0	0	8	2
Leslie,3b	4	0	0	0	2
James,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Duddy,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Griffiths,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Davis,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Lewis,lf	2	0	1	3	1
Manchest'r,c	3	0	0	4	2
Pierce,p	1	0	0	0	2
Wasser,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	29	0	2	24	16

Errors—Young, Tanner, Leslie, Duddy.

Giants	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	—	8
Waco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Young (2,) Kauff, Zimmerman, Holke. Stolen bases—Anderson, Holke. Double plays—Wasser, Duddy and Pahlman; Leslie, Pahlman and Manchester. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; Pierce, 1; Wasser, 2. Left on bases—Giants, 6; Waco, 3. Hits—Off Anderson, 2 in 5; Demaree, 0 in 4; Pierce, 8 in 4; Wasser, 6 in 4. Struck out—By Anderson, 1; Demaree, 7; Pierce, 1. Sacrifice hit—Demaree. Sacrifice fly—Rodriguez. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpires—Schaefer and Hoffman.

INTERNATIONAL WAVERING.

Even Combination to Safe Baffles Club Owners of League.

The International League did not disband yesterday as was generally expected. The club owners gathered at the organization's headquarters in the Vanderbilt Concourse and grappled with all the problems and details which must be disposed of before the proposition to break up can be considered.

Yesterday's all-day and evening session was devoted to a meeting of the Board of Directors. Charles T. Chapin of Rochester, Chairman of the board and now Acting President, said that he was tired of his job and would be glad when the organization elected some one to take his place. Mr. Chapin said that all the club owners were anxious to finish their business and get back to their home cities.

There were no encouraging words that the league would operate next season. There is some talk of uniting some of the International League cities with some of the cities of the New York State League, but this action seems doubtful. None of the club owners seemed to know just what would be done when the league gets together again today. An atmosphere of heavy gloom hovered over the meeting and the club owners spent the day rummaging through high piles of papers and wrestling with technical details.

One of the first problems that offered combat was the league safe. The safe was locked and there seemed to be a wide difference of opinion about the combination. One of the league officials fumbled and fussed with the combination for some time and was unable to open the door. In the safe were valuable papers, like batting averages, so the services of one of the former employes of the office was sought and the safe was opened.

The league will get together again today. It may disband and then again it may postpone action.

DODGERS SHOW NEW LIFE.

Break Losing Streak, Beating Red Sox by Score of 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—The Brooklyn Dodgers broke their losing streak today by defeating the Boston Red Sox for the first time in an exhibition game at Camp Pike. The score was 3 to 2. The Dodgers looked like a different ball club today and showed a vast improvement over their previous efforts against Boston. This was due mainly to the pitching. Jack Coombs, the veteran righthander, and Burleigh Grimes, former Pirate, divided the pitching burden, Coombs working the first five innings. Both were in good form.

Grimes, who had not pitched in a game this year and who had been ill for more than two weeks, made a very impressive showing. He allowed only two hits in the four innings he was on the hill. Perhaps the best thing he did was backing up a bad throw in the ninth by which he saved his own game.

Whiteman had got on base by an error. Fisher singled and Myers made a throw to head off Whiteman at third. The ball went over O'Rourke's head, but Grimes was over the line and made a stop which prevented Whiteman scoring the tieing run.

Babe Ruth was not able to make any home runs off the veteran Coombs. Jack kept the ball safely out of his reach all during the time the Boston pitcher was in the game. Ruth did get a hit, a single, but it was a ball that would have been an easy out on a good diamond as it went directly at O'Mara.

MARTIN SHERIDAN IS DEAD.

Noted Athlete Succumbs to Pneumonia at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Martin J. Sheridan, one of the greatest athletes this country has ever known, died late last night at St. Vincent's Hospital of an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. Taken ill a little more than a week ago, his condition quickly became critical, and he was in a precarious state for several days before his death. Sheridan was 36 years old, having been born in Bohola, County Mayo, Ireland, in May, 1881.

Sheridan was one of the greatest figures that ever represented this country in international sport, as well as being one of the most popular who ever attained the championship honor. He was a winner of four Olympic championships and eleven national championship titles, and three times he won the premier place in the all-around competition. For a number of years he had been attached to the New York Detective Bureau, and at the time of his death was a first grade sergeant. During the last half dozen years he was less active in sport, taking part in few events.

He was better known probably as a discus thrower, and the first mark which he established in this event was in 1901. The world's record which he then achieved he not only held for eleven years, but six times during that period he established new marks. It was said of him that he could create a new discus record almost any time he pleased. The first figure that he established was 120 feet 7¾ inches. From then until 1911 he gradually increased the mark. It went to 127 feet, 133 feet, and so on until finally in 1911 he hurled the discus 141 feet 4⅝ inches, after which performance he announced his retirement. It was a year later that Jim Duncan, who had been one of Sheridan's pupils, bettered the mark of his instructor, when he threw the discus 145 feet 9½ inches.

Sheridan was a versatile athlete, and especially proficient in many of the weight events. It was in 1904 that he won the national championship with the sixteen-pound shot. Sheridan was the national title holder with the discus in 1904, 1907, 1908, and 1911. His feats as all-around champion were accomplished in 1905, 1907, and 1909.

Sheridan was always considered a sure point winner on the Olympic teams which this country sent abroad. He won his first Olympic discus title while a member of the Irish-American A. C. of this city at the Olympic games in St. Louis in 1904. Two years later in Athens he again surpassed all other performers with the discus, and again at the famous games at London in 1908 he won the championship with the Greek missle. At Athens Sheridan was runner-up for the shotput title as well.

During Governor Glynn's term of office Sheridan was his special bodyguard on many of the Chief Executive's visits to this city.

DONOVAN LAID TO REST.

Military Honors Mark Funeral of Late Boxing Instructor.

The body of the late Mike Donovan was buried yesterday with military honors at St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester. The former middleweight champion and boxing instructor of the New York Athletic Club was clad in his G. A. R. uniform, his coffin was draped in the American flag, and on top of it rested the cherished G. A. R. cap, one of the proudest possessions of the old champion. Groups of civil war veterans, who were comrades of Donovan in the Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R., when Donovan, as a drummer boy in the 71st Illinois Infantry, marked the time of their footsteps on General Sherman's memorable march to the sea, preceded the procession. At the grave a detachment of the 1st Field Artillery sounded taps, and a parting volley was fired over the grave by a picked squad.

The funeral was held from the Donovan residence at 1,116 Woodycrest Avenue, Highbridge, and was attended by men representing almost every walk of life. From the residence the body was borne to the Church of the Sacred Heart, 168th Street and Shakespeare Avenue, where solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. J. J. Lennon, pastor of the church. The Rev. Thomas B. Farrelly acted as deacon and the Rev. James Kane assisted as sub-deacon.

Private Arthur Donovan, son of the late middleweight champion, attended the funeral. He is attached to the 105th Field Artillery, now stationed at Spartanburg, S. C. The honorary pall bearers were William Muldoon, the former wrestling champion; Charles M. Page, formerly President of the New York A. C.; Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Vice President of the New York A. C.; Matthew P. Halpin, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the New York A. C.; James Geiger, George Schwegler, Alexander Geer, and Michael F. Loughman, Commissioner of Public Works for Manhattan.

PING BODIE RUNS BASES WRONG WAY

Yanks' New Fielder Chief Comedian in Farce Fray with Camp Wheeler Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 27.—Twelve thousand sun-browned soldiers gathered around the diamond at Camp Wheeler today expecting to see a ball game. Their own team, the 124th Infantry, disappointed them, for they were such easy prey for the Yankees that the game was turned into a frolic of fun and horse play in the first inning, with Ping Bodie in the leading comedy rôle. The Yankees made eleven runs before a man was retired in the first inning, but after that took pity on the soldiers and let themselves be put out. The game was called in the seventh inning with the Yankees leading, 12 to 4.

This being Divisional Athletic Day at the camp, the 7,000 soldiers that took part in the athletic games preceding the game joined their comrades just before game time, and the field was surrounded with a ring of khaki. Though the Dixie Division was treated to mighty little baseball, it saw some side-splitting clowning by Ping Bodie.

The fence-busting Italian persisted in running the bases the wrong way, starting out by way of third, and cake-walked about the plate. After making a thrilling catch of Wegmann's Texas Leaguer in the second Ping kept right on running and slid into third amid cheers and a cloud of dust. Frank Baker also acted the clown.

Three times in the fifth inning Baker, taking a long lead off first, started to walk nonchalantly toward second. Each time when the soldiers tried to run him down he doubled and dodged his way back to first safely. On his fourth attempt they nailed him.

In that weird opening inning the Yankees hammered two pitchers all over this section of Dixie. Keene, who started for the 124th Infantry, left his range finder behind. Whenever he did put the ball over the plate the Yankees knocked it right back at him. Hoke, who relieved him, was treated almost as barbarously.

Before a man had been retired every Yankee had scored a run, and Gilhooley and Miller each had scored twice. Then the big leaguers decided it wasn't a ball game, but a burlesque, and acted accordingly. Neither Russell nor Mogridge attempted to put much on the ball. The battling was done on a rough dirt field, which explains the numerous errors.

LAJOIE WILL FIGHT SALE.

Says Upon Arrival Here He Will Manage Hoosiers or Will Not Play.

Larry Lajoie, recently sold to Brooklyn by President McCaffery of Toronto, and James C. McGill, owner of the Indianapolis Club of the American Association, were both here yesterday discussing plans for opposing the sale. Lajoie some time ago promised to manage Indianapolis if he were released by Toronto, and Lajoie said yesterday that he proposed to stand by his promise, regardless of what action by the Brooklyn Club followed.

Lajoie was very emphatic when he said that he would not play with Brooklyn during the coming season. He will manage the Indianapolis Club or he will not play at all. Lajoie maintains that his contract as manager of Toronto does not bind him, in the event of the International League failing to operate. Lajoie was declared a free agent under baseball law when he was released by the Athletics two seasons ago, after twenty-two years in the major leagues.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club purchased Lajoie's release from Toronto about a week ago from President James J. McCaffery. He took over Lajoie's contract with Toronto and maintains that everything connected with the transaction was executed according to baseball law.

Lajoie's contention is that the Toronto Club is a member of an organization which is practically defunct and that it has no right to hold ball players and prevent them from becoming free agents. Lajoie has believed all along that the International League would declare all its players free agents and would permit them to seek baseball employment anywhere they could find it. It was on this supposition that Lajoie gave his word to McGill that he would become manager of Indianapolis just as soon as the Toronto Club official declared that it would not operate.

KLINGER WINS WITH CUE.

Defeats Low 250 to 71 in Poggenburgh Cup Play.

Jacob Klinger, considered to be one of the most finished amateur billiardists hereabouts, won his second game in the Poggenburg memorial handicap tournament at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy yesterday, when he defeated John Low by a score of 250 to 71.

One surprise marked the afternoon games. This came when Charles E. White, recently graduated into the Class A division, was defeated by Julian Rice. The latter played a game somewhere near his normal capabilities, but White, while he averaged a trifle over 6, could not hold at bay his younger rival, who made an average of 5 15-32. The score in favor of Rice was 175 to 196, White being called upon to play 250 points against his rival's 175.

In the evening games the Class C men monopolized things. George W. Spear, recent winner of the Class C metropolitan championship, scored a victory over Dr. I. U. Miller by 115 to 33 and Claude R. Lewis defeated Louis A. Servatius by 115 to 83. The scores:

Afternoon Games.

Jacob Klinger, (250 points—0 8 2 0 3 0 13 19 6 46 0 8 3 5 5 3 1 20 16 0 13 7 6 44 11 6 8. Total—250 points. Average—9 7-27. High runs—46, 44, and 20.

John H. Low, (115 Points)—4 13 0 0 0 0 6 1 1 0 2 5 1 2 2 0 8 1 1 8 2 1 7 0 6. Total—71 points. Average—2 19-28. High runs—13 and 8.

Julian Rice, (175 points)—19 1 5 2 2 2 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 3 29 19 36 1 1 1 0 0 1 6 0 29 0 0 2 6. Total—175 points. Average—5 15-32. High runs—36, 29, and 29.

Charles E. White, (250 points)—1 24 5 1 11 4 5 1 0 3 1 7 19 2 1 0 16 0 6 3 2 1 5 0 0 5 5 1 5 4. Total—196 points. Average—6 10-31. High runs—54, 24, and 16.

Evening Games.

George W. Spear, (115.)—0, 11, 3, 11, 0, 0, 0, 17, 6, 7, 2, 3, 5, 4, 15 7 13 2 8 1. Total 115. Average, 5 13-20. High runs, 17 and 15.

Dr. I. U. Miller, (115.)—3, 1, 3, 4, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 5, 0, 0, 1, 2, 4, 0, 0, 1. Total 33. Average, 1 13-20. High run, 5.

Claude R. Lewis, (115.)—1, 1, 4, 7, 8, 8, 1, 1, 8, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 11, 6, 9, 1, 8, 1, 10, 2, 10, 1, 2, 4, 0, 6, 0, 4, 1, 2. Total, 115. Average, 3 19-32. High run, 11.

L. A. Servatius, (115.)—0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 7, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 9 3, 3, 4, 6, 6, 5, 2, 3, 3, 6, 6, 1, 6. Total, 83. Average 2 19-32. High run, 9.

SUBMIT NEW BOXING BILL.

New Measure Would Permit Admission Fees to Amateur Bouts.

An effort to have amateur boxing bouts where an admission fee is charged legalized in this State was instituted yesterday by Senator Robert R. Lawson, Republican, of Brooklyn, and Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, Democrat, of this city, who introduced bills in the Legislature at Albany providing for the promotion of the amateur ring sport, independent of the professional sport. The bill is an amendment to Section 1,710 of the Penal Code, which prohibits boxing where an admission fee is charged in this State.

President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., with the assistance of the local organization's Legislative Committee, drafted the new bill. President Rubien declared that he was confident the bill would meet with the approval of both houses and subsequently of Governor Whitman. The Governor has several times declared favorably for the amateur sport, and this is taken to presage favorable action on the new bill.

BOXING ENTRIES TO CLOSE.

List for Tourney at Friars' Club Not Open After Today.

Entries for the amateur boxing tournament which will be held at the Friars' Club April 3and 5 will close today. Bouts are listed in five classes and it is expected that a large entry will be received before closing time. The various weights at which bouts will be staged are 108, 115, 125, 135, and 145 pounds. Teams have been entered from the Union Settlement A. C., Rutgers Place Gymnasium, Clark House A. A., University Settlement A. C., and Trinity Club in an effort to win the point trophy offered to the club whose representatives make the best showing in the point score. James Edward Britt, formerly professional lightweight champion of America, has been selected to referee the bouts.

NORSE TENNIS TEAM BEATEN AT DOUBLES

Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge Lose in Title Play to Mrs. Green and Miss Winn.

Something of the same misfortune which usually besets Miss Molla Bjurstedt in tennis doubles followed her yesterday to the courts of the Seventh Regiment Army when she and her partner, Mrs. John Rogge, were forced to bow in defeat in the second round of the national indoor doubles championship before the superior play of Mrs. Homer S. Green and Miss Caroma Winn. Admittedly strong as this latter team is, it was hardly expected that it would be able to carry defeat to the two Norse players, one the national singles champion and the other, although less known in tennis circles hereabout, a player of sterling worth. Yet the unexpected surged foremost and in a match that was brilliantly played Mrs. Green and Miss Winn carried off the honors by a score of 6—8, 9—7, 6—4. The score reveals that the contest was bitterly waged and the victors loom large on the horizon as possible champions, for they have now attained the semifinal round of the event.

Doubles was the only play indulged in by the women contestants yesterday, and the tournament raced along toward the final round, one team in fact attaining a final round bracket. The fortunate ones were Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Miss Eleanor Goss, two of the most proficient exponents of the net game among the women players of the East. Their triumph in the semifinal round of the tournament was scored over no less worthy rivals than Miss Helene Pollak and Miss Helen Bernhard. The best play that the latter pair could supply was, however, inadequate to stemming the victorious march of Mrs. Weaver and Miss Goss, who allowed the rival contenders only one game in two sets. The score of the match was 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Weaver and Miss Goss also had a full day of play. In a second round match they were called upon to face Mrs. Edward Lynch and Miss Adele Cragin and won by a score of 6—1, 6—3.

The summaries:

Doubles, First Round.—Mrs. Homer S. Green and Miss Caroma Winn defeated Mrs. William H. Pritchard and Mrs. Ernest Eberhard, 6—1, 8—7.

Second Round.—Miss Helene Pollak and Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. Bernard Stenz, 8—6, 5—7; Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. Edward Lynch and Miss Adele Cragin, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Homer S. Green and Miss Caroma Winn defeated Mrs. John Aogge and Miss Molla Bjurstedt, 6—8, 9—7, 6—4; Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Barbara Hooker and Miss Adelaide Hooker, 6—1, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Helene Pollak and Miss Helen Bernhard, 6—1, 6—0.

GOLF TITLE TO MRS. HURD.

Former National Champion Wins North and South Honors.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27.—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Pittsburgh won the united North and South woman's golf championship here today, defeating Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia in the final contest 5 and 3.

Miss Sara Fownes of Pittsburgh won the first consolation trophy, defeating Mrs. Myra Helmer Pritchard of Battle Creek, Mich., 3 and 1. The Governor's trophy was won by Mrs. J. F. Duryea of Springfield, and the Secretary's trophy went to Mrs. J. D. Armstrong of Buffalo.

Mrs. Hurd won the final contest by virtue of remarkable play in her short game. She did not misplay an approach from start to finish and did not miss any putts in a way to call for an explanation. Mrs. Hurd went out in 41 despite a 5 on the short eighth, the result of one of the several poor drives which marred her play during the round, and was 5 up at the turn. Mrs. Barlow won the tenth with a brilliant 3, a stroke under par, but could not reduce her disadvantage further and dropped back again to 5 down when she missed a short putt for an easy three on the fifteenth and final hole.

The card of the match:

Out—									
Mrs. Hurd	5	4	5	5	6	3	5	5	3—41
Mrs. Barlow	6	5	6	5	6	4	6	4	4—46
In—									
Mrs. Hurd	4	5	5	5	3	3			
Mrs. Barlow	3	5	5	5	5	4			

BALTIMORE WARY OF BOUT.

Public Sentiment Would Be Against Willard-Fulton Match.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Jess Willard and Colonel J. C. Miller, his manager, conferred with the police authorities today regarding the possibility of holding the champion's proposed title bout with Fred Fulton, on July 4, in Baltimore. The President of the Police Board, General Lawrason Riggs, read the law governing boxing matches here to his visitors, and told them that it was his opinion that the attitude of the general public would oppose such a fight as contemplated.

The Source of Vitality

There is only one way to get the strength to back up your ambition—build your body by building your blood. The red-blooded man drives up the steep hill of success without fear or falter. The thin-blooded man only totters up, like an automobile trying to climb on half its engine-cylinders. If your blood is below par, build it up and thus double or triple your capacity to work, to succeed, to enjoy life. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is an ideal blood builder.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Gude's Pepto-Mangan is a genuine blood builder that actually increases the number and quality of the red blood cells—those important carriers of life-giving oxygen to all parts of the system. Gude's Pepto-Mangan has been endorsed and prescribed by the medical profession for over 25 years as a general tonic, appetizer, and blood reconstructive for the weak and run-down of all ages. Exceedingly pleasant to taste, and easy to digest.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Friendly Warning: There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"*Gude's Pepto-Mangan.*" For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York

Manufacturing Chemists

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolut y Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

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AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

On Lake Keuka, New York, in the heart of the finest grape country in America, are the famous cellars of

Gold Seal CHAMPAGNE

A rich, pure and brilliant wine that asks your favor because of its quality. You cannot get a better champagne at any price.

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GOLD SEAL RED—the best Sparkling Burgundy on the Market

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Golf Clubs and Clothes Pins

There isn't much choice in clothes pins. They are made in quantities and are duplicates one of the other.

There isn't much choice in factory made golf clubs—for the same reason. We know that they cannot satisfy the sportsman we serve. So we have turned our back upon these products of the machine and replaced them with Baker, Murray & Imbrie Hand Made Golf Clubs.

Each one made singly by an expert club maker in our own golf shop. Each one fashioned and worked over for balance, for swing, for correct "feel."

You will find in these Hand Made Clubs a rare, sensitive craftsmanship of instant appeal to your golfing nerves. Selecting from our Hand Made group is like meeting a roomful of interesting, varied people, some of whom win you for good and all upon immediate acquaintance.

Irons (all imported Scot heads).....$3.50
Wooden Clubs..... 4.00

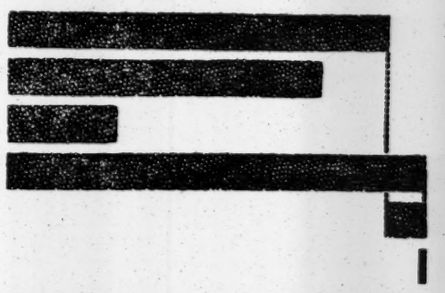
10-15-17 Warren St.

Swift & Company's 1918 Year Book

shows that Swift & Company sells the meat from a steer for *less money* than the live steer cost!

Proceeds from the sale of the hide, fat, and other by-products covered all expense of dressing, refrigeration, freight, selling expense and the profit of $1.29 per steer as shown by Swift & Company's 1917 figures as follows:

Average price paid for live cattle Per Steer	$84.45
Average price received for meat	68.97
Average price received for by-products	24.09
Total received	93.06
This leaves for expenses and profit	8.61
Of which the profit per steer was	1.29



There are many other interesting and instructive facts and figures in the Year Book.

We want to send our 1918 Year Book, to anyone, anywhere—free for the asking. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Names of First New York Men Called in the Second Draft

6,388 Recruits from New York Will Be Sent to Yaphank by Friday.

PART OF ARMY OF 95,000

Additional Names of Those Called to the Colors for Defense of Democracy Published.

New York City's first installment of men for the second draft army of the United States will begin to leave the city for Camp Upton at Yaphank, L. I., next Monday morning and on every day thereafter through Friday groups will depart until 6,388 men have been sent to the camp from the city. These men are part of the 95,000 which the Government intends to add immediately to the draft army. About 12,000 men will go into the army from the State of New York, and, as can be seen, more than half of these are to be drawn from the city. In some States which have not yet sent to camp their full quotas for the first draft, the men sent under the present call will go to complete the unfinished quotas, but as New York State supplied its full quota of the first draft, the 12,000 now called will count as the State's first increment of the second draft.

New York City's quota for the first draft army was 38,621 men, or an average of 204 men from each of the 189 local boards in the city. Since these men went to camp 2,500 men subject to the draft, it is estimated, have been voluntarily inducted into the service by the local boards for special work, making a total of 41,121 men raised through the draft in New York City before the first call of the second draft. The present call for 6,388 men from the city, an average of nearly 34 men from each of the 189 boards, will make the city's total contribution through the draft more than 47,500 men.

All of the men in the call for 95,000 have been selected under the new system provided by the questionaires which the men subject to the draft have all filled out. They have been chosen in order from Class 1 A, and, so far as New York City is concerned at least, they have been selected from Group A, which is a subdivision of Class 1A, including all men physically fit for military service. Under Section 64 of the Selective Service Regulations, the men in Class 1 of each board were subdivided into four groups, Group A including all men physically fit for military service, Group B including men incapacitated for immediate military service by some slight, remediable defect, Group C including men whose physical condition unfitted them for service as soldiers but not for special or limited work, and Group D including men rejected entirely because of physical disability.

When it comes to raising the complete second draft army the Government, it is understood, will direct that Group B men be sent to base or private hospitals for treatment before ordering them into camps, so the fact that Group B men were excluded from those to be sent to Camp Upton next week would seem to indicate that the Government desired to get the full number called into training for service as soldiers as soon as possible.

Martin Conboy, Director of the draft in New York City, notified the local boards on March 16 to be prepared for the call which was sent out to them last Saturday. The boards were assumed to have notified the men selected on Monday and Tuesday, so that every man would have at least five days' notice before leaving for Camp Upton.

Mr. Conboy yesterday made public each board's quota required to make the 6,388 men to go from the city, and these quotas, with the day next week on which each board is scheduled to send its men to camp, are indicated in the following table:

Bronx.

Board No.	Day of Departure.	No. of Men.	Board No.	Day of Departure.	No. of Men.
1	Monday	32	12	Tuesday	31
2	Monday	40	13	Tuesday	40
3	Monday	36	14	Tuesday	36
4	Monday	37	15	Tuesday	34
5	Monday	14	16	Tuesday	34
6	Monday	35	17	Tuesday	33
7	Monday	24	18	Tuesday	40
8	Monday	40	19	Tuesday	36
9	Tuesday	38	20	Tuesday	32
10	Tuesday	38	21	Tuesday	34
11	Tuesday	34	22	Tuesday	32

Brooklyn.

23	Monday	31	56	Tuesday	38
24	Monday	30	57	Wednesday	34
25	Monday	29	58	Wednesday	42
26	Monday	30	59	Wednesday	43
27	Monday	37	60	Wednesday	41
28	Monday	38	61	Wednesday	22
29	Monday	38	62	Wednesday	32
30	Monday	38	63	Wednesday	37
31	Monday	36	64	Wednesday	37
32	Monday	37	65	Wednesday	42
33	Monday	29	66	Wednesday	35
34	Monday	29	67	Thursday	28
35	Monday	32	68	Thursday	34
36	Monday	45	69	Thursday	32
37	Tuesday	34	70	Thursday	24
38	Tuesday	34	71	Thursday	32
39	Tuesday	30	72	Thursday	33
40	Tuesday	36	73	Thursday	35
41	Tuesday	30	74	Thursday	30
42	Tuesday	44	75	Thursday	29
43	Tuesday	30	76	Monday	39
44	Tuesday	33	77	Thursday	34
45	Tuesday	35	78	Thursday	41
46	Tuesday	36	79	Thursday	31
47	Tuesday	36	80	Thursday	24
48	Tuesday	40	81	Thursday	33
49	Wednesday	39	82	Monday	37
50	Tuesday	42	83	Tuesday	50
51	Tuesday	39	84	Thursday	37
52	Wednesday	28	85	Wednesday	39
53	Wednesday	30	86	Wednesday	17
54	Tuesday	28	87	Wednesday	31
55	Tuesday	38	88	Thursday	23

Manhattan.

89	Tuesday	35	130	Thursday	42
90	Tuesday	42	131	Thursday	28
91	Tuesday	34	132	Thursday	30
92	Tuesday	32	133	Thursday	30
93	Tuesday	39	134	Thursday	38
94	Wednesday	30	135	Thursday	35
95	Wednesday	31	136	Thursday	34
96	Wednesday	34	137	Thursday	38
97	Wednesday	37	138	Thursday	42
98	Wednesday	42	139	Thursday	35
99	Wednesday	28	140	Thursday	28
100	Wednesday	29	141	Thursday	28
101	Wednesday	28	142	Thursday	31
102	Wednesday	39	143	Thursday	63
103	Wednesday	36	144	Thursday	34
104	Wednesday	35	145	Thursday	87
105	Wednesday	28	146	Friday	34
106	Wednesday	26	147	Friday	39
107	Wednesday	43	148	Friday	34
108	Wednesday	44	149	Friday	28
109	Wednesday	31	150	Friday	30
110	Wednesday	30	151	Friday	35
111	Wednesday	28	152	Friday	38
112	Wednesday	41	153	Friday	21
113	Wednesday	29	154	Friday	26
114	Wednesday	33	155	Friday	35
115	Wednesday	28	156	Friday	35
116	Wednesday	31	157	Friday	35
117	Wednesday	29	158	Friday	25
118	Wednesday	32	159	Friday	28
119	Wednesday	31	160	Friday	33
120	Thursday	28	161	Friday	35
121	Thursday	32	162	Friday	28
122	Thursday	34	163	Friday	34
123	Thursday	37	164	Friday	32
124	Thursday	28	165	Friday	34
125	Thursday	28	166	Friday	37
126	Thursday	26	167	Friday	35
127	Thursday	33	168	Friday	29
128	Thursday	33	169	Friday	27
129	Thursday	38	170	Friday	25

Queens.

171	Friday	30	179	Friday	43
172	Friday	31	180	Friday	32
173	Friday	32	181	Thursday	26
174	Friday	32	182	Thursday	34
175	Friday	36	183	Friday	39
176	Friday	28	184	Friday	32
177	Friday	37	185	Friday	36
178	Friday	34			

Richmond.

186	Friday	31	188	Friday	33
187	Friday	31	189	Friday	29

THE TIMES this morning prints the names of more than 500 men selected by fifteen local boards in the city to go to Camp Upton next week. The day of departure of each group may be ascertained by reference to the table printed in another column. The names follow:

LOCAL BOARD 25.

152 York St., Brooklyn.

Brigandi, Joseph, 199 Prospect St.
Bzosta, Charles, 11 Poplar St.
Alsalvo, Angelo, 102 Concord St.
Pargoski, Anthony, 204 York St.
Schiebel, Matthias, 78 Nassau St.
Moran, Edward F., 218 Sands St.
Waldeck, Harry, 289 Fulton St.
Quiles, Raphael, 187 Washington St.
Dahl, John E., Jr., 48 Nassau St.
Colacino, Giovanni B., 100 Hudson Av.
De Stefano, Paul, 244 York St.
Speranzo, Nicola, 194 York St.
Duffy, Joseph, 312 Water St.
Morse, James, 207 Bridge St.
DeVita, Anthony J., 45 Green Lane.
Seramiers, Michael, 88 Hudson Av.
Henriques, Gladwin, 21 Hanover Place.
Cartolano, Michael, 219 York St.
Sarlo, William, 11 Navy St.
Retas, Peter J., 49 Concord St.
Solony, Rennie, 33 Little St.
Anderson, Charles L., 304 Washington St.
Innace, Frank, 38 Front St.
Max Goldner, 253 Pearl St.
Amtmann, George, 57 Jay St.
Erio, Simon, 98 Washington St.
Dragner, Stanislau, 44 Hudson Av.
Boyle, William, 37 Columbia Heights.
Haley, Michael, 306 Washington St.

LOCAL BOARD 28,

Henry and Rapelye Sts., Brooklyn.

Cunti, Joseph, 175 Union St.
Mozilla, Antonio, 172 Union St.
Carmine, Carcemonte, 30 Union St.
Johansen, Helmar, 50 2d Place.
Cronin, William, 676 Henry St.
Martini, Angelo, 80 Carroll St.
Vattiuse, Tony, 64 President St.
Pedersen, Arthur I. W., 677 Henry St.
Sebastian, Ferentino, 22 Carroll St.
Jacobsen, Charles, 656 Henry St.
Burke, M. J., 83 Ferris St.
Gentile, Frank, 28 Carroll St.
Kenny, Joseph, 455 Columbia St.
Cunda, Arthur S., 42 Union St.
Owens, Thomas J., 142 Coffey St.
Spignolo, Pietro, 562 Henry St.
Confonti, Edward, 277 Van Brunt St.
Cullen, Joseph, 102 Rapelye St.
Fusanaro, Frank, 552 Henry St.
Gundersoin, John M., 350 Van Brunt St.
Maculoso, Vincent, 58 Coles St.
Sigurano, Carmello, 280 Columbia St.
Wilkins, Frederick, 74 Van Dyke St.
Holmes, Daniel, 87 Carroll St.
Williams, John, 148 Conover St.
Madigan, Michael, 124 King St.
Torele, Vincenzo, 22 Carroll St.
Anderson, William, 176 Union St.
Wolf, Alfred, 139 Coffey St.
Nichola, Salvatore D., 193 President St.
Mazzala, Christopher, 36 Coles St.
Jacona, Frank, 21 Coles St.
Maccarello, Antonio, 74 Summit St.
Macaroni, Salvatore, 172 Union St.
Fiorello, Giuseppe, 82 Carroll St.
Snooks, Charles, 81 Ferris St.
Casano, Mario, 103 President St.
Loveid, Anthony, 139 Coffey St.

LOCAL BOARD 30.

47th Regiment Armory, Lynch St. and Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Rader, Maurice, 732 Myrtle Av.
Kava, Reubin, 438 Bedford Av.
Cuoghi, Conezio, 152 Lynch St.
Donnelly, James J., 501 Flushing Av.
Baranowsky, Frank B., 374 Lorimer St.
Zitta, James, 87 Spencer St.
Chiccoli, Umberto, 211 W. 10th St., N. Y.
Panplorn, Anthony, 1 W. 67th St., N. Y.
Madigan, John, 693 Bedford Av.
Meyer, Henry, 215 Heyward St.
O'Connor, John, 243 Emerson Place.
Tolan, Matthew, 1,101 Bedford Av.
Behrens, Henry C., 77 Lynch St.
Mellen, Joseph, 78 Wallabout St.
Baumann, Frederick, 691 Bedford Av.
Guglielmo, Thomas E., 726 Myrtle Av.
Pecce, Saveris, 47 Taaffe Place.
Gookor, Zpiros Z., 124 Wallabout St.
Gwisiler, Conrad, 217 Heyward St.
Elskir, Michael, 704 Wythe Av.
Baxter, William E., 24 Heyward St.
Affatato, Epifano, 46 Franklin Av.
Hock, Benny, 167 Harrison Av.
Restivo, Michnel, 25 Oak Grove St., Oil City, Penn.
Metzendorf, Karl E., 70 Hewes St.
Barnhill, Edward F., 575 De Kalb Av.
Basile, John, 117 Walworth St.
Losio, Carlo, 1,528 Vine St., Philadelphia.
Bender, Sidney, 321 Marcy Av.
Wagner, Jacob, 425 Flushing Av.
Ranno, Chusenpe, 190 Sanford St.
Katlin, Moe, 69 S. 9th St.
Arnold, Henry J., 103 Lynch St.
Filleve, Joseph, 79 Walworth St.
Doyle, John H., 117 Lynch St.
Ablano, Alexandro F., 78 Skillman St.
Thompson, Theodore, 206 Lee Av.
Clyentile, Antonio, 50 Skillman St.

LOCAL BOARD 31.

411 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

Coriess, Joseph M., 1,104 Lafayette St.
King, Henry E., 304 Stuyvesant Av.
Kaplan, Nathan, 387 Decatur St.
Schwimmer, Benjamin, 585 Quincy St.
Turnbull, Kenneth H., 398 Stuyvesant Av.
Baker, Frederick, 235 Floyd St.
Muller, William F., 547 Madison St.
Breithaupt, Julius E., 400 Van Buren St.
Bannerman, William G., 689 Hancock St.
Allgeier, William G., 159 Chauncey St.
Ottmer, Charles W., 172 Stuyvesant Av.
Casey, William A., 302 Van Buren St.
Fuch, Herman G. A., 841a Greene Av.
Sachs, Joseph 622 Quincy St.
Fells, Meyer, 748 Gates Av.
Goosey, George A., 440 Lewis Av.
Schilling, William, 588 Hancock St.
Aron, Louis M., 410 Stuyvesant Av.
Bischoff, Louis F., 100 Chauncey St.
Mitchell, Robert B., 274 Van Buren St.
Shipman, Michael, 849 Gates Av.
Lincoln, Clarence, Jr., 396 Decatur St.
Seidler, Walter, 548 Van Buren St.
Johnson, John H., 4 Adelphi Place.
Connelly, John A., 867 Gates Av.
Flarro, Paulo, 144 Patchen Av.
Howley, James S., Jr., 118 Patchen Av.
Ovid, Chauncey D., 327 Macdonough St.
Palin, Joseph, 266 Reed Av.
Appell, Herman, 365 Van Buren St.
Blake, Frederick H., 17 High St., Albany.
Jaeger, Sidney L., 611 Jefferson Av.
Tuidens, Adolph D., 124 Patchen Av.
Clancy, Bernard D., 260 Bainbridge St.
Hall, William F., 696 Monroe St.
Murdock, John, 263 Stuyvesant Av.
Smart, L., 1,325 Hancock St.

LOCAL BOARD 34.

335 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

Bernbaum, David, 925 Myrtle Av.
Manes, James, 174 Floyd St.
Goldberg, William, 861 Myrtle Av.
Goldberg, Max, 927 DeKalb Av.
Rosenfeld, Harry, 938 Myrtle Av.
Streimer, Charles, 136 Hart St.
Gordon, Abraham, 503 Willoughby Av.
Parella, Edward, 128 Pulaski St.
Shapiro, Hyman, 188 Vernon Av.
Parnes, Benjamin, 868 Myrtle Av.
Heffernan, Calistes E., 11 Orient Av.
Mitchell, Benjamin, 264 Kosciusko St.
Gallob, Sol, 296 Hart St.
Terris, Archie, 588 Willoughby Av.
Levy, Max, 279 Hart St.
Auerbach, Charles, 135 Ellery St.
Miles, John A., 819 Hart St.
Klein, William, 588 Willoughby Av.
Lubow, Sampson, 222 Pulaski St.
Davis, Morris, 170 Pulaski St.
Crowley, George, 294 Pulaski St.
Miller, Louis, 109 Vernon Av.
Halpin, Frank A., 795 Lafayette Av.
Schoenwold, Irving, 233 Hart St.
Morgan, Joseph, 294 Pulaski St.
Commel, Albert, 704 Willoughby Av.
Cohn, Waldemar, 156 Pulaski St.
Chorost, Daniel, 176 Floyd St.
Osswalt, John H., 420 Kosciusko St.

LOCAL BOARD 82,

345 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Moran, Maurice F., 280 McDougal St.
Skiffington, Frank R., 182 Sumpter St.
Smith, John, 243 Marion St.
Lee, Philip F., 14 Moffat St.
Ochs, Russell H., 120 E. 5th St.
Siebert, Louis, 87 Somers St.
Kerrigan, J. T., 6 Filling St.
Melchiono, Angelo, 10 Gunther Place.
Keith, J. Henry, 19 Hunterfly Place.
Meyer, George H., 1,806 Fulton St.
Nelson, William, 8 Hunterfly Place.
Habe, C., Jr., 49 Walnut St., Richm'd Hill.
Hardekopf, Henry, 1,402 Bushwick Av.
Lahert, John, Jr., 581 Decatur St.
Bohn, Charles G., 258 Saratoga Av.
Eckstein, George H., 387 Sumpter St.
Izzo, Alfonso, 15 Sherlock Place.
Harmon, John V., 1,097 Herkimer St.
Gagliano, Francis, 175 Rockaway Av.
Gerdes, W. G., 2,056 Fulton St.
Ganipraucckas, Jullus, 76 South 10th St.
Longo, Vincent, 57 Somers St.
Reeves, Charles W., 262 McDougal St.
Bivento, Frank, 1,267 Herkimer St.
Smith, Joseph, 276 Sumpter St.
Beckert, Andrew, 161 McDougal St.
Koehler, John J., 802 Knickerbocker Av.
Alafberg, John, Jr., 1,856 Fulton St.
Hug, Henry Aloise, 2,198 Fulton St.
Behrman, Max, care of Boyer's Millinery, North Adams, Mass.
Berg, John R., 1,185 Herkimer St.
Fallocara, Frank, 518 Chauncey St.
McAleer, Thomas J., 128 Ainslee St.
Castino, Gaeta, 2,228 Fulton Av.
Richman, David A., 1,853 Broadway.
Legere, Pascal, Fitchburg, Mass.
Fischer, Charles A., 95 McDougal St.

LOCAL BOARD 111,

711 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan.

Sulkewski, J., 66 Fillmore St., Newark, N. J.
Gunzalez, Pedro, 314 W. 39th St.
Touhey, James, 543 10th Av.
Ludwig, Henry, 560 11th Av.
Pontatowski, Felix, 414 W. 53d St.
Samperi, Salvatore, 342 W. 39th St.
Carketas, George, 312 W. 40th St.
Farley, John, 508 W. 42d St.
Lenti, Annibale, 454 W. 40th St.
Aylward, James, 532 W. 40th St.
Baker, William, 509 W. 41st St.
Manah, Haralanbos, McKeesport, Penn.
Pezzana, Frank, 348 W. 39th St.
Denis, Thomas, 446 W. 40th St.
Cunningham, John, 434 W. 42d St.
Papas, Chris., 417 W. 43d St.
Johnan, Martin, 425 W. 39th St.
Shevlin, Terence, 360 W. 42d St.
Savino, Petro, 430 W. 39th St.
Damello, Michael, 152 Middleneck Road, Port Washington, L. I.
Deliganis, John, 210 W. 39th St.
Wyss, Leo, 507 W. 41st St.
Lamza, Carmelino, 408 W. 39th St.
Skelly, James J., 550 W. 42d St.
Kneuer, Joseph, 441 W. 39th St.
Russo, Angelo, 407 W. 39th St.
Skigas, Emanuel, 235 W. 35th St.
Sirino, Philip, 448 W. 41st St.
Donnelly, John, 527 W. 39th St.
Jenkins, Walter, 539 W. 42d St.
Fogarty, James, 538 11th Av.
Klauck, William, 424 W. 40th St.
Carroll, Michael, 363 W. 42d St.
Nikiforidis, Paul, 317 W. 40th St.
Schiffman, Hyman, 49 W. 37th St.
Buyer, Joseph, Jr., 1,764 Amsterdam Av.
Schaefer, Daniel, 549 W. 144th St.
Dadirria, Arthur, 620 W. 150th St.
Goldman, Harry B., 32 St. Nicholas Place.
Terry, William B., 171 W. 95th St.
Hanley, John G., 500 W. 147th St.
Lewin, Samuel J., 568 W. 149th St.
Steppacher, David W., 610 W. 150th St.
Darling, George C., 142 Nyack Av., Pelham.
Zoxiopoulos, T. D., 449 Michigan Av., Detroit.
McCartney, Walter H., 478 W. 146th St.
Flatto, Samuel, 610 W 152d St.
Nebeling, August, 522 W. 152d St.
Rabinowitz, Isaac, 510 W. 146th.
Frank, Isidor, 556 W. 51st.
Spencer, John H., 106 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.
Gorman, Clarence P., 510 W. 148th St.
Ferrara, Ednon J., 561 W. 141st St.
Biella, Lewis D., 507 W. 147th.
Green, Clifford, 522 W. 147th St.
Cloffe, John C., 515 W. 147th St.
Gibson, Charles, 767 St. Nicholas Av.
Taylor, Thomas, 371 Convent Av.
Donaghue, William J., 501 W. 144th St.
Joseph, Herbert, 3,605 Broadway.
Anastas, Peter N., 520 W. 145th St.
Jacobs, Harry, 36 St. Nicholas Place.
Rabinowitz, Reuben, 510 West 146th St.
Wohlberg, Mayer, 507 W. 147th St.
Funke, Leo, 281 Edgecombe Av.
Goldstein, Harold G., 745 Riverside Drive.

LOCAL BOARD 159.

121 East 51st St., Manhattan.

Kirby, Whitman, 58 W. 57th St.
Malowitch, Marc, 903 6th Av.
Reilly, Edward J., 144 W. 34th St.
Sidney, John, 605 5th Av.
Segala, Elario, 566 3d Av.
Machimer, Leon Earl, Hastings-on-Hudson.
Fusco, Anthony, 58 Beekman St.
Moore, Leon Norton, 28 W. 44th St.
Day, Frank A., 453 E. 138th St.
Redsell, Charles, 564 Lexington Av.
Markris, Constantini, 444 6th Av.
Georgiadis, Peter, 215 W. 33d St.
Skong, Charles E., 138 W. 38th St.
Christofidis, Angel, 600 3d Av.
Bennett, Edward, 79 W. 47th St.
Foster, Angelo, Arcadia, Fla.
Davis, James Anthony, 566 3d Av.
Marx, Bertram, 180 Lexington Av.
Spoldi, Cino, 58 E. 34th St.
Olson, Gunwald, 22 E. 53d St.
Rasat, Edard, 161 W. 34th St.
Dolan, Harold J., 556 3d Av.
Ireland, Robert J., 309 Park Av.
Purcell, Proper, 514 3d Av.
Davis, John F., 566 3d Av.
Maxey, Thomas, 560 Lexington Av.
Boaro, Edward N., 139 W. 28th St.
Baumgarten, Otto, 375 Park Av.
Garvin, Patrick, 518 W. 50th St.

DRAFT BOARDS NEED HELP.

Director Conboy Appeals for Volunteer Workers, Especially Women.

Martin Conboy, Director of the draft for this city, said yesterday that some of the Exemption Boards were greatly in need of volunteer workers, especially women, to fill out and index cards containing data from the questionnaires to be forwarded to Washington. A list of boards urgently in need of help follows:

Manhattan—No. 92, P. S. 2, 116 Henry Street, Orchard 6267; No. 96, Y. M. C. A., 8 East Third Street, Forsyth 9331; No. 98, P. S. 174, 120 Attorney Street, Orchard 1866; No. 99, P. S. 88, 300 Rivington Street, Orchard 7027; No. 103, 51 Avenue C, Orchard 7776; No. 104, P. S. 105, 269 East Fourth Street, Orchard 8818; No. 100, P. S. 161, Ludlow and Delancey Streets, Orchard 7530; No. 110, 22 West Thirty-fourth Street, Greeley 1849; No. 116, 448 West Fifty-first Street, Columbus 2227; No. 121, Y. M. C. A., 117 West Sixty-first Street, Columbus, 4752; No. 135, Amsterdam Avenue and 117th Street, Morningside 1400; No. 136, P. S. 81, 212 West 120th Street, Morningside 2106; No. 145, City College, Room 208, Audubon 832, and No. 154, Julia Richmond H. S., 60 West Thirteenth Street, Farragut 4300.

Brooklyn—No. 25, 125 York Street, Main 8265; No. 27, Public Library, Clinton Street; Main 1462; No. 45, 55 Hanson Place, Prospect 8000; No. 48, Manual Training H. S., Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, South 1380; No. 56, 861 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint 340; No. 60, 7,024 New Utrecht Avenue, Bath Beach 5026; No. 70, 1,019 Hart Street, Evergreen 3243, and No. 74, 16 Manhattan Avenue.

The Bronx—No. 4, 830 Westchester Avenue, Melrose 6450; No. 5, 1,025 East 163d Street, Intervale 2056; No. 8, 349 East 149th Street, Melrose 163; No. 10, County Court House, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Melrose 5113; No. 11, P. S. 23, Tinton Avenue and 165th Street, Intervale 286; No. 13, 851 East 180th Street, Intervale 2835; No. 75, P. S. 141, McKibben and Leonard Streets, Stagg 4688, and No. 81, P. S. 158, Belmont Avenue and Ashford Street, East New York 7869.

DRIVE BOOSTS RECRUITING.

British-Canadian Mission in Chicago Reports 25 Per Cent. Increase.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The British-Canadian Recruiting Mission here announced today that volunteering for the British forces had increased 25 per cent. since the German drive began. The Scotch are conspicuous among the British subjects who are offering themselves, and there are also Russians, Syrians, Greeks, and Scandinavians.

Although Americans cannot be accepted, many have applied because of a desire to get to the fighting zones quickly.

Germans Arrested Near Aqueduct.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 27.—Three Germans, giving New York addresses, are locked up in the jail here as suspects. They were arrested last night by a patrol of State Guards while riding in a motor cycle with a side car attached near the Aqueduct at Armonk. They told the sentry they had been picking wild flowers, but the only flowers they had in the machine were a few pussy willows. The prisoners said they were Paul Ochen, Oscar Riecht, and Carl Walter. The addresses they gave are kept secret by the officials here. Captain Hart of the guards had them brought here and notified the Federal authorities.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

The following appointments and transfers of teachers were made by the Board of Education yesterday:

Appointments.

PRINCIPALS.

Schedule 1B.

P.S.		P.S.
Kelley, F. R.	104	Callahan, J. T. P. 84

Assistant to Principal.

Schedule B3.

P.S.		P.S.
Golberger, Louis	89	Healy, K. A. 172
Vincent, Catherine	57	Smith, Anna W. 44
Adler, Camilla	69	Sherer, Amelia 92

Teachers.

MANHATTAN.

Schedule B1—Men.

P.S.		P.S.
Schafer, William	19	Fuchs, Joseph 188

Schedule B1—Women.

P.S.		P.S.
Kling, Gertrude	1	Dicker, Bertha 83
Dokshinsky, I. R.	2	Shevsky, Rebecca 85
Keating, Vera D.	4	Burke, Mary V. 89
Oppenheimer, Rita	5	Geissinger, H. S. 89
Frieden, [illegible]	5	Leon, Edith 90
Hynes, M. E.	6	Bessen, Rose 92
Ahrens, R. W.	6	Ratner, Henrietta 95
Goldstein, F.	8	Gross, S. K. 96
Fosdick, Ruth T.	9	McInnerny, E. G. 96
Farber, Pauline	B10	Greindals, A. 95
Ackerman, M. L.	11	Civili, Susan T. 96
Thorpe, Ruth F.	11	Hansen, Ray T. 96
Davis, Mae V.	11	Murphy, Anna 97
Levy, Dinah	12	Knudsen, M. A. 97
Insler, Jane	12	Gluck, Florence 102
Orange, Frances	13	Pearson, May J. 102
Greenthal, Rita	13	Wynne, Pauline 102
Lewson, Leah	13	Buckley, E. M. 102
Levy, Anna H.	13	Sake, Deborah T. 102
Sibera, Mary	13	Kinzman, Helen 103
Gazzola, Florence	14	Goodman, Lena R. 103
Rosenberg, Lillie	14	Henkel, Georgiana 104
Seymour, Louise	14	Ward, Anna 104
Moskowitz, Janet	16	Cain, Emma M. 104
Sullivan, C. G.	16	Sullivan, Martha V. 107
Hurley, Helen	17	Wechsler, Esther 107
Solomon, Ethel	21	Schulman, Leah 108
Doyle, Grace E.	21	Watson, Helen C. 108
Welwood, Florence	21	Bernstein, Edith 109
House, Eloise H.	21	Leahy, Regina P. 108
Frank, Lillian H.	22	Breen, Florence 109
Litchman, Mildred	23	Rosenberg, J. 109
Hausman, Yetta	23	Kiesewetter, A. B. 109
Cohen, Dorothy	26	Finkelman, J. 109
Proudman, M. M.	28	Gordon, Alice V. 109
Farrell, Anna	28	Epstein, Sarah 109
Roman, Irvine	30	Wachstetter, N. 109
Finan, Mary A.	33	Sissman, Lucy 109
Sheehan, A. M.	33	Davison, Lena 109
Greenfeld, Anna	34	Greenberger, E. Z. 109
Flinker, C. I.	34	Dentinger, H. F. 109
Campbell, M. T.	34	Bullock, Florence 109
Lee, Alice B.	34	Kartel, Harriet 110
Erdheim, Mamie	35	Reid, Alice O. 109
Santiago, Patrella	37	Benau, Freda 110
Farrell, Mary C.	39	Schuster, Lena 110
Newman, S. B.	39	Beckman, Senta B. 112
Peterson, H. A.	39	Aylmer, M. M. 114
Guttman, Regina	39	McAuliffe, S. M. 122
Enners, S. M.	42	Chapman, Viola 122
Rockenhauser, A.	45	Baskind, Frances 130
Oestreicher, G.	51	Cleary, V. 132
Block, Laura	54	O'Connell, O. C. 132
Loughlin, Anne C.	57	Mack, C. M. 141
Meyer, Rosette G.	57	Bier, Dora R. 147
Jacobs, Libbie	57	Willrich, Rose H. 147
Murphy, H. I.	57	Gallagher, Anna B. 150
Clark, Mary J.	57	Joffe, Rebecca 158
Barrners, R. M. G.	57	Cannon, Agnes H. 158
Callanan, E. R.	57	Lipkowitz, A. M. 160
Smith, Gladys R.	57	Stark, Ruth E. 160
Shay, Anna G.	57	Friedman, Leontine 168
Davidson, Sadye	61	Smith, Sophia S. 168
McGowan, F. C.	63	Giantz, Margaret 168
Cuility, E. C.	63	Sheehan, Vera 169
Algeltinger, G.	63	Basson, Anna 169
Mansbach, H. E.	63	Klein, Tillie P170
Schor, Sadie E.	65	Cohn, Helen R. P170
Etchel, Sarah	65	Feinberg, M. 171
Lobsenz, L.	66	Hoffman, Rose 171
Scheer, Esther	72	Coolman, Rebecca 172
Coon, Blanche	72	Fettinger, M. W. 172
Atkins, S. C.	72	Robinson, Anna H. 172
Lyons, Margaret	72	Lichter, Flora H. 172
Baker, L.	73	Heep, Lydia J. 172
O'Connor, A. M.	73	Herzog, Selma C. 172
Murphy, Evelyn S.	74	Gannon, L. R. 177
Wilson, M. F.	77	Watterson, F. 177
Lowenthal, M. H.	77	Blake, Mary E. 186
Cohen, Etta M.	78	Weissberger, L. B188
Cunningham, E.	78	Adelman, Pearl B188
Menalis, H. M.	79	Shirken, Celia B188
Hild, Emily J.	83	Socolof, Lena B188
Faber, Elsie	83	Berson, Rebecca G188
Aiello, Josephine	83	Klein, Yetta G188
Schreiber, Olga M.	83	Samber, E. R. 190

BRONX.

Schedule B1—Men.

P. S.		P. S.
Rubenstein, Robert		42

Schedule B1—Women.

P.S.		P.S.
Morrison, Emma	1	Kaskowitz, Rachel 43
Kidder, Dorothy	2	Donovan, Cath. H. 43
Frundt, Alma E.	3	Lauter, Lydia M. 43
Lebenheim, Esther	5	Kemora, Irene C. 43
Vallely, Hazel E.	5	Rourke, Katherine 43
Rosen, John R.	5	Schlesinger, H. B. 44
Kagel, Anna E.	5	Lyons, Viola 44
Wiseltier, Rose	6	Refsum, Ruth 45
Gladel Jeanette A.	6	Stolmaker, Jessie 48
Sattler, Anna	6	Kerin, Pauline 60
Anderson, Rose	9	McCarthy, Agnes 50
Bartram, Florence	9	Blaney, Mary E. 50
Riley, Genevieve K.	9	Block, Rose 50
Schwartz, Helen	11	Foley, Irene R. 50
Gardner, Carrie	14	Powell, Clara L. 53
Collins, Edwina C.	16	Leinig, Gertrude 53
Schapiro, Rose L.	19	Elsner, Pauline 53
Sullivan, Irene	20	Koopersmith, Ida 53
Smith, Agnes P.	20	Koopersmith, T. 53
Moriarty, Teresa S.	20	Brownitch, F. 54
Kessler, Alexander, 206 W. 154th St.		
Lyons, Thomas A., 201 W. 147th St.		
Sweeney, James, 304 W. 152d St.		
Freedman, Harry, 528 W. 144th St.		
Goldstein, Emanuel, 340 W. 144th St.		
Howard, Albert, 352 W. 144th St.		
Mendel, Joseph L., 541 W. 142d St.		
Lynch, Owen, 203 W. 153d St.		
Nonides, Starice T., 169 1st Av.		
Borgesian, Dicran, 116 Bradhurst Av.		
Egger, Louis G., 501 W. 143d St.		
Wasserman, Norman, 501 W. 174th St.		
Olsen, Christian, 259 W. 153d St.		

LOCAL BOARD 141.

138th St. and Amsterdam Av., Manhattan.

Kayser, Charles A., 1,504 Amsterdam Av.
De Melo, Vincent, 272 W. 141st St.
Scott, George, 230 W. 141st St.
Sittenberg, Laurence, 208 W

Short Time Investments

issued by public utility companies of recognized standing.

Prices to yield from about 7% to 7½%

Circulars on request

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY NATIONAL CITY BANK NEW YORK

New York State
Coupon **4%** Bonds
Due 1967
Yielding about
4.35%

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in 24 Cities
Bonds—Short Term Notes—Acceptances

(Passed by the Capital Issues Committee)

City of Alliance Ohio

Assessed Valuation	$27,437,360
Total Bonded Debt	1,802,135
Water Debt	$677,000
Sinking Fund	42,252 719,252
Net Bonded Debt	$1,082,883

5½% Water Works Bonds offered to yield 5.05%
Serial 1928-1940

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
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Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

Maury Rogers & Auchincloss

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N. Y. Cotton Exchange
61 Broadway

Branch Office
30 E. 60th St.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm in Quiet Session, Bonds Much Less Active —Steel News.

There was even less cause for uneasiness over the outcome of the new phase of the war in yesterday's news, which indicated that the great German drive is wearing itself out without having broken the valiant British and French defense. The new battle has not yet been concluded, by any means, but it will not be surprising if it turns out that the enemy has now reached his furthest limits on this effort, and extended himself to a point where he will prove vulnerable to a counteroffensive. The stock market did not attempt to pass judgment on the extent of the German gains, but clearly indicated the prevailing view that no serious injury has been worked in the allied position by the recapture of such a large area of disputed ground held by the British for a year and a half.

There was little evidence of speculative enthusiasm in yesterday's trading, but there was always a demand for stocks that were offered on recessions, and the list closed higher, for the most part. A few issues moved ahead in a way to indicate the introduction of new factors into the domestic situation. American Car and Foundry changed hands in large volume, and at one time held an advance of more than three points over Tuesday's closing price. Baldwin was stronger on the expectation that new Government orders are shortly to be placed for locomotives. Weakness was again rather pronounced in Studebaker, recalling the unfavorable exhibit of earnings contained in the annual report issued more than two weeks ago.

Sales of Liberty bonds were on a large scale, but the total did not approach the sales of the first session following the announcement of the terms of the new issue. The 3½s and first 4s made further slight gains; the second 4s, in which most of the dealings have taken place, held firmly throughout the day and closed with a negligible loss. Bankers no longer analyze Government financing with a view to finding flaws in the Treasury Department's reasoning, and the prevailing tone in financial circles yesterday was one of gratification over the outlook for a large oversubscription to the new issue.

Disappointment is felt by steel manufacturers in their failure to persudae the Government representatives that the stability of the trade required establishment of new prices to remain in force for six months was not marked in the quotations on yesterday's stock transactions. The Steel Corporation can operate at a satisfactory profit on the old prices, which are to continue practically unchanged for another quarter, and the independents realize that they might have fared much worse in the readjustment if they had not been able to point to unlooked for difficulties in operation, which ran costs up materially in the first two months of this year. In voluntarily assuming another 15 per cent. wage increase for its day laborers, which will add $45,000,000 to the year's payroll, the Steel Corporation is trying to insure itself against the loss of men to other industries which have been bidding above prevailing rates for help.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 27.—Trading on the Bourse was dull today. Three per cent. rentes sold for 57 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London was 27 francs 10½ centimes. The 5 per cent. loan was quoted at 88 francs 25 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....6 | Renewals 6
Low .....5½ | Last 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.—ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5½@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 6
4 to 6 months 6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76 3-5	$4.75 5-5	$4.75 5-5	..
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72⅝	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	5.71⅝	5.71½	5.71½	—.00⅛

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.86⅝ London	$4.75 5-5	$4.76¼
5.18.26 Paris	5.72⅝	5.71½
China—		
Hongkong	76.00	77.25
Peking	115.00	115.25
Shanghai	108.00	108.25
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	46.00	46.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.75	36.25
Calcutta	35.75	36.25
5.1826 Italy	8.80	8.87½
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	*14.00	14.50
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.00	33.50
Copenhagen	30.60	31.10
Christiania	31.40	31.90
19.30 Spain	25.35	25.45
South America—		
24.42 Rio	25.67	25.77
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.21	44.31
5.1826 Switzerland	4.36½	4.33

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70⅛	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅜

*Closing quotations based on local actual transactions in currency.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $551,485,581; balance, $57,335,241; debit balance, $5,020,548; Federal Reserve credit balance, $33,300,335.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15.546875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 92½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 74c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the River Plate Commercial Company, Inc., have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable May 1. At the annual meeting of stockholders retiring Directors were re-elected and all officers were re-elected. President H. S. Dudley announced that the company now has offices in London and Paris, and will soon open one in Yokohama.

John W. Prentiss of Hornblower & Weeks has resigned as a Director of the United Alloy Steel Company and has been succeeded by James A. Favre of the same firm.

The General Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute has been enlarged. James A. Campbell, Vice-President of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, and L. E. Block, President of the Inland Steel Company, having been added to its membership.

The Directors of Chicago Board of Trade have decided to close the market on Good Friday.

At the Directors' meeting of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company the retiring officers were re-elected with the exception of John E. Raskob, who was advanced to the Vice Presidency. F. T. Brown, formerly Assistant Treasurer, was elected Treasurer to succeed Mr. Raskob. Directors of the du Pont Powder Company also elected Mr. Brown Treasurer and re-elected the retiring officers.

Henry A. Howarth has been elected a Director of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

The National City Company has issued a booklet on "United States Government Financing from 1791 to 1918."

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has issued a notice of the drawing for redemption from its sinking fund of 725 of its general mortgage bonds, redeemable on and after June 1 at a 10 per cent. premium.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	348,761	528,718	468,896
Year to date	32,583,638.	47,125,636	42,350,461

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27	28½	200	Advance Rumely pf	28	28	28	28	— ⅝
1½	1¾	100	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
23¾	24	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
79	80	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80	80	80	80	..
70½	70¾	300	Am. Beet Sugar	76	76¾	76	76½	— ⅛
40½	40⅝	7,000	Am. Can	40½	41⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	21,150	Am. Car & Foundry	75⅝	78⅝	75⅝	77⅞	+2⅛
105¼	112	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
30½	31½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	30¼	30¼	30½	30⅜	+ ⅛
77	81	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	79½	79½	79	79	—1
12	12¾	400	Am. H. & Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	..
56	56¾	100	A. H. & L. pf	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
31	31½	600	Am. Linseed	31½	31½	31	31	+ ⅛
61½	62	2,900	Am. Locomotive	61½	62⅞	61½	61⅞	+ ⅝
77	77¼	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅛	77⅞	76⅞	77¼	+ ⅛
90	93	36	Am. S.S. pf.A.8 0 f	90½	90½	90½	90½	..
62½	63½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	63	63½	62	63½	+1½
101⅜	102½	200	Am. Sugar Ref	102¼	102¼	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
90¼	91	3,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	90	91	89½	90⅞	+1⅝
100⅜	101	600	Am. Tel. & Tel	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100¼	+ ⅛
151½	155	900	Am. Tobacco	154	154	150⅜	152	—2
92	96	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	94	94	94	94	—4
51½	51⅝	1,400	Am. Woolen	51	51⅝	51	51½	..
62	62¼	5,600	Anaconda Copper	62⅛	62⅝	61⅝	62⅛	..
85	87	300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85	83⅝	83	83⅝	+ ⅞
100	101	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
105¾	106¼	1,500	At. Gulf & West I	107	107	105	106⅜	+ ⅛
75	73½	20,900	Baldwin Loco	74½	75½	73⅝	75	+1¼
52½	52¾	700	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅝	52⅞	52	52	..
53	54	100	Baltimore & O. pf	54	54	54	54	..
101	103	110	Barrett Co. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
79	80	100	Bethlehem Steel	79½	79½	79½	79½	+1½
78	78¼	17,700	Beth. Steel, class B	77⅜	78⅛	77	78	+1½
100¾	101¼	500	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	100¼	101⅜	100¼	101	+ ⅛
38½	39¼	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	38⅝	39	38½	38½	—2
121¼	122	100	Burns Brothers	121½	121½	121½	121½	..
9½	10	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	16	200	California Petrol	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	..
138	138½	2,000	Canadian Pacific	138½	139	137½	138¾	— ¼
39¼	39½	900	Central Foundry	40	40	38	39¼	—1⅜
48	49	100	Central Foundry pf	48½	48½	48½	48¾	— ½
63	63⅜	5,700	Central Leather Co	64½	64½	63⅝	63¾	— ⅝
30¼	31	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
80	82	100	Chandler Motor	81½	81½	81½	81½	—1
56¾	56⅞	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	58⅜	56⅛	56⅝	..
20¼	20⅝	200	Chi. Great West. pf	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	..
40¾	41	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41	41⅜	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
71	71¼	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71	71½	71	71½	— ⅛
19¾	20	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	..
65½	66	400	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c. pf	65	65¾	65	65½	+ ⅛
53¾	55¾	300	C., R. I. & P. 8 p.c. pf	55¾	55⅞	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
15	15⅛	600	Chile Copper	15⅛	15⅜	15	15	..
40⅛	41	200	Chino Copper	40⅜	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
37	38	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	37½	38	37	37	+ ⅛
104¼	30⅝	100	Columbia Gas & El	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
86	88	100	Consolidated Gas	87	87	87	87	+2⅞
8	8¼	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	8	8	8	8	—2
55⅞	56	6,200	Corn Products Ref	56¾	56¾	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
96¼	97⅜	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
62⅜	62⅞	9,200	Crucible Steel	63	63⅜	62½	62⅝	+ ⅛
20	20½	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
104	106	15	Detroit Edison Co	105	105	105	105	..
39¾	40	3,500	Distillers' Secur	40¼	40¾	40	40	+ ⅛
8¼	9	300	Dome Mines	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
14⅞	15	900	Erie	15	15	14⅞	15	..
27½	28	700	Erie 1st pf	27¾	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
19½	20¼	200	Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	..
23	23½	100	Gaston, W. & W	33	33	33	33	..
52	53½	500	General Cigar	45	45	45	45	+ ¼
136½	137¼	500	General Electric	136½	137½	136¼	137½	+1
114¾	115¾	5,000	General Motors	115½	116¾	114½	115	—1½
89¼	90½	400	Great Northern pf	88	88½	88	88½	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	1,100	G. N. ctfs. of D. P	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
39	40¼	700	Haskell & Barker	40	40½	40	40½	+3
45	45¼	1,200	Inspiration Copper	44⅞	45	44¼	45	..
6⅞	7	800	Interboro Consol	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
41½	42½	100	Interboro Con. pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
12¼	13	100	Int. Agricultural	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	24¾	3,500	Int. Agr. Marine	25	25⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
91½	91⅝	21,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	91⅜	92¾	90⅞	91⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	28	200	Int. Nickel	27⅞	28	27⅝	28	— ⅛
50	50½	300	Int. Paper	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
48	50	100	Kan. City South. pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
30	30¼	1,200	Kennecott Copper	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
92	93½	5	Kings Co. El. L. & P	93½	93½	93½	93½	..
57½	58	100	Lehigh Valley	57¾	57¾	57½	57½	+ ⅛
104	107	100	Liggett & Myers pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
104	106	100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf	104	104	104	104	+ ¼
113½	114½	300	Louis. & Nash	114½	114⅞	113	113	..
1,100	100	100	Maxwell Motors	27	27	26¾	26¾	—1⅜
100	100	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	55	55	54¼	54¾	— ⅝
100	100	100	May Dept. Stores	48	48	48	48	—2
5,800	100	100	Mexican Petroleum	92¾	93¼	92¼	92¾	+ ⅛
100	100	300	Mex. Petroleum pf	91	91	91	91	..
100	100	300	Miami Copper	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
100	100	400	Midvale Steel	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
100	100	800	Missouri Pacific	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
100	100	500	Missouri Pacific pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
100	100	300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14½	14½	14½	14½	..
100	100	900	Nat. Enam. & St	47	47	47	47¾	+1
100	100	300	Nat. Lead	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	—1½
2,700	100	100	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
100	100	800	N. Y. Central	70	70	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
100	100	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
100	100	70	Do. 2d pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
200	200	200	Norfolk & Western	104	104¼	104	104¼	+1¼
100	100	700	Northern Pacific	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼	+ ⅛
100	100	2,800	Ohio Cities Gas	37¼	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	600	Ontario Mining	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Owens Bottle Mach	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
100	100	900	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
100	100	600	Penn. R. R.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅛
100	100	500	People's Gas, Chi	42¾	43	42½	43	+ ⅛
100	100	300	Pierce-Arrow	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
100	100	700	Pittsburg Coal	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1
100	100	700	Pitts. & West Va	27½	27⅝	27	27	..
100	100	100	Public Service N. J	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	..
100	100	100	Pullman Co	111½	111½	111⅜	111⅝	— ⅝
100	100	400	Railway Steel Sp	51¼	51¾	51¼	51½	— ⅝
100	100	400	Railway Steel S. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
100	100	400	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
17,700	100	100	Reading	81	81¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅛
2,300	100	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	78	78⅞	78	78¼	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
900	100	900	Royal Dutch	75	76	75	76	+1
1,400	100	1,400	St. Louis-San Fran	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
100	100	100	St. Louis-San F. pf	22	22	22	22	—3½
100	100	200	Savage Arms	65¼	68	65¼	68	+3
100	100	100	Saxon Motor	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
100	100	400	Seab. Air Line pf	17	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
2,400	100	2,400	Sinclair Oil Refin	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
100	100	600	Southern Pacific	83	83⅝	83	83¼	+ ⅛
1,800	100	1,800	Southern Railway	27⅜	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Southern Ry. pf	60	60	60	60	— ¼
100	100	100	Standard Milling	92	92	92	92	..
100	100	40,900	Studebaker Co	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
100	100	100	Studebaker Co. pf	90	90	90	90	—1
100	100	800	Tenn. C. & C	15½	16⅜	15½	16¼	+ ⅛
100	100	1,600	Texas Co	144¾	145⅞	144	144⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	900	Tobacco Products	49⅜	49⅜	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Transue & Wms	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
4,400	100	4,400	Union Pacific	119¼	120⅛	119¼	119¾	+ ⅛
100	100	1,600	United Cigar Stores	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
100	100	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
100	100	4,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	124	124½	123	123½	+ ⅛
100	100	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
100	100	200	U. S. Rubber	54½	55	54½	55	+ ⅛
100	100	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103	103¼	103	103¼	..
100	100	200	U. S. Sm. R. & M	43	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
100	100	71,500	U. S. Steel	89¼	90¼	88¾	89⅞	+1½
100	100	100	U. S. Steel pf	109	109	109	109	+ ⅛
100	100	400	Utah Copper	78	78	77¾	78	— ¼
100	100	100	Utah Securities	13	13	13	13	..
100	100	300	Wabash	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
100	100	300	Wabash pf. A	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
100	100	300	Western Union Tel	92	92	92	92	..
100	100	400	Westingh. E. & M	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
100	100	25	Westingh. 1st pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Wilson & Co	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	..
4,500	100	4,500	Willys-Overland	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug., 1919	95	95½		8.20
Argen. Gov.—6	May 15,'20	95¼	96		7.10
City of Mont..5	May, 1918	99½	100		5.00
City of Que..5	Apr., 1919	93	97		6.65
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1919	95	95¼		8.40
Fr'ch Gov.con.5½	Apr., 1919	95¼	95⅝		10.25
Gov. of N. F..5	July, 1919	94	97		6.60
Norweg. Gov.6	Feb., 1923	101	102		5.50
Russian Govt.6½	June, 1919	29	42		..
Russian Govt.5½	Dec., 1921	37	39		..
Do rubles...5½	Feb.14,'26	85	90		..
Prov. of Que..5	Apr., 1920	93	95		7.75
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1920	100¼	100⅝		4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1918	99	99¼		6.00
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1919	95	96		7.80
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	92	96		7.80
Am. T. & T..6	Feb., 1919	98½	99¼		7.50
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	97½	97⅝		6.00
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.....6	July, 1919	99	99		7.00
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1918	99½	99⅝		6.25
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1919	98	98⅛		6.10
Beth. S. Corp.5	Feb.15,'19	97¼	97¾		7.80
B. R. T.....5	July, 1918	93	95		..
C. B. & Q...4	July, 1921	92¼	92⅜		6.50
C. & W. Ind.6	Sep., 1918	99¼	99⅝		6.80
Can. North...6	Sep. 2, '18	98¾	99¼		7.00
Can. Pac. R..6	Mar. 2, '24	97	97⅛		6.40
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼		6.75
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1920	97¼	98		7.10
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1921	96¼	96¾		7.30
Del. & Hud...5	Aug., 1920	97½	98		5.75
Erie R. R.....5	Apr., 1919	93	94		..
Fed. Sug. R..	Jan., 1920	95	96¼		7.00
Gen. Elec. Co.8	Dec., 1919	99½	100		6.00
Gen. Elec. Co.6	July, 1920	99¾	99⅞		6.10
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec., 1918	98¾	98¾		6.63
Gt. A. & P..6	June, 1921	97	99		6.25
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1918	97	99		8.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.5	Sep., 1920	90¾	97		6.25
Hocking Val.6	Nov., 1918	99	99¾		6.00
Kan. C. Ry..5½	July, 1918	97	98¼		10.00
K.C. Ter. Ry.4½	Nov.15,'18	98¾	98¾		5.30
K.C. Ter. Ry.4½	July19,'21	93	94		6.60
Louis G. & E.6	Apr., 1918	99½	100		6.00
Mich. C. R.R.5	May, 1918	99¾	99¾		5.75
Mont. T. & P.8	Apr., 1919	85	90	..	..
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	99	100		5.00
N. Y. C. R.R.5	Sep., 1919	98½	98⅞		7.40
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	Apr.15,'48	94½	95½		..
Okla. G. & E.6	June, 1919	95	98		7.75
Penn. Co. ...4½	June 15,'21	95¼	98¼		5.80
P. S. C. N.J.5	Mar., 1919	95¾	93½		9.00
Phil. Elec. Co.6	Feb., 1920	98¾	98¾		6.80
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1919	100	100¼		6.90
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1920	99¾	99¾		7.20
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1921	99	99¾		7.30
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1922	99¾	99¾		7.10
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1923	99⅞	100⅛		6.90
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5	Feb. 1, '19	88	89		..
Southern Ry..5	Mar. 2,'19	98¾	97¼		7.70
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	99⅞	100¼		4.25
Utah Sec.Cor..6	Sep. 15,'22	94	96		..
W. Penn. P..7	Feb., 1920	97¼	98.60		7.80
W. E. & M..6	Feb., 1919	98½	98¾		7.80
Win. N. R.Arms.7	Mar., 1919	99¼	99¼		7.50
W. V. T. & E.6	May, 1919	94	98½		6.75

CALUMET & ARIZONA'S YEAR.

Mining Company Reports Net Income of $6,628,500 for 1917.

The annual report of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company for 1917 shows gross earnings of $20,035,866, with a net income after all deductions of $6,628,500. This compares with a net income for 1916 of $11,156,836, on practically the same gross income as in 1917, a decrease of $4,528,336. The production of all metals during the year fell off from 70,041,139 pounds in 1916 to 59,353,140 pounds in 1917.

This decrease both in output and net earnings is attributed by the report to the strike in Arizona in June. Up to that time, it is stated, the output had been up to the 1916 standard. "The strike itself lasted only a few weeks," the report says. "Public opinion was decidedly against it. The mines were seriously crippled, but not closed by the strikers, and at the end of two weeks the Sheriff, with a large force of Deputies and the moral support of the community, deported the agitators from the State."

Receiver for Barney & Berry, Inc.

BOSTON, March 27.—Federal Judge Dodge today appointed Frank H. Page of Longmeadow and Arthur C. Hastings of Holyoke receivers for Barney & Berry, Inc., skate manufacturers of Springfield. Bonds were fixed at $25,000 each. The action was taken as a result of a petition filed March 16 by Walter B. Stevens of New York, which set forth that the company was not insolvent, but that on account of the war it had been unable to market its products at regular rates. The company did not oppose receivership proceedings.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$14,611,437	$122,533,419
Internal revenue:		
Inc. & excess prof.	22,674,

U.S. Certificates

of Indebtedness, due May 28, 1918, bearing 4½% interest, may be purchased through the Garfield National Bank, and may be used to make payments on account of subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan.

Garfield National Bank

23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

SPECIALISTS IN

Borden's Cond. Milk Co.
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
Federal Sugar Company
Winchester Arms
Central Petroleum Pfd.

POWDER ISSUES

Inquiries Invited

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Canadian Car & Fdy.
George W. Helme
Imperial Oil
National Fuel Gas
New Jersey Zinc
Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
Porto Rican Amer. Tobac.
R. J. Reynolds Tob. Rights
Texas & Pacific Coal
Weyman-Bruton

Private Wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
WILMINGTON TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
11 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
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Tel. Rector 9970-75 14 Wall Street

EST. **W. E. HUTTON & CO.** 1886

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STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN—COTTON

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THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

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U. S. STEEL GRANTS $45,000,000 RISE

Approximately 200,000 Workmen Will Benefit by 15% Wage Increase in Effect April 15.

NET EARNINGS $528,757,615

Receipts from Sales $1,683,962,552, a Gain of $452,488,773 in Spite of Reduced Production.

The United States Steel Corporation announced yesterday, coincident with the issue of the full report of its greatest year for gross business, that a wage increase amounting to $45,000,000 per year would go into effect on April 15. Approximately 200,000 men will be affected by the 15 per cent. increase of pay, of whom the greater number are day laborers at manufacturing plants. Employes of the railroad, coal mining and shipbuilding companies are not to be included in the increase. The wages any salaries of other workers than day laborers are to be equitably adjusted, except in cases where advances have recently been made.

Since Jan. 1, 1916, the corporation has raised wages six times, for an aggregate advance of 80 per cent. in respect to unskilled labor and more than 70 per cent averaged among all employes. As the increases have been made one upon the other, the progressive increases in the twenty-seven months amount to a considerably higher percentage than these. Day laborers are now getting $3.69 for a ten-hour day, in contrast with approximately $2 at the beginning of 1916.

After describing the wage increase, Chairman Elbert H. Gary said:

"It is rumored that some employers of labor have been discussing the adoption of an eight-hour day, and in view of this fact we have given careful consideration to this question and have decided against it. Extending over a period of many years we have been operating on an eight hour basis in departments where the labor is unusually heavy and where the workmen and managers have both decided eight hours' work was most conducive to health and comfort; and we have also been putting into practice from time to time during the last few years an eight hour day in most of our underground iron ore and coal mines. A little over 25 per cent. of our total employes are on an eight hour basis.

Largest Production Sought.

"The conclusions arrived at today, as above stated, have been influenced largely by reason that we believe the largest production will be thereby secured. This is always essential and especially important in times like the present."

The Steel Corporation's pamphlet report for 1917 was remarkable for the record earnings displayed in the face of a smaller production of major items than in the preceding year. The receipts from the sales amounted to $1,683,962,552, an increase of $452,488,773 over 1916, a year which supplied a maximum gross income up to that time. The output of pig iron declined nearly 2,000,000 tons, the steel ingot production was 625,000 less than the year before, the finished steel output was 517,000 tons less and the mines produced 1,573,000 fewer tons than they did in 1916. The reason for the great expansion of earnings with a shrinkage in production was, of course, the high prices for iron and steel last year.

The income account showed the effect of certain adjustments made since the net earnings and taxes were estimated late in January. Because of a reservation of $233,465,433 to meet the Federal income, war income, and excess profits imposts, the record net income of $528,757,615 was melted down to a balance for dividends amounting to $224,219,564, a decline of $47,312,166 from the total a year before. After paying the preferred dividend the amount available for the junior issue was $198,999,887, equal to $39.17 a share of stock, compared with $46.40 in 1916.

While the earnings were impressive, the balance sheet as of Dec. 31 showed in more effective fashion the strength which the corporation attained from last year's large business and high prices. The total of cash in bank, in demand loans, and easily marketable securities, including Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates, was $446,369,507, more than twice as great as at the end of 1916. A substantial part of the holdings of Government securities is understood to be Treasury certificates, bought with the intention of turning them in as and payment for excess profits and Federal income taxes.

Current Assets Nearly $800,000,000.

The current assets when the year closed amounted to nearly $800,000,000, compared with approximately $340,000,000 current liabilities. The aggregate profit and loss surplus of $461,060,803 was slightly more than $50,000,000 larger than on Dec. 31, 1916. The salient features of the income account and balance sheet are presented in this table, with changes from the preceding year:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1917.	Increase Over 1916.
Gross earnings	$1,683,962,552	$452,488,773
Net earnings before		
Federal taxes	528,757,615	196,183,488
Federal taxes	233,465,435	229,775,428
Bal. for dividends	224,219,564	47,312,166
Dividends paid	116,714,127	47,017,982
Repairs and maint.	92,624,828	23,231,701
Capital expenditures	117,877,117	88,414,134

ITEMS OF BALANCE SHEET.

	Assets.	
Property account	$1,792,841,043	$94,464,944
Cash, demand loans, &c., Dec. 31	238,322,285	34,057,524
Securities, including U. S. loan bonds and Treasury ctfs.	233,047,222	192,709,639
Inventories	223,668,086	41,767,082
Current assets	799,997,597	298,846,524
	Liabilities.	
Bonded debt	586,786,847	*16,685,279
Apparent surplus for capital outlay	110,000,000	45,000,000
Current liabilities	340,851,583	237,409,147
Surplus	461,060,803	50,299,890

*Decrease.

The corporation's capital outlay for new plants, additions, &c., largely for Government purposes and shipbuilding, was almost twice as large as in 1916, amounting to nearly $118,000,000. New mills for manufacturing ship plates required several millions, and the total of expenditures to meet war requirements was $29,785,000. The report stated that the ship plant on the Mackenzie River was expected to turn out its first completed ship this year, while the yard in Alabama had been advanced rapidly. During the year more than $16,500,000 bonds, mortgages, and purchase money obligations were retired.

Scarcity of Labor Experienced.

The average number of employes was 15,300 more than the year before, yet despite this increase the report said the plants were not adequately manned.

The year's production and statistics on the employment department are set forth in the following table:

	Production, 1917. Tons.	Dec'e from 1916. Tons.
Steel ingots	20,285,061	626,528
Finished steel	14,942,911	517,881
Pig iron	15,052,928	1,964,709
Coal	31,496,828	1,271,558
Iron ore	41,781,769	1,575,400
Coke	17,461,875	1,440,287
PAYROLL.		
Average number of employes	268,088	15,300
Wages and salaries	$347,370,400	$33,984,898
Average wage per day	$4.16	80c.

"The decrease in production and output in 1917," Judge Gary said in his statement to stockholders, "compared with 1916, is attributed principally to inability to secure sufficient employes fully to man the plants and to the lack of ample transportation service to furnish the plants with necessary raw materials and supplies. The large demand for iron and steel products which existed during 1916 continued during the year 1917. This was increased after the entrance of the United States into the war, especially for certain lines of products required for the war program. These demands largely exceeded the producing capacity of the manufacturers, and, because of the largely increased cost of labor, raw materials, and supplies, the prices for steel products advanced materially."

Judge Gary said that about $110,000,000 would be expended in the current year for plant additions, extensions, and betterments. In discussing welfare work among the employes he stated that last year 2,082 acres of unoccupied land in the vicinity of plants were utilized by the workers for raising vegetables, a total of 15,705 gardens being laid out in this area. The sum of $3,171,994 was expended for accident relief and $998,806 was expended for devices to promote safety for employes in the mills.

STEEL PRICE DECISION ALLOWS A FAIR PROFIT

Elbert H. Gary Asserts That a Majority of the Producers Will Be Benefited.

The President's decision continuing the present scale of prices for iron and steel products for three months beyond March 31, except in the case of basic pig iron and heavy melting steel scrap, which he reduced $1 in April, formed the principal topic of conversation in steel circles yesterday. Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the American Iron and Steel Institute's Special Committee on Steel Prices, issued the following statement:

"The prices approved and announced by the President were those which were recommended by the General Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute after consultation with representatives of the different lines. For some of the manufacturers they are very low, in view of the increased and increasing costs of production. However, all are disposed to devote their capacity to the interests of the Government. A majority of the producers will realize a fair profit in the average.

"The prices of steel-making pig iron and scrap were reduced $1 per ton because it was believed these products could reasonably afford a reduction, but more particularly because the reduction would be of considerable benefit to the makers of finished products who are compelled to buy their melting material.

"The new price committee is giving careful and daily consideration to the subject of costs, and is well qualified to determine what prices are reasonable and will come within the original proclamation of the President."

"The board," The Iron Age says, "answered the strenuous plea of certain plate mills for an advance above 3.25 cents for their product by the $1 reduction in basic iron and scrap, their main raw materials. In the same connection some of the largest of the self-contained steel companies expressed a willingness to sell ingots or slabs to the smaller plate producers at special prices, so that the latter might continue to roll plates and make a fair profit. Scant consideration was given to the request of the steel manufacturers that, in the interest of the whole trade, including consumers, the prices fixed be given a life of six months or more.

"The War Industries Board frankly favors lower prices, and it is understood that only the wretched showings of January and February saved the schedule from general reduction at this time."

The Iron Trade Review says that little effect upon market or producing conditions is expected from the official price reductions. "These reductions," it says, "are in accordance with those widely anticipated by the industry."

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.50
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	12.50	12.75	12.50	12.75
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminium	..	82.00	..	82.00
Iron, No. 2 X f dry	..	34.25	..	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¼c. per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	316	0	0	320	0	0
Tin, futures	316	0	0	319	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Developments in the grain trade yesterday made it appear that the Food Administration is about to adopt heroic measures to meet the emergency arising out of the agitation to advance the price of wheat to $2.50, which has caused farmers to cease marketing their grain. At any rate, reports from the West said that State representatives of the Food Administration have been instructed to urge farmers to sell their wheat before May 1 and that holdings on the farms after that date will be considered in the light of hoarding and will be subject to requisition by the Government. Receipts of wheat at interior points have been falling off steadily since the first of the year and have not been in proportion to the Government report on farm reserves of 111,372,000 bushels on March 1. There has been a prevailing belief that this has been due largely to expectations on the part of farmers that the price of wheat for the next crop will be raised and that by holding their wheat until after the opening of the new season they can secure the benefit of such advance.

RYE.

The rye market was dull and prices were entirely nominal, owing to an absence of offerings.

CORN.

The corn market was quiet, but prices were steadier, closing with net gains of ¾c. The advance was due largely to the firmness in oats, and also to a slight advance in the cash position. Receipts at primary points were smaller, although about twice as large as last year's. Railroad priorities were said to have been somewhat modified in regard to corn, and this, together with the increased activity on the farms, was expected to have a tendency to further curtail the movement. Trading operations in the March position in Chicago were suspended, and settlements were made on the basis of $1.28, the full maximum price. In the local cash market quotations were irregular. No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.97¼; No. 4 yellow, $1.83½; No. 3 white, $2.20¼, cost and freight, New York; Argentine corn, $2.50, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.26⅝	1.26	1.26¼	1.25¾	1.17¾

OATS.

The oats market was firm and higher, closing with net gains of ¾c to ⅞c. Price movements are being influenced largely by the attitude of export buyers. These interests show a tendency to both enter the market and to withdraw in a very irregular manner, and consequently the market as a whole is inclined to feverish fluctuations. Receipts at primary points were fairly liberal, but distribution is active and Bradstreet's visible showed a gain of 618,000 bushels for the week. The local cash market was firm; natural clipped quoted at $1.07 to $1.08½; clipped white, $1.08 to $1.10, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	91¼	91¼	91¼	91	61½
May	87	86¾	86¾	86¼	..

PROVISIONS.

A slightly firmer tone prevailed in the provision list, prompted by an advance of 10 to 15 cents in the price of live hogs in the West. The volume of business, however, was light and price changes were confined within narrow limits. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Thursday, 35,000; Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 14,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	26.32	26.30	26.30	26.27	19.85
July	26.32	26.30	26.30	26.26	19.95
Ribs—					
May	25.07	25.02	25.02	25.00	18.15
July	25.47	25.42	25.42	25.37	18.50
Pork—					
May	49.00	48.80	48.85	48.90	34.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again featureless, with operators showing little or no interest. There were tenders of 800 barrels on March, bringing the total deliveries in this position up to 10,800 barrels. The spot position was quiet and steady. Range of prices:

	Range of prices:	Prev. Close.
April	20.20@.....	....
May	20.25@.....	....
June	20.00@20.50	20.00
July	20.50@.....	....

COFFEE.

Yesterday's coffee market was a rather narrow affair, although there was a generally firm undertone maintained throughout the day. The market opened unchanged to an advance of 7 points, and closed net unchanged to an advance of 6 points. There was a lack of offerings in the near positions, which were pegged at the fixed Government price on the basis of 8.50c for March and 8.80c for May. Shorts were anxious to cover in the near months, but found few offers. Commission houses furnished a fair demand for the more distant months, but late in the afternoon contracts were offered a little more freely, and values declined a couple of points from the best point of the day.

The green coffee trade has appointed a committee to draft regulations to submit to the Food Administration, as coffee merchants have protested against the recent rulings of the Government, and maintain that in some cases they inflict an injustice on those who have been carrying coffee. The Brazil cable reported the Rio market unchanged, with Santos spots 100 reis higher. Santos futures were 25 reis higher. Receipts at the two ports were 31,000 bags, against 19,000 bags a year ago. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	8.50 bid	8.50
April	..	..	8.65 bid	8.60
May	8.80	8.80	8.80 bid	8.80
June	..	..	8.88@8.89	8.87
July	8.95	8.94	8.96@8.97	8.93
August	..	..	9.00@9.01	8.97
September	9.05	9.05	9.04@9.05	9.00
October	..	..	9.06@9.10	9.05
November	..	..	9.14@9.15	9.09
December	9.20	9.15	9.19@9.20	9.18
January	..	..	9.24@9.25	9.19
February	..	..	9.25@9.26	9.19

SUGAR.

The volume of exports of raw supplies from Cuban ports tend to make a more enlarging outlook each day, while the March shipments have fallen considerably below expectations, it is believed that the April business will show considerable increase. The International Commercial Corporation reported purchases of 3,300 tons Porto Ricos, April shipment, at 6.005c, cost and freight, and 4,700 tons Santo Domingos, for Canada, at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight, prompt shipment.

Refined sugar continues to be distributed very irregularly at 7.45c, regular terms.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,107 packages. Less buying interest and a little easier feeling on most grades of fresh creamery. Occasional concessions were made rather than miss a sale. Storage creamery not moving at all. Renovated steady but quiet. Ladies and packing stock rule firm, with occasional sales at a fractional advance. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 43½@44c; extras, (92 score,) 42½@43; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 41¾@42¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 39@40¾c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, finer than extras, 44½@45c; extras, 43¾@44c; firsts, 42@43c; seconds, 39¾@41¾c; creamery, held, as to quality, 35@41c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 42@42½c; good to prime, 39@41c; common to fair, 35@38c; renovated, extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 31@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32½c; lower grades, 28@31½c.

EGGS.—41,675 cases. The arrivals continue very heavy and stock is accumulating. The special demands for the Jewish holiday trade are nearly over and there is an increasing pressure to sell leading to some further reduction in prices. The market is receiving some support from orders to store high grades of eggs rather than sell at any lower prices, but the quantity free to be sold is more than can be promptly moved and concessions are necessary to do business. Nearby white eggs are quieter. Some receivers are prone to well cleared of stock, while others have a surplus and are anxious to clean up, leading to some shading of prices. Duck and goose eggs still very scarce and wanted. Fresh gathered extras, per doz., 38½@39c; storage packed firsts, 37½@38c; regular packed, extra firsts, 37@37½c; regular packed firsts, 35½@36½c; seconds, 34¾@35c; fresh-gathered dirties, No. 1, 34½@35c; No. 2 and poorer, 34c; fresh-gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@46c; ordinary to prime, 42@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 40@44c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 40@44c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 40@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 40@41c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@38c; duck eggs, nearby Indian runner, 65c; Long Island, 64@65c; Baltimore, prime to choice, 60c; Western and prime Southern, 58@60c; ordinary Southern and far Southern, 50@56c; goose eggs, per doz., $1.28.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Decline 16 to 19 Points in Quiet Session, with General Tone Easier.

The local cotton market was rather quiet yesterday, and the general tone was easier in response to better crop news and a somewhat softer technical position, which resulted from general covering by recent short sellers. The war news was still followed with keen interest, but the generally favorable reports apparently had less influence upon the market. The floating supply of contracts continued small, but demand was also less insistent, and as a result trading was not remarkably active, and within fairly narrow limits. Last prices were from 16 to 19 points below Tuesday's close.

The strongest stage of the session was just after the opening, apparently due to the last covering purchases by disappointed sellers "on the war news." First quotations were from 3 points lower to 2 points higher, but soon moved up to from 8 to 11 points above Tuesday's close. There was no depth to the buying orders, however, and as soon as the short interest had been covered to some extent, further offerings from the long side and from Southern firms, inspired by the relatively high figures, found little support in the market. Prices were scaled down gradually, but steadily, and the close was at practically the lowest point of the day.

Some unofficial reports on the crop outlook estimated the increase in acreage at 2.5 per cent., and there were various dispatches telling of the good start being made with Spring plowing and planting.

Exports yesterday were 6,637 bales, or 3,003,975 for the season, as compared with 4,280,531 bales at this time a year ago. Southern spot markets were from 10 points lower to 25 higher, generally unchanged.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday.
April	..	..	..	32.91 b	33.10
May	32.85	33.01	32.71	32.71@32.77	32.90
June	..	..	..	32.86 b	32.53
July	32.20	32.34	32.06	32.06@32.08	32.23
Aug.	..	..	..	31.70 b	31.93
Sept.	..	..	..	31.24 b	31.43
Oct.	31.12	31.18	30.92	30.94@30.96	31.10
Dec.	30.85	30.91	30.70	30.70@30.73	30.86
Jan.	30.83	30.83	30.71	30.55 b	30.73

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points lower, at 34.25c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: New Orleans, 33.50c; Savannah, 23¾c; Augusta, 34.13c; Memphis, 33.50c; Houston, 33.50c; Little Rock, 33.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	$15,135	$17,908	$6,862
Exports	6,637	....	13,780
Exports, season	3,003,975	2,962,268	4,280,531
New York stocks	134,507	131,988	120,181
Port stocks	1,548,238	1,668,329	1,244,225
Interior receipts	15,942	25,949	12,599
Interior shipments	17,904	17,787	16,246
N. Y. arrivals	1,036	1,127	3,367

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet; middling, 3 points higher, at 24.26d; good middling, 2 points higher, at 23.00d. Sales, 5,000 bales, including 3,000 American. Imports, 9,000, all Americans. Futures opened steady, 10 to 13 points higher; closed quiet, at a net advance of 1 to 4 points. March, 24.74d; April, 24.47d; May, 24.37d; June, 24.25d; July, 24.13d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths firm.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Ice pf	1¼	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Am. Piano pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Bonbr'ht (W.P.) & Co.	1¾	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 30
Carbon Steel	2	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Do	2	Ex	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Cream'y P. com. & pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Continental Ref.	1	M	Apr. 10	Mar. 30
Del., Lack. & W. C.	2½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Eureka Pipe Line	$6		May 1	Apr. 15
Halley Sugar pf	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Illinois Brick	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 3
Int. Paper pf	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 9
Otis Elevator	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Pierce Arrow	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Unfon Nat. Gas	2½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
United Alloy Steel	$1	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 25
Un. Rys. & E., Balt.	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 27
Wash. Balt. & Ann.	2	Ex	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
West'house E. & Mfg.	1¾	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 4
Do pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4

Real Credit Protection

As a careful manufacturer or jobber, you have spent a lot of time and money to secure greater efficiency and economy in your business.

Will you now spend a *little* money to safeguard your business against unforeseen abnormal credit losses?

The American's Unlimited Policy provides absolute protection against abnormal loss on all outstanding covered accounts, and it goes still further—it promotes the means to *prevent* losses. It provides for the collection of all covered accounts not over 45 days past due, or the loss is provable under the bond.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF BIJUR MOTOR LIGHTING COMPANY.

The undersigned, as receivers of the above company, hereby give notice to all creditors of or claimants against said company, who claim that said company is indebted to them or that they possess any cause of action against it, and all others whomsoever who assert any claim against it, that pursuant to an order made and entered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on February 8, 1918, in a suit therein pending, entitled "The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, Complainant, against Bijur Motor Lighting Company, Defendant, In Equity, No. 15-36," all such creditors, claimants and other persons are required to assert their claims on or before April 15, 1918, and on or before said date to present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against said defendant, or the estate in the hands of the undersigned receivers, specifically setting forth any preferences or priorities alleged by them respectively, with the undersigned, at the office of their solicitors, Messrs. White & Case, No. 14 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Said order provides that no creditor of or claimant against said defendant, who claims that it is indebted to him, or that he possesses any cause of action against it, and no person whomsoever who asserts any claim against it, who fails to file such statement or proof of claim on or before April 15, 1918, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of said defendant in the hands of the undersigned receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

JOSEPH BIJUR.
E. BRIGHT WILSON,
LOUIS V. HUBBARD,
Receivers of Bijur Motor Lighting Company.

New York, March 5, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BUTTE, ANACONDA AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage 5% 30-Year Sinking Fund Bonds

DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1944.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article Five of the Indenture dated February 1, 1914, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M., on April 16th, 1918, by the undersigned, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the bonds to exhaust the sum of Thirty-Five Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-Nine Dollars and Ninety-Eight Cents ($35,659.98). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. Offerings of bonds, all or none, will not be considered, and the Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
March 6, 1918.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company

Under the terms of its Adjustment Mortgage, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company will on April 1, 1918, pay to the holders of its Adjustment Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds a semi-annual instalment of interest of 3% being the interest for the six months ended December 31, 1917, at the maximum rate carried by the Adjustment Bonds.

Payment of such interest will be made at Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York, on presentation and surrender of the proper coupons for such interest.

Dated, New York, March 22, 1918.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By F. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

$8,000,000

Winchester Repeating Arms Company

One-Year 7% Gold Notes

Dated March 1, 1918 Due March 1, 1919

The following information is summarized from a letter signed by J. E. Otterson, Esq., First Vice-President and General Manager of the Company:

Business The Winchester Repeating Arms Company has been carrying on a successful business in arms and ammunition for over fifty years. In addition to the Company's regular commercial business, it now holds United States Government contracts to the value of over $50,000,000, largely on a cost and percentage basis. All these contracts are proceeding satisfactorily and most of the deliveries are ahead of contract requirements.

Assets A detailed audit of the Company's books and a review of the Company's inventory have been made by Messrs. Arthur Young & Co. Based upon this audit the Company will show as against this issue of $8,000,000 Notes quick assets of $12,600,000 plus a plant account of over $14,000,000.

Debt The Company had outstanding $16,000,000 Notes maturing March 1, 1918, half of which have been paid off in cash and the balance from the proceeds of the present issue. Except for a bank loan of $321,000 made in connection with the purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds, the Company will have no indebtedness but the $8,000,000 of Notes.

Earnings The Company earned last year $2,814,258, of which amount $1,400,000 was charged to depreciation. The interest charges on the new note issue will be $560,000 per annum.

Price 99½ and interest, to yield over 7½%

Bonbright & Company Incorporated **Potter, Choate & Prentice**

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

As this entire issue of Notes has been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Canadian Shipbuilding

Steel and wooden ships to the value of $64,000,000 are now under construction in Canada. Apart from this new shipping the Canadian Government has authorized an additional appropriation of $25,000,000 for this year.

At the end of 1918 Canada's contribution to Allied shipping will approximate 575,000 tons.

Shipping interests and others interested in extending operations in Canada will be supplied with authoritative information by the New York Agency,

Union Bank of Canada

New York Agency
49 Wall St.

Head Office, Winnipeg
Capital and Surplus, $8,500,000

Geo. Wilson
F. T. Short } Agents

To the Holders of
SIX PER CENT COUPON CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES OF

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company

CONVERTIBLE BETWEEN JANUARY 15, 1923, and JANUARY 15, 1948, WHETHER OR NOT REGISTERED AS TO PRINCIPAL:

Notice is hereby given that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company proposes to issue not to exceed 435,883 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100.00 per share. Dividends on such stock are to be at the rate of seven per cent. per annum,—to be cumulative and payable before any dividends are declared or paid on the common stock.

The right to subscribe to such stock is open to the holders of such Six Per Cent Coupon Convertible Debentures whether or not registered as to principal upon the following basis; that is, to the same extent that if the holders of such contracts were holders of the stock to the future delivery of which they are entitled under the terms of said contracts, to wit, at the rate of one share of preferred stock for each Four Hundred and Fifty ($450.00) Dollars of the principal amount of such Six Per Cent Convertible Debentures held by them respectively, provided, however, that such holders shall present such convertible debentures on or before April 5, 1918, to either:

The Treasurer of the Company, New Haven, Conn.;
Treasurer's Agent, Grand Central Terminal N.Y.City;
Treasurer's Agent, South Station, Boston, Mass.;
J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City;
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Mass.;
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Providence, R. I.;
Hartford Trust Company, Hartford, Conn.;
Union Trust Company, Springfield, Mass.;

To be stamped substantially as follows:

Warrant evidencing right to subscribe for shares of this company's preferred stock under vote of directors March 12, 1918, received by holder hereof without affecting the within contract.

All subscriptions must be for a whole number of shares. Fractional rights of subscription must be so combined by purchase or sale thereof as to entitle the holders to subscribe for a whole number of shares. The Company can neither buy nor sell rights.

Under the subscriptions to be made in accordance herewith, the subscribers will be obliged to make payments in one of the following ways:

1. In one payment on or before APRIL 5, 1918, for the entire number of shares subscribed for, or
2. In four instalments of Twenty-Five Dollars ($25.00) each; the first instalment at the time of subscription, that is to say, on or before APRIL 5, 1918; the second instalment on JULY 1, 1918; the third instalment on OCTOBER 1, 1918; and the final instalment on JANUARY 2, 1919.

Payments may be made either directly to the Treasurer of the Company at New Haven, Conn., or through any of the above named agencies.

Reference is made for a more particular statement of the terms and conditions of the issue to a circular letter issued to the stockholders and debenture holders of the company, dated March 12, 1918; a copy of which circular may be obtained from the Treasurer of the Company at New Haven, Connecticut, or at any of the agencies named in this notice.

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.
A. S. MAY, Treasurer.

GUAR

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
Continental Insurance
Franklin Fire Insurance
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
Great American Insurance
Great Northern Paper "Rights"
Ingersoll-Rand Com.
International Motor
International Pulp
James Butler Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
National Fuel Gas
New York City Bonds
Penn Coal & Coke
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Singer Manufacturing
Texas & Pacific Coal

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN & CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARLH. PFORZHEIMER&CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Russian RUBLE Currency
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
ALFRED R. RISSE CO.
56 Wall St. 'Phone Hanover 4516.

WANTED
100 Southington Hardware Corp.
30 Hartford Conn. West Com.
50 Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
50 Int'l Silver Pfd.
5 Pacific Coast Pfd.
200 Amer. Thread Pfd.
25 National Sugar.
10-M Manati Sugar 6s, 1931
FOR SALE.
45 Amer. Silver Pfd.
100 Conn. Brass Mfg. Com.
$-M Int'l Silver 1st 6s.
50 Warren 2nd Pfd.
50 Westchester Fire Ins.
WEBB & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PL., NEW YORK.
Phone Hanover 1645-7

Unlisted Securities Department

Int'l Motors
Bought & Sold
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Indianapolis & Louis. Tr. 5s
Utah Light & Pow. 4s & 5s
St. Jos. Water Co. 5s (Mo.)
Guanajuato R. & M. 6s & Stk.
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Buff., Lock. & Roch. Ry. 5s

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
44 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Bonds and Stocks
Local to New York and B'klyn
Theodore L. Bronson
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925.

Fairbanks Co. Pfd.
Central Petroleum Pfd.
Freeport Texas Co.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston.

Peerless Tr. & Motor 6s, '25
Wright-Martin Pfd.
Natl. Aniline & Chem. Pfd.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street, New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6

Proc. & Gam. 7% Notes, '19-'23
Peerless Truck & Motor 6s, 1925
Sinclair Gulf Corp. 6s, 1927
Gillette Safety Razor
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Louisiana Oil Ref. Corp. 6s
Autosales Corporation
Standard Screw
Yale & Towne
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

TO RESET ELECTRIC CLOCKS

Western Union Fears Some Irregularity When Change Is Made.

The time service department of the Western Union has sent out the following notice to firms using Western Union clocks:

The adjustment of the large number of our clocks in this city to the new standard time, effective March 31, presents a mechanical problem of considerable proportions. It is possible that while the change is being effected your clock may for a short period appear to act irregularly or remain unadjusted. If this should be the case we must ask your indulgent consideration. We shall use every effort to adjust all clocks to the new time as soon as it can be done.

At the Western Union offices last night it was said that the clocks in offices were corrected hourly by electricity by the master clocks at the Western Union offices and that the variations adjusted were usually fractions of a second. In setting the clocks ahead an hour, however, it was said that errors were likely to occur, which might not be adjusted by the electrical system devised to deal ordinarily with slight errors.

Higher Terminal Charges Here.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Increased demurrage and lighterage charges at New York were tentatively approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

100 shares Broadway-Fort Washington Corporation preferred, $290 lot.

$1,000 The Debenture Corporation of New York 6 per cent. profit sharing ten-year bond, Coupon No. 19 and all subsequent coupons attached, $5 lot.

515 shares The Debenture Corporation of New York, $150 lot.

969 shares Mohegan Heights Realty Company common, $120 lot.

$1,000 Lebanon Valley Consolidated Water Supply Company first 5 per cent. bonds, due ... April, 1915, and subsequent coupons attached, $550 lot.

40 shares Utah Copper Company, $10 each, $75 per share.

69 46-100 shares Vigars Shear Lumber Company, Limited, $100 each, $190 lot.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	.10	12	Iron Cap	17½	18
Bay State Gas	8	10	La Rose	.55	65
Begole	.50	75	Majestic	.28	29
Black Hawk	1⅛	1⅛	Mex. Metals	.46	48
Bohemia	.85	1	Mojave Tung.	8	9
Boston Ely	.85	90	New Baltic	.95	1⅛
Bost. & Mont.	.63	64	Nat. Z. & L.	.25	28
Butte & Lon.	.17	20	New Corn	16½	17
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nev. Douglas	.80	90
Calaveras	1¾	2	Nixon Nevada	1	1⅛
Crown Res.	.20	25	Oneco	.20	25
Con. Arizona	2	2¼	Onondaga	.20	25
Cortez	.10	15	Ray Hercules	3⅞	4⅛
Champion	6	7	Rilia	2	3
Chief Cons.	2	2¼	S. W. Miami,		
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	part paid	.75	1
Earl-Eagle	3	4	S. W. Miami,		
Fortuna	4	5½	full paid	1	1½
Gold Lake	1	6	Tn. Ver. Ext.	.37	38
Houghton	.75	1	Victoria Min.	.75	85
Homa Oil	.60	61	Yukon Gold	1	1½
Iron Blossom	.38	42			

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98	4s, registered, 1925	103	103½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	97⅝	4s, coupon, 1925	103	103½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97¼	97⅝
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '81, reg	84	87
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94⅝	95¼	95
4½s June, 1965	94⅝	95¼	95
4½s Mar., 1957	94⅝	95½	95
4½s Nov., 1957	95	96	95⅞
4½s May, 1957	95	96	95⅞
4½s Mar., 1960-30	89	90	89
4½s April, 1966	88½	90½	88½
4½s Mar., 1964	88½	90½	88½
4½s May, 1962	88½	90	88½
4½s Sept., 1960	88½	90	88½
4s May, 1959	86	87	86
4s Nov., 1958	86	87	86
4s May, 1957	86	87	86
4s Nov., 1956	84½	85½	84½
4s Nov., 1955	84½	85½	84½
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s Nov., 1954	76	78	76

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
3½s May, 1954	76	78½	77
3½s Nov., 1956	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.95	4.70	4.95
4½s 1921-1923	4.95	4.70	4.95
4½s April, 1920	4.95	4.70	4.95
4½s 1918-1919	4.95		4.95
4½s 1924-1931	4.95	4.80	4.95
4½s 1924-1932	4.95	4.80	4.95
3½s 1918	5.00		5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.75	4.90
3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.75	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	4.80	4.80	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90
3s 1940-1953	4.80	4.80	4.80
3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.80	5.00

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000 ‡Aetna Explo.	8¾	8½	8½	640 ‡Std. Motors	13½	13	13
1,000 Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	15½	15½	15½	2,100 Submar. Boat	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200 ‡Car Lt. & P.	23¼	23	23¼	1,000 ‡Thiogen	4⅞	4½	4⅞
100 ‡Electric Gun	5	⅝	⅝	2,500 ‡Unit. Motors	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
1,000 Chev. Motor	118	114	116	1,100 U. S. Ss. Co.	5	4⅞	5
500 Marco. of Am.	3¾	3½	3¾	2,100 Unit. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,000 ‡Maxim Mun.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	200 ‡Wr.-M. Air	7¼	7¼	7¼
7,000 Smith Mot. Tr.	2½	2⅜	2½				

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

2,400 ‡Anglo-Am.	12¼	12	12¼	20 ‡South Penn.	288	287	287
55 ‡Ind. Pipe L.	94	93	93	160 ‡Std. Oil, N.Y.	264	258	264

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4,500 ‡‡Am. Ven. O.	12	11	12	500 ‡M. Wells P.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,500 ‡Barn. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	500 ‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000 ‡‡Bos.-Wyo.	21	20	21	22,000 ‡‡N. W. Oil	67	63	67
1,000 ‡Cos. & Co.	7¼	7	7	3,000 ‡‡Okla. Pr.	4¼	4	4
300 ‡ Do pf.	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	1,500 Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6½	6⅝
3,240 ‡Crown Oil	8¼	8	8¼	6,500 Okmul. P. & R.	8¼	7	8¼
400 ‡Dixie Gas	10⅜	10¼	10¼	3,000 ‡Omar O. & G.	32	30	31
1,500 ‡Elk O. & G., ss. pros.	⅛	⅛	⅛	300 ‡Pan Am. P.	50	48½	48½
6,200 ‡‡Esmer. Oil	12	10	11	885 ‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5¾	5	5⅛
2,000 ‡Federal Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	2,000 ‡‡Queen Oil	28	28	28
3,000 ‡Glenrock Oil	3⅞	3¾	3¾	8,000 ‡Rice Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000 ‡Gen. O. & R.	6¼	6¼	6¼	5,000 ‡Royal Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400 ‡Houston Oil	45	43⅝	43⅝	1,100 ‡Sap. O. & R.	8½	8¼	8⅜
1,200 ‡Inter. Pet.	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	22,800 Seq. O. & R.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
4,500 ‡Isl'd O. & T.	4¼	4	4¼	200 ‡Somer. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,800 Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	800 ‡Stanton Oil	2	2	2
1,800 ‡Merritt Oil	18¾	18	18¾	30,000 ‡Tuscan O.	8	6½	7
5,000 Met. Petrol	⅝	⅝	⅝	2,000 ‡Un. West. Oil	¾	¾	¾
4,000 ‡‡Mtge. Oil	95	90	94	600 ‡ Do new	1¾	1	1
485 ‡Mldw. Ref.	104	102	103½	200 ‡Vac. G. & O.	⅞	⅞	⅞
				600 ‡Victoria Oil, new stock	4¼	4	4⅛

MINING STOCKS.

2,500 ‡‡Atlanta	10½	10½	10½	2,000 ‡Monster C'f	¾	¾	¾
1,425 ‡Aurora S. M	4⅛	3⅞	4	4,000 ‡‡Moth. Lode	38	37	37
3,500 B. L. C. Co	1¼	1	1¼	7,500 ‡‡Nat. Leas	5½	5	5
7,500 ‡Bos. & Mon	54	52	53	1,100 ‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	29	25	29
625 ‡Cal. M.	½	½	½	700 ‡‡Nev. Rand	22	20	21
2,100 Butte Det'r	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	200 ‡New Corn'a	16¾	16¾	16¾
3,500 ‡‡Caledonia	43	41	42	1,500 Nixon Nev.	1	1	1
800 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1½	800 ‡Onondaga, (a pros.)	4¼	3¾	3¾
18,000 Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2,000 ‡Porph. Cop., (a pros.)	85	75	75
45,000 ‡Cashboy	12½	11	12	2,000 ‡Provincial	52	51	52
200 ‡Coco R. M.	2	2	2	300 ‡Rayhirst	4	4	4¼
1,500 Con. Ariz. S.	2	1⅞	2	100 ‡Red Warrior	1½	1½	1½
500 Con. Cop. M.	5½	5¼	5¼	4,000 ‡Rex Con	12	11½	11½
1,400 Con. Home	¼	¼	¼	3,000 ‡Rochester	33	32	33
550 ‡Copper Val.	2¾	2¼	2½	1,100 Senorita Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞
300 Cresson C. G	4¼	4¾	4¾	1,200 ‡Sil. Pissura	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000 ‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,275 ‡Sil. Pl. Con.	66	64	66
1,800 ‡E. C. M. Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	400 Std. Sil.-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 ‡‡Fort. Cop	39	39	39	2,500 ‡Successa	14	13	13
500 ‡Green M. M	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,500 ‡Ton. Divide	2½	1⅝	2
750 Hecla Min'g	4¼	4½	4¾	700 Tono. Ext.	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,000 ‡Int. Mines	13	13	13	150 Unit. East'n	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,000 ‡J. Verde, (a pros.)	4¼	4¼	4¼	8,200 ‡U. S. L. & Z., (a pros.)	42	37	40
2,500 ‡Jim Butler	59	57	58	300 Unity Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝
600 La Rose Con	⅝	⅝	⅝	100 ‡U. Verde Ext.	38	38	38
4,500 ‡Lamp. Sil'r	1⅛	1¼	1¼	100 ‡Verde Comb.	¾	¾	¾
2,500 ‡‡Lib. sil., (a pros.)	35	34	35	3,500 ‡Wd. M. & M.	14	12	14
1,000 ‡Magma Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝	500 ‡W. End Con.	78	78	78
300 Magma Cop.	37	36	36	1,500 White Caps	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500 ‡Marsh M'g	6	5	6	100 Yukon Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 ‡McKinley-D	45	44	45				

BONDS.

$6,000 ‡Am. T. & T. 1-year 6s	99	99	99
1,000 ‡Can. Gov't 5s	95½	95½	95½
7,000 ‡Gen. El. 6s 2-yr. notes	19.100	100	100
15,000 Gen. Elec. 6s notes, '20	99¾	99½	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Air Reduc'n	73	78	72
Am.-B. Mfg.	4	6	4
Do pf	15	20	15
Am. W. Paper	2¼	2½	2¼
Atlantic Fruit	15	17	15
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15	16	15
Carwen Steel	8	9	8
Chal. Motors	8	8	6
Chal. Mot. pf.	30	45	30
Charcoal Iron	8¾	8¾	8¾
Do pf	6	7	6
Cramp Ship	78	82	78
Curtiss Aero	28	30	28
Do pf	55	65	55
Cuprite Sulph.	1	1¼	1
EmersonPhon.	3	3½	3
Free. Texas	40	42	40
Gillette Safety Razor	78	79	78
Hall Signal	4	8	4
Do pf	10	20	10
Havana Tob.	¾	1½	¾
Havana Tob. pf	3	5	3
Int. Motors	22	25	22
Do. 1st pf	53	56	53
Do. 2d pf	24	27	24
Kresge	78	83	78
Do pf	100	105	100
Lake T. Boat 1st pf	3	6	3
Lee Tel. C. S.	77	82	77
Lima Locomo.	43½	46	43½

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Marlin Arms	73	78	73
N. Y. Ship	39	41	39
P.-Logan Coal	2½	3¼	2½
Reg. Truck	21	24	21
Scripps-Booth	13	15	13
St. Jo. Lead	15	16	15
Smith (A. O.)	15	20	15
Do pf	85	90	85
St. L., R. M. & P.	36	38	34
Todd Shipyds	75	78	75
U. S. L. & H.	1	1½	1
Do pf	1¾	2¼	1¾
Victory Gum	1¼	1¾	1¼
Wright-M. pf	52	60	53

OIL STOCKS.			
Allen Oil	½	⅝	½
Atlantic Pet.	2½	3	2½
Cent. Pet.	11	13	11
Cumb. P. & R.	¾	1	¾
Houston Oil	43	45	43
Elk Basin	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
Mid. Oil pf	1¼	1¾	1¼
Okla. Oil pf	9½	11	9½
Pierce Oil	9½	10	9½
Savoy Oil	8	9	8
Sinclair Gulf	15	17	15
Stanton Oil	9⅝	10	9⅝
Ventura Con.	81	84½	81½
Way. O. & G.	3¼	3⅜	3¼

MINING STOCK.			
Booth	3½	4½	3½

BOND.			
Pierce Oil 6s	74	76	74

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Substantial net gains were recorded in yesterday's market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the standard securities. Prices at the close were fractionally off from the high points of the day, but the undertone was one of firmness. Trading up to the midafternoon was inclined to dullness, but subsequently, with the increased demand for stocks, prices not only advanced to high levels for the day but there was a marked increase in activity. In the final half hour there was some profit taking, which caused fractional recessions.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
910 Am. Can	41¾	40¼	40½	350 Mex. Petrol.	93	92½	92½
550 Am. C. & F.	78⅜	76¾	78	25 Midvale Steel	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
60 Am. Loco.	62¼	62	62	10 Nat. E. & S.	47½	47½	47½
100 Am. Sm. & R.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	10 Nev. Cons.	18⅝	18½	18⅝
300 Am. Sm. Tob. pf.	90⅜	89¾	90⅜	10 N. Y. Cent.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
120 Am. T. & T.	100½	100½	100½	80 Ohio C. Gas	37½	37½	37½
650 Anac. Cop.	62⅜	61⅝	62	10 Pennsylvania	44¼	44¼	44¼
3,670 Bald. Loco.	73¾	71¾	74⅝	20 Ray Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾
20 Balt. & Ohio pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	3,000 Reading	81⅝	80⅝	81
1,640 Beth. St'l B.	78¾	77	77⅝	50 Rep. I. & S.	78⅝	78⅝	78¾
30 B'klyn R. T.	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	80 Sinclair Oil	29¼	29¼	29¼
30 Can. Pacific	138	137⅜	137⅜	40 So. Railway	22¾	22¾	22¾
270 Cent. Leather	64¼	63	63½	3,540 Studebaker	40¼	39¾	40⅜
70 Ches. & Ohio	56¼	56	56	30 Tenn. Cop.	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
10 C., M. & St. P.	41	41	41	30 Tob. Prod.	49½	49½	49½
10 C., R. I. & P.	19¾	19¾	19¾	260 Union Pac.	120⅜	119⅝	119⅝
210 Corn Prod.	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	40 Un. Cig.	85¾	85¾	85⅝
980 Crucible Stl.	63⅜	62¾	62¾	300 U. S. Ind. A.	124	122⅞	123
180 Dist. Secur.	40½	40	40	10,740 U. S. Steel	99½	98	98½
120 Erie	15	14⅞	15	50 Utah Copper	78	76	78
30 Do 1st pf.	28¼	27⅝	28¼	10 Westing. El.	40¼	40¼	40¼
310 Gen. Motors	116	114⅝	115¾	50 Willys-Over.	17¼	17	17
350 Int. Mer. M.	25¼	24	24⅜	BONDS.			
1,700 Do pf.	92¼	90⅞	91⅜	$2,300 Liberty 3½s	98.82	98.72	98.76
50 Int. Nickel	28¾	28	28⅜	950 Do 1st 4s	97.54	97.38	97.38
15 Interb. Con.	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	4,250 Do 2d 4s	97.58	97.28	97.28
30 Kenne. Cop.	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝				

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	35	37½	40
Atlantic Refining	915	940	915
Borne-Scrymser	415	440	415
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	97	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	230	240	240
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	420	440	415
Crescent Pipe Line	30	32	30
Cumberland P. L.	135	145	150
Eureka Pipe Line	180	185	180
Galena Signal Oil	132	137	130
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	125	120
Illinois Pipe Line	180	185	180
Indiana Pipe Line	92	94	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	14	14½	13½
National Transit	12½	13½	12½
N. Y. Transit	200	210	200
Northern Pipe Line	163	167	163
Ohio Oil	325	330	323
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	37	39	39
Prairie Oil & Gas	467	472	463
Prairie Pipe Line	265	270	258
Solar Refining	290	310	280
Southern Pipe Line	180	185	180
South. Penn. Oil	285	290	279
S. W. Penn.	92	97	92
Stand. Oil of Cal.	225	230	230
Stand. Oil of Ind.	635	645	635
Stand. Oil of Kan.	430	450	430
Stand. Oil of Ky.	318	323	318
Stand. Oil of Neb.	465	485	465
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	350	355	348
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	265	280	258
Stand. Oil of Ohio	370	390	370
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	92	95	92
Vacuum Oil	345	355	345
Washington Oil	26	30	28

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Atlantic Pet.	3	3	3
30 Alabama Co.	81	81	81
298 Con. Coal	105	104	104
120 Cosden	67¼	67¼	67¼
33 Davison	33¾	33¾	33¾
100 Elkhorn	27	27	27

Bonds.

$2,000 B. C. 4s, '61	92½	92½	92½
3,000 Chi. Ry. 5s	84½	84	84
20,000 Con. Coal 6s	100	99¾	99¾
4,000 Cos. Gas 4½s	88½	88½	88½
2,000 Cosden 6s	78¾	78¼	78¾
3,000 Ga. C. N. 5s	93¾	93¾	93½
3,000 G. S. & F. 5s	92	92	92

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Am. Ship	95½	95½	95½
20 Do pf	84⅝	84½	84½
30 Chi. City Con. Ry. pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼
185 Pneum. Tool	61	60¾	60¾
15 Com. Edison	105½	105½	105½
10 Deer & Co. pf.	95	95	95
12 H., S. & M. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼

Bonds.

$5,000 Com. Ed. 1st 5s	90	90	90
3,000 Met. El. 1st 4s	58	58	58
1,000 Swift 1st 5s	93	93	93

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Am. Zinc	44	43¼	44
150 Alaska	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 Allouez	50½	50½	50½
20 Anaconda	62⅜	62⅛	62⅛
15 Ariz. Com'l	12¾	12½	12½
1 Cal. & Ariz.	67½	67½	67½
6 Cal. & Hec.	432	432	432
45 Cop. Range	44⅜	44⅛	44¼
255 Davis-Daly	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
65 Indiana	70c	70c	70c
240 Island Creek	67½	64½	67
810 Isle Royale	22	21	21
50 Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
20 Lake	6	6	6
25 Mass Con	5½	5½	5½
200 May.-O. C.	75c	75c	75c
40 Mohawk	61¾	61½	61¾
20 New River	19	17	17

Railroads.

95 Boston Elev.	51	49¾	51
20 New Haven	28	28	28

Miscellaneous.

10 Am. A. C. pf	91	90½	90½
2 Amoskeag pf	77¼	77¼	77½
15 Am. Sugar	102¾	102½	102½
10 Do pf	108½	108½	108¾
237 A. T. & T.	101	100⅝	100⅝
10 Am. Woolen	51	51	51
47 Do pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
25 A. G. & W. I.	106	106	106
2,000 ‡‡Queen Oil	28	28	28
8 Do pf	62½	62½	62½
15 Cuban Com'l	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
15 Cumb. Power	51	51	51
4,000 Island Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼

Bonds.

$16,000 A., G. & W. I. 5s	75	75	75
1,000 Miss. River Power 5s	77	77	77

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3 Am. Gas	83½	83½	83½
10 Elec. Stor.	48½	48½	48½
600 Gen. Asphalt	16½	16½	16½
25 Key. Tel.	85	85	85
647 L. Sup. Cor.	14⅜	14	14¼
15 Lehigh Nav.	64	63¾	63¾
3 Lehigh Val.	58½	57¼	57¼
15 Phil. Co. pf.	30½	30½	30½

Bonds.

$5,000 City 4s, '43	97	97	97
20,000 Do 1947	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000 El. & P. Tr. 4s	70	70	70
2,800 Liberty 3½s	98.50	98.10	98.10
66 Phila. Elec.	25¼	25

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better-grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High-grade suits, coats, dresses; for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—54-inch, all colors, any quantity; will pay cash; will sell Saxonia style 8124 poplins, all colors, at a price. Mutual Garment Co., 16 West 32d St., New York, N. Y.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. and botany, or similar, for cash. Haft, Farragut 9752.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Poplin, velour, serge; cash. Call 9th floor, 334 4th Av.

BURELLA Wanted.—Taupe and Burgundy. Philip Klein & Bros., 59 West 22d St.

BUTTONS Wanted.—Open for quantity crochet buttons; any size, any style; cash. R 29 Times.

CAMBRICS, NAINSOOK Wanted.—Quantity for cash. Wolf Co., 364 5th Av.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Quantity for cash at a price. 1,170 Broadway, Room 715.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Will pay cash for Stevens 7522 navy. Call Gramercy 2253.

LACES Wanted.—Any kind, for cash. R 11 Times.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Satin striped, up to 90 cents. Republic, 244 5th Av.

NAINSOOKS Wanted.—Also other cotton goods; spot cash. S. N. Becks & Co., 40 West 20th St.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Alex. Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

PLUSH Wanted.—Fifty inches wide, green, blue, and maroon; must be reasonable price. Stanley Frame Co., 440 West 42d St.

POMS POMS AND SILVERTONES Wanted. —Any quantity; also 0310 American burella. Morris Nagel Co., 105 Madison Av.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all shades; highest cash prices paid. Greeley 3183.

POPLIN, Voile, Gingram Dresses, Waists, Silk Underwear, Middies, Poplin Skirts wanted by large jobber. 146 West 28th, 7th floor.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin, gray, or will exchange for navy, black, tan. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin and Copenhagen storm serge. Stuyvesant 1648.

RAW GOODS Wanted.—At once, raw goods, spot cash. Phone Mr. Fish, Intervale 587.

SATEEN Wanted.—Printed black; open for large large quantities. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SATEENS OR TWILLS Wanted.—Printed, dark browns. 373 4th Av., Room 1107.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—7122, 7120, 6120, 104, 99, 1464, 54289 and 8138, 90610, P. F. L. 767 and 228. Stuyvesant 3353.

SERGES Wanted.—104 or similar quality wool jerseys; cash. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936, navy and black. Madison Square 8475.

SERGE Wanted.—Whitman's 87, Hamilton, 4040, large quantities. Madison Square 4412.

SERGE Wanted in rookie shade. Myer Gans, Sons & Co., 151 West 26th St.

SERGE Wanted.—6234, 54289, also 104. Gramercy 410.

SERGE Wanted.—6234, 7120, 54289, or similar for cash. Madison Sq. 4122.

SERGE Wanted. — Pencil stripe, for cash. Farragut 9752.

SERGES Wanted.—7301 and 7614 navy, also ¾ coatings. Well, Stuyvesant 4000.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy 300 pieces 4408; spot cash. R 23 Times.

TAFFETAS Wanted. — Changeable taffetas wanted by manufacturer. Telephone Farragut 3792.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Job of wash goods; any quantity; must be cheap. Mr. Coster, 425 West 55th. Columbus 9660.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—White, cream, and flesh; can use seconds. Spring 7934.

TUB SILK Wanted.—All colors; immediate delivery. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 W. 29th.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher, Kennedy 1600, all colors; call with samples. Farragut 2616.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher, Kennedy, black and white, or similar. Farragut 2151.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy, Style 1600; all colors. Elnhorn, 112 Madison Av.

VELOUR Wanted.—K 544, 11050; also other heavyweight velours; for cash. Call Stuyvesant 5562.

VELOURS Wanted.—Checks and silvertones, all shades. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

WHIPCORDS Wanted.—Black and navy; spot cash. Madison Square 8121.

WINDING MACHINE Wanted.—To unwind measure and rewind dry goods. Monarch Waist & Dress, 6 West 32d.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATH ROBES.—Flannel, men's, 600, well made, to close cheap. G 130 Times.

BUTTONS.—For sale, 1,000 great gross 22 line white bone and 1,000 great gross 27 line white bone; immediate delivery. Barclay 5450.

CELLULOID sheet material of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

CHECKS.—Shepherd, various sizes, all worsted and part cotton, to close out at a price. Madison Square 8698.

COATINGS.—¾ melton, cotton warp serges, 30, 36, 54 inches. Farragut 4446.

COATINGS.—All-wool oxford melton, $2.45; also McKenney's overcoatings. Well, Stuyvesant 4000.

COATS.—On account of making preparations for the Fall season will close out 2,500 Spring coats of latest materials and shades at reduced prices. J. Korostoff & Son, 33 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits for immediate delivery; exceptional values and styles; latest materials and colors. A. H. Feldman, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's coats on racks; serges, silk poplins, wool poplins, and Delhi; ship today. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest models in chicken styles, for immediate delivery. 122 West 24th St. Brodey & Birnbaum.

COATS, immediate delivery, newest styles, in cloth and silks; large variety. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS. — Jobs to close out; poplins, serges, and silks. Marks, 60 West 35th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—The best selling number on racks for immediate shipment. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—1,000 intermediate and children's coats; immediate delivery. Sam Stern, 110 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—High grade; will close out all on hand at a sacrifice. Manufacturers Clearing House, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Delivery today; big values; best sellers, from $10 up. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS,—Infants', children's, juniors', immediate delivery, Cass-Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts and regular coats on racks to ship today. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best sellers for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—All shades, low priced; immediate delivery. Elsman & Lifshitz, 40 W. 17th.

COATS.—Job of ladies' coats to close out cheap for cash. 146 West 25th, 5th floor.

COATS.—1,500 Spring coats and wraps, reduced prices. F. Gelfonb, 141 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Close out; also jobs and ends. Schoen-Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COTTON NAVY UNDERSHIRTS.—9,000 spot delivery; seconds. Greeley 4961.

DENIM.—Prompt and future shipment. Barclay 5651.

DRESS FASTENERS.—First class spring dress fasteners, direct from factory, No. 0 and 00. Juno Dress Fastener and Manufacturing Co., 34 Pennsylvania Av., Lyons Farm, Elizabeth, N. J. Phone 3348 Waverly.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, foulards, and taffetas, $8.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES. — Good quality taffeta, elegant style, $5.75; French serge, $4.25; better qualities proportionately cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Gingham, voile, and taffeta dresses on racks; immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, meteors, Georgettes, silk, cotton, ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silks, foulards, ginghams, serges; special for clearance. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—200 silks to close out at a price. Anpetta Dress Co., 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids and checks; stripes; all widths and qualities. U. S. Textile, 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAMS.—900 pieces checks and stripes; immediate delivery; 25 cents per yard. Schwabach & Raphael, Inc., 5 West 20th St.

GINGHAM PLAIDS.—Good quality, 32 inches wide; 40 pieces for sale. Cashman, 110 Madison Av.

GINGHAMS.—Striped, and checked silk Jersey nets. Phone Madison Square 542.

JERSEYS.—Woolen, silver twist, all colors, at a price. Elnhorn, 112 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

OXFORD SUITINGS.—Velour, poplin, Fall, and Spring colors; ¾ melton. Gramercy 4409.

PIQUE.—10,000 yards white, at 30c; 2-10-60. Madison Square 1872.

POPLINS, Serges and Gabardines redyed navy and black; fast color. W. V. T. Samuel, 17 Madison Av.

POPLIN, Whitman and Gera, to sell; navy and colors. Madison Square 3477.

POPLIN for sale, 06077, below market price. Call Gramercy 4241.

SERGE.—Jullliards 4408, 110 pieces, at $1.35 net cash. R 24 Times.

SERGE.—100 pieces each 6002 and 7002, navies, cheap. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—125 pieces navy 7301 at $1.61½. L. Salwen, Spring 4715.

SERGES.—320 pieces C. S. G., 210 pieces B. P. N. L. Madison Square 4413.

SKIRTS.—Jobs of 300 all wool French serge, $3.25; silk skirts, $2.75 up. Matzkin Bros., 27 West 24th St.

SUITS of the better grade, in all prevailing materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 10 West 34th St.

SUITS, immediate delivery, newest styles, in cloth and silks; large variety. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—$6.75 up to $16.50, all shades, for immediate delivery. Edelsack Garment Co., 32 West 32d.

SUITS.—100 misses' suits, close out cheap. A Greenhouse, 36 West 17th St.

SUITS AND COATS to close out at a low price. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS and COATS to close out. S. I. Levitt and Kopelson Bros., 714 Broadway.

SUITS.—500 for immediate delivery; jobbers solicited. Merber & Liebowitz, 27 East 10th.

SUITS.—To close out cheap for cash. Richter, 140 West 21st St. Phone Chelsea 8896.

SUITS.—To close out for immediate delivery. J. B., 51 West 13th St., near 6th Av.

VELOURS.—3960 American peacock, quaker, buffan, and polin, any quantity, $2.40 net cash. Telephone Spring 6893.

WOOLEN and worsted piece goods; off price. Alden Woolen Company, 160 Greene St.

Contracts Offered.

DRESS CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On high-grade georgette and satin dresses. 122 West 26th St., 6th floor.

Help Wanted.

SUPERVISOR (factory) for company sub-letting contracts for military textile equipment; must be good organizer, understand costs and productions; one experienced in saddlery preferred but not essential. R 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large export house wants first-class, experienced, and head bookkeeper, with perfect knowledge of Spanish and English, to take full charge of books. Call on Rojas, 26 Beaver St., 8th floor.

SALESMAN wanted, silks, experienced with mill connections and good following in dress and skirt trade; salary and commission. R 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in men's clothing line; excellent position. R 14 Times.

MODEL wanted, young man, age 37, to try on coats in sample room. Apply M. & W. Nanmburg & Co., 79 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, woolens, experienced in buying and selling; good opportunity; salary and commission. R 25 Times.

SKETCHER, experienced, for cloak and suit house. Apply Murray & Wersba, 29 West 35th St.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN open for new connection; thoroughly experienced; Middle Western territory; good selling record and unquestionable references. S 162 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday.....9 " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Are Opening Many Accounts.

In spite of the efforts of certain pessimistically inclined persons of high or low degree to make it appear that local retail business is not all that it should be, the stores and shops appear still to be making hay while the sun shines. Retail credit men representing a wide diversity of interests said yesterday that not only did the reports received by them indicate that sales over the counter were up to the usual pre-Easter levels, despite the generally upset conditions and the impending third Liberty Loan, but that the number of requests for charge accounts was even larger than usual at this time of the year. In addition to this it was said that the number of really slow accounts now on the books is the smallest in several years.

Government a Big Drug Buyer.

Large sales to the Government have reduced stocks of several drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals here in the last week. Drug and Chemical Markets will say today. Trading in botanical drugs has been restricted by their scarcity. Advances have been numerous throughout the market, but only a few declines of importance have been registered. The general situation appears to have been improved by the clearing up of the freight situation and the prospect of a better movement of goods. An advance of 5 cents a pound for all grades of American refined camphor was the feature of the gum market. In the miscellaneous markets coumarin scored a fifty-cent rise.

Suede Gloves in Demand.

Suede gloves for women are said to be having a very good sale for Spring, particularly those designed more or less for sports wear. For this purpose pearl gray, white, and light tan are perhaps the most sought, while for more dressy wear white and black are receiving the greatest attention. Black clocks are proving very popular in the light colored and white sports gloves. The Easter trade in gloves in the local department stores is said to have been unusually heavy this year, and manufacturers believe that the season when it is over will prove to be one of the best they have had for many years.

Bay Rum Supplies Are Low.

Government requisitions on the shipping between this country and the West Indies are making it increasingly difficult to get West Indian bay rum into the United States. There is said to be a good demand for imported bay rum just now, and supplies on hand are reported to be lower than they have been for some time. Buyers apparently have come to realize that the curtailed freight space available will result in higher freight rates, which will affect the price of the bay rum landed here, and are placing their requirements where they can find supplies in anticipation of appreciabix higher prices later on.

To Have Unique Color Test.

Not the least interesting of the things to be seen at the sixth National Textile Exhibition, which is to be held here in the Grand Central Palace from April 29 to May 11, will be an exhibit of dyeings of about fifty American-made dyestuffs, along with dyeings of competing German hues. The exhibit will be made by the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., which manufactured the American dyes, and the dyeings of both American and German colors will be subjected to tests of scouring, fulling and exposure to light and weather. The intention is to show in this way, more fully than has heretofore been attempted, the present status of American dyes as compared with German. It is believed that careful scrutiny of this exhibit will do much to correct the present impression concerning the fallibility of American colors.

Silk Hosiery Buyers Want Goods.

One of the seven wonders of the season in the hosiery trade is the tremendous demand that is reported from buyers for all classes of silk hosiery, but more especially the higher-priced goods. This week the call for rush shipments has been unusually active, and in more than one case stocks in first hands have been completely exhausted. One of the best-known concerns in the country is now unable to give a quicker delivery than four weeks on any of its women's goods, and this condition is reflected more or less in other parts of the market. The men's situation, while not quite so "tight," is still bad enough to give anxiety to all concerned. Orders for future delivery continue to pour in to such an extent that in some cases it has become necessary to stop selling for the time being. One of the country's biggest mills expects to be entirely sold up for 1918 within the next three or four weeks as a result of the present rush for goods.

Gray Goods Inquiry Broadens.

There was a little better inquiry reported in the local gray goods market yesterday, and a fair business was put through in spite of the slowing-up influences of holidays of one kind or another. More snap to the demand for coarse goods was told of, one of the interesting sales reported being of some "quick" four-yard 48-square sheetings from second hands at 21 cents. In the printcloths some spot business was done on 38½-inch 60-52s at 15½ cents, and further nearby sales of 60-48s in that width were told of at 15 cents. In the narrow goods there were reports of spot sales of 27-inch 64-60s at 12½ cents, but it was said that there are still some to be had at an eighth less. There were again reports of sales of spot Eastern 39-inch 68-72s at 19 cents, but it is known that some prompt Eastern goods of this construction were offered during the afternoon at 18⅝ cents. Printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	22c	38½-inch, 64-60s	16½c
39-inch, 72-76s	21c	38½-inch, 60-52s	15½c
39-inch, 68-72s	19¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	15½c
39-inch, 56-44s	14½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	15c
38½-inch, 64-64s	17c	27-inch, 64-60s	12¾c

BIG DEMAND FOR WOOLENS.

Increased Inquiry for Materials of All Kinds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Increased inquiry for wools of all kinds was a feature of the Boston wool market during the last week. Clothing wools have been taken very freely. The larger manufacturers have taken good quantities for civil purposes.

"Raw cotton is again showing its fundamental strength because the consumption is large and the available supply small. While it is possible that greater quantities of woolen goods will become available before the heavy weight fabrics are needed, sellers are not inclined to accept larger contracts than they think can be produced under existing manufacturing conditions.

"Perhaps the most interesting development during the week has been the report submitted to the Government with regard to fabric specifications. As has been expected, it was recommended that heavier fabrics be purchased, and many feel confident that the new specifications will be used for future orders."

Colors Now Get the Attention.

Having run the gamut of materials and shapes for Spring, local millinery authorities are now giving their attention to colors as a means of keeping things going. Prominent in the popular demand at the moment are hats of artillery red and cerise, they being worn not only by the younger girls, but by their mothers and aunts as well. Black and white are quite profusely shown along Fifth Avenue and promise to be next in line in the popular eye. Thrush brown also is coming on the scene, this being an attractive shade of light brown that can be worn by a great many women. In some of the more expensive hats navy blue is making its appearance in lisere, milan, and rough straws for dress wear.

Shoe Deliveries Behind.

The scarcity of labor and the delays in the movement of freight have given shoe manufacturers in New England considerable difficulty in their efforts to catch up on deliveries of Spring merchandise. During the last few weeks they are said to have sent a great deal of goods by express so as not to leave their customers without supplies for the Easter trade. In some cases only a part of the order could be filled at one time, the balance being sent out later as soon as it was made up. Because it is expected that the situation will be even worse next Fall, manufacturers are urging retailers to place their Fall business early. Not many retailers need very much urging, however, with their present experience fresh in their minds.

APRIL'S FUR AUCTION.

In spite of the scarcity of many kinds of furs, more than 1,500,000 skins, including about fifty separate varieties, will be put under the hammer at the annual Spring sale that begins here on April 8 in the Masonic Temple. The quality of the skins is said to average unusually high.

"Never before has the corporation offered so valuable a collection of furs to be competed for at pubic aution," said Executive Director William Zebel of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation yesterday, "nor have the quantities offered been so representative of market conditions. The shortage of beaver, marten, muskrat, skunk, squirrel and lynx is evidenced by the reduced quantities of these articles available for the sale, but, on the other hand, the quantities of such standard pelts as red fox, wolf, American and Australian opossum, raccoon, ermine, mink, mole and nutria are all somewhat larger than those listed in any previous sales here. The number of silver fox is considerably larger than previously sold, due to the coming into the market of the products of many of the silver fox farms scattered throughout this country and Canada.

"The collection to be offered at the forthcoming sale is made up of skins shipped from all of the fur-producing parts of the world, not excepting such far-flung points as India, Kamchatka, China, Japan, the Argentine, Chile, Australia, Siberia and Central Africa. The continued success of the sales in this city, as indicated by the increasing quantities successively offered and by the steadily increasing number of shippers, justifies all claims of pre-eminence for this city as the fur market of the world."

Export Licenses Refused.

Export houses in this city are becoming somewhat worried over the increasing frequency with which applications for export licenses are being turned down by the War Trade Board. It is said that during the last few days licenses have been refused right and left. Even shipments to Central and South American ports, with which until recently the authorities have been fairly lenient, have been refused licenses. Authorities in the trade feel, however, that this is rather the result of a dearth of shipping just at the moment than an indication of any permanent policy to be followed henceforth.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the wash goods buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held at 432 Fourth Avenue on Tuesday next to consider Fall lines. The following day a meeting of the domestics buyers of the union will be held at the same address.

P. F. King, who is well known in the local market, has become associated with S. N. Middle & Co., dry goods commission merchants, 377 Broadway. He is now on a Western trip in their interests.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio.—M. O'Neil Co.; J. J. Feudner, upholstery goods; 37 West 26th.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Farr Bros.; J. L. Fahy, shoes; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—F. W. McCarthy Co.; H. Ritter, notions, neckwear; 906 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger & Co.; H. B. Hamburger's children's, juniors' dresses; 1,270 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss A. M. Lentz, ladies' blouses; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Chandler Co.; W. Mulcahy, wash, white goods, linens, house furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Duquette, sweaters, basement; 118 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss McHugh, Miss Hennessy, misses' dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Boston Upholstery Co.; J. Morse, upholstery goods; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; V. J. Bert, O. J. Falk, domestics; 115 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Hawkins, representing; 432 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Mudphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, children's cloaks, kimonas, bath robes, bungalow aprons; M. Getz, gent's furnishing goods, underwear, gloves; Room 725, 1,133 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—F. Murray, men's, women's furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Doole, corsets, muslin underwear; 2 West 37th.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; D. B. Loveman, general mgr.; 1,150 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers, ostrich plumes; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—The Fair; D. W. Newton, stationery, office supplies, playing cards; A. F. Brockman, electrical goods, hardware, housefurn. goods, stoves; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—R. Grieshaber & Co.; W. Gast, general mdse.; Albert.
CHICAGO—Mandell Bros.; C. Powell, cloaks, suits, basement; 13 East 22d; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—L. A. Roth Kid Glove Co.; J. P. Frey, gloves; Continental.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Meyer, Wise & Kaicher Co.; A. H. Kaicher, clothing, &c.; Room 6, 53 Worth.
DETROIT—Cadillac Mfg. Co.; Miss Lane, misses' children's dresses; 834 Broadway.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—H. B. Glover Co.; P. K. Karberg, shirts; Bretton Hall.
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Barnhart Overall Co.; A. W. Barnhart, overalls, shirts; Breslin.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Pinch Bros.; M. J. Lochley, women's ready-to-wear; Grand.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; O. C. Bickel, silks; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Greeley Furniture Co.; H. R. Warner, representing; Flanders.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; T. P. Abbott, rugs, carpets, linoleums; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—C. S. Hills & Co.; E. Sachter, ready-to-wear; Manhattan.
HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Mann & Bros.; B. M. Mann, coats, suits, skirts; Wallick.
HOUSTON, Tex.—Freedman & Nicolelli; A. Freedman, cotton piece goods; 1,133 Broadway, Room 1305.
INDIANAPOLIS—Kahn Tailoring Co.; L. M. Rosenthal, raincoatings; 215 4th Av.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Covington Co.; G. J. Dickson, notions; 60 Worth.
LOUISVILLE—Otis Hidden Co.; J. C. Spillman, floor coverings; Breslin.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn-Marshall Co.; C. L. Lindsow, dry goods; Leonard.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; P. B. Sharp, silks, velvets; 225 5th Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Hannack & Stiffel; J. Stiffel, furnishing goods; Grand.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Mr. Elsas, millinery, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN—T. A. Corbin, woolens; Colingwood.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; P. J. Morrissey, silks, dress goods, linings; 404 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blaunerʼs"; Miss Lustig, jobs silk dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; M. J. Commerford, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—H. M. Miller, Waist Co.; H. M. Miller, waists; Flanders.
PHILADELPHIA—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.; Miss E. McCarthy, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; C. H. Baum, hosiery, underwear; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Hadley-Arnold-Rice Co.; J. A. Arnold, upholstery goods; Gregorian.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. Rosenthal, jobs silks, dress goods, domestics, wash goods, bargain basement; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kunst & Small Co.; S. Kunst, trimmings; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss B. H. Meyers, women's skirts, petticoats; 364 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manufacturers' Outlet Co.; M. Isaacs, coats, suits, waists, skirts; 116 West 32d.
ROANOKE, Va.—F. B. Thomas & Co.; J. F. Lee, dry goods, upholstery goods, carpets; 266 Church.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. N. Baxter, knit goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Washburn Credit Clothing Co.; R. P. McCarthy, clothing; Grand.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stark Clothing Co.; L. F. Pahnke, men's, women's clothing; Breslin.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Wallace Co.; P. J. Harold, rugs; Herald Square.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—Davidson Bros. Co.; H. W. Atkins, laces; 1,261 Broadway; Flanders.
ST. JOSEPH—Lehman Bros.; M. Lehman, general ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; J. W. Graham, lace draperies; 116 W. 32d.
UTICA, N. Y.—Marson Bros.; S. Wave, silverware; Broadway Central.
UTICA, N. Y.—Fabrio Fur Cloak Co.; W. E. McCrea, underwear, cloaks, men's clothing; Breslin.
UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, millinery; 320 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Mack, linens; 334 4th Av.
WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.—Barnhart Overall Co.; A. G. Hartman, overalls; Breslin.
YORK, Penn.—S. Grumbacher & Son; M. Grumbacher, dry goods, cloaks, millinery; 37 West 26th.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

ABRAHAM SILVERSON, builder and contractor of 414 West 120th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $410,800. The debt is secured by bond and mortgage, and no assets. The principal creditors are the Van Dyck estate, $230,000, secured; State Bank, $101,600; Trustees of Annie Lyons, Bernheimer, $15,841, and Johnson Brothers of Brooklyn, $6,000. A petition was filed against Mr. Silverson on Nov. 29, 1907, and he made a composition with his creditors at 100 cents on the dollar.

JOSEPH L. KROTM, dealer in furniture at 4,021 Third Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Pauline Connor, $294; Montauk Metallic Bed Company, $68; Manhattan Bed Company, $107; Liberty Bed Spring Company, $18. He also made an assignment to Benjamin Levine.

JOHN H. FICKEN, a clerk of 168 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,004 and assets of $17 cash in bank.

TSUNODA COMPANY, INC., importers and exporters of 233 Broadway.—Judge Hand has appointed Wilmot T. Cox receiver. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $3,700 in accounts.

MARKOE & LOEB, dealers in women's apparel at 32 East Fourteenth Street and 418 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $27,207 and assets of $16,000 stock. Benjamin Kaufman is a creditor for $4,453.

Judge Hand of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Louis Saltzmann, restaurant employe of Spring Valley, formerly of the Plaza Restaurant Company, Brooklyn, liabilities of $721.28; Frederick T. Lewis, 424 Fifth Avenue, liabilities $46,916, mostly contracted at Medford, Ore., and Augusta C. Lewis, his wife; Charles L. Griffin, insurance agent, 462 Convent Avenue, liabilities $11,318; Alfred J. O'Donovan of Mount Vernon, formerly of Alfred J. O'Donovan & Co., lace importers, New York; Michael E. Neenan, mechanical engineer, 3,040 Kings Bridge Terrace, formerly of the Neenan Elevator Company, liabilities $16,578; Frederick Conhagen, 572 West 111th Street, formerly of Kahn & Conhagen, women's apparel; Peter N. Dankel, truckman, 87 First Avenue; William L. Balsom, grocer, Tompkins Cove, and Louis Kaplan, manufacturer of pants, 95 Bleecker Street.

DORA WIENER of 867 South Second Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Hyman Jaffe of 2,838 West Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., March 27.—Judge Ray today appointed Horton D. Wright receiver, with bond for $50,000, for Hazle Martin, a custom leather dresser of Gloversville, whose liabilities are alleged to be $45,000 and assets $40,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed March 27, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Brown, Frederick—L. M. Prince et al.....$884.57
Bryant, Elsa—G. W. Beal.....1,632.16
Burland, Wolf and Sophia—A. Fredenheim.....1,006.00
Coyle, John—Mohonk Realty Corp.....1,652.17
Clarke, Iverson B. — Gimbel Brothers, New York.....300.10
Doty & Orr Co.—G. A. Vanderback et al., costs.....121.75
Dick, Leon N.—Star Co.....236.00
Dexter, Harry F., and John K. Halsey—H. L. Cook.....486.20
Duncan, Henry S.—Gem Garage.....163.52
Devos, Milton (Acme Electric Mfg. Co.) —Fairmount Foundry Co.....285.72
Deuth, Eugene J.—Brady-Murray Motors Corp.....554.95
Ernst Zobel Co.—E. W. Blasius.....1,471.28
Eichner, Emanuel A.—W. R. Phelps et al.....478.84
Gillan, Manley M.—L. L. George.....514.39
Greenwald, Ignatz—S. Ginsberg.....526.85
Gordon, Francis E.—People, &c.....300.00
Green, Benjamin—Same.....300.00
Hoag, Adeline K.—F. C. Hilliard.....846.43
John Hasselbring Mfg. Co. — City of New York.....136.17
Kraemer Wm. J.—Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Co., costs.....136.16
Levy, Annie—T. Ashburner.....1,638.15
Kennedy-Hamilton Co.—New Amsterdam Casualty Co.....3,362.92
Mayne, Caroline—Sheffield Farms Co.....108.19
Martin, Owen—Stewart Distilling Co.....164.50
Markle, Elizabeth—J. F. H. King.....310.23
Montgomery, Wm. R.—W. M. Shear, costs.....426.86
Ornamental Lighting Pole Co.—Isaac A. Sheppard Co.....788.50
Perraud, Paul, and Societe de Lile de la Fortue—Ontare Realty Co.....465.80
P. F. Kenny Co. and Patrick F. Kenny-Patrizio & Hendrickson.....4,155.07
Pedgui, Robert — Indelli & Conforti Co.....1,083.86
Newman, Arthur—Stearn Co.....151.05
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. Roth, costs.....100.95
Oskomon, Charles—N. Y. Star Co.....105.20
Perraud, Paul—Ontare Realty Co.....705.20
Rosenfeld, David—L. J. Meyers et al.....803.58
Ritterband, David—Stern Bros.....289.45
Richie, Arthur—Wilson & Co.....234.36
Royal Indemnity Co.—E. W. Bliss Co., costs.....118.95
Rice, Louis—J. Rutsuisen.....334.20
Reynolds, James E.—C. Barbitts.....676.95
Sabalia, Vincenzo—People, &c.....200.00
Sheldon, Butler—P. Adolphe.....140.91
Societe de Lile de la Fortue—Ontare Realty Co.....552.48
Simplex Brick Co. — Baltimore Trades Unionist.....683.42
Severin, Axelini—O. I. Mencer et al.....118.95
Strauss, Malcolm—J. J. Cunneen.....396.42
Triumphant Tire Society—E. V. Harman.....124.80
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. City—L. V. Rice.....180.06
Ullman, Elsie—Simon Schiversenski & Son.....322.40
Wellmade Pants Co.—Auburndale Mills.....277.36
Weinberg, Abe and Herman — M. Obrunt.....6,134.62
Warner, Chas. St. J.—C. H. Gardner..127.95

In Bronx County.

De Hart, John — A. F. Harrison, as admx.....$22,072.03
Henning, Mary M.—Sheffield Farms Co.27.56
John Eichler Brewing Co.—S. De Cola.....4,103.55
Milano, John, Tony Barone, and Asaunta Carnesale—R. Vacca.....366.82
Reynolds, Charles—Wilson & Adams Co..64.11
Stahl, Sam—P. Gottlieb.....41.06
Schwartz, Lena—Austin, Nichols & Co.175.99

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Greenberg, Meyer—J. M. Bowers; Feb. 28, 1918, canceled.....$4,316.18
Kuehn, Frederick—O. J. Gude Co., N. Y.; Feb. 13, 1917.....181.41
Chinitz, Barnet—W. L. Lambert; Feb. 6, 1918.....547.91
Levitz, Samuel—S. Elkin; Feb. 5, 1914..914.67
Shapiro, George, and William Stein—M. Kaplan; Feb. 23, 1918.....182.67
Van Cleef, Nynderse—G. I. Skinner; Jan. 16, 1918.....2,581.62
Ithaca Security Co.—Same; Jan. 16, 1918.....2,518.62
Same—Same; Jan. 16, 1918.....5,618.62
Shear, William M.—W. R. Montgomery; Jan. 4, 1917, reversed.....1,489.40
Poper, Henry J., and Bessie B.—W. F. Birmingham; Aug. 3, 1917.....878.71
Baum, Joseph M., Milton M. Goldsmith, and Charles M. Rosenthal—D. V. Arthur; March 14, 1916.....894.80

In Bronx County.

City of New York—J. Graham; Jan. 25, 1917.....$4,183.98
Same—Same; Feb. 7, 1918.....103.95
Same—G. J. Grunert; Feb. 5, 1918.....98.19
Same—Same; May 19, 1917.....5,143.48
Ginsburg Realty Co.—S. Josephson et al.; Jan. 11, 1918.....119.20
Klein, Max J., and Ignats Roth—J. Goldner t al.; Feb. 14, 1918.....191.72

CLOSED TO-DAY

On Account of

JEWISH HOLIDAY

Open To-morrow, Friday, As Usual

JOSEPH DURST,

1333 Broadway, New York City.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Brodie Gilman Higley and Morris G. Michaels of New York City were admitted to practice.

285—B. M. Adams, plain., v. W. S. Kingsbury, as Register of the State Land Office.—Leave granted to file brief of F. W. Lake as amicus curiae on motion of Mr. Peck in that behalf.

756—B. F. Looney, Attorney General of Texas, et al., apits., vs. Eastern Tex. Ry. Co.—Motion to dismiss submitted for appellees in support of motion, and for appellants in opposition thereto.

—, Original—Ex parte in the matter of H. L. Sigelschiffer, pet.—Motion for leave to file a petition for writ of mandamus submitted for petitioner.

280—The Bank of Oxford et al., plains., v. J. S. Love et al., Bank Examiners of the State of Mississippi.—Submitted.

283—Jim Butler Tonopah Mining Co., plain., v. West End Consolidated Mining Co.—Argument continued for def. and concluded for plain.

101—O. B. Saalfield, administrator, &c., apit., v. the U. S.—Argument commenced for apit., continued for appellee, and concluded for apit.

250—Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. et al., pets., v. the U. S.—Argument commenced for petitioners.

Adjourned until tomorrow. Call for March 28: Nos. 250, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 261, 262, 263, and 264.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Gen Elec Co⟨Nitro-Tungsten Lamp Co.
Nathan⟨Cammeyer.
Hastings⟨D & C Co.
D'Amato⟨Erie.
US⟨SS Hannington Court.
Fredericks⟨I M M Co
Jane⟨Luckenbach.
Sundh⟨Cutler-Hammer.
Lewis⟨Eastman.
Mecano⟨Wanamaker.
Billings⟨SS Bunker Hill.
Ashley⟨I R T Co.
Kleindienst⟨NY, N H & H RR Co.
Olsen⟨same.
Wagner⟨Aucaigne.
Denike⟨McManus.
Pyle⟨Str Plymouth.
NE SS Co⟨Northland.
Roberts⟨St Tug Walter B Pollock.
Kings⟨St Tug Gen'l G N Sorrell.
Re 2d Av & Dev Co.
Blumenstock⟨D, L & W RR.
Fighiera⟨SS Havo.
Melido⟨same.
Uel Necchio⟨same.
Stpool⟨U S Glass Co.
Martin⟨Blackford.
Moore⟨Hartman-Blanchard.
Meyer-Denker-Sinram Co⟨Hennessey Rty.
Polakoff⟨Cohn.
Goldman⟨Goldman.
Seeman⟨Ficken.
Palmer & P⟨same.
Marsh⟨Marsh.
Danzers⟨Smith & T.
Hoyt⟨Hoyt.
Sarasohn⟨Peo Theatre Co. (Simpson.)
Re Brown.
Woodruff⟨Woodruff.
Shenk⟨Hardesty.
Dietrich⟨Hofstatter.
Re Cassens. (Burr.)
Buchanan⟨C N Y.
PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:
Finlay & Co⟨Singer.
Goldstein⟨Fisk (3.)
Re Riverdale Av.
Re Exten of 7th Av.
Hermes⟨Elevating.
Woodworth⟨Woodworth.
Rosenfeld⟨Rosenfeld.
Mann⟨Mann.
Mara⟨Mara.
Dell⟨Dell.
Ruffino⟨Ruffino.
Preferred causes:
Friedenwald⟨Friedenwald.
Bidart⟨Bidart.
Nelson⟨Nelson.
Duffey⟨Duffey.
Romanello⟨Romanello.
Kandel⟨Goodnow.
Townsend et al⟨Hirshkind.
Lilley⟨Town of Tompkins.
Elmhurst et al⟨Mazziroff et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Betjeman⟨Betjeman.
Hoboken Ribbon Co⟨A C L RR.
Leutchner⟨Leutchner.
Knopf⟨Sherry.
Belzer⟨Diamond.
Ice Farm L & T Co.
Craft⟨NY Rys.
Hanifin⟨Gieberich.
Smith⟨Smith.
Haid⟨Senner.
Mirsky⟨Borden.
Perlev⟨Shubert.
Unterberberg⟨Jacobs.
Brown⟨Richter.
Ashkin⟨B H RR.
Kunzman⟨same.
Schiesser⟨So Bkl RR.
CNY⟨Klein.
Shoenfield⟨Am Cloth Mfg Assn.
Josephthal⟨Festetics.
Gulick⟨Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Ltd.
O'Brien⟨McSweeney.
Tuchik⟨Tinter.
Cohen⟨Lieberr.
Oppenheim⟨Oppenheim Re CNY. (W 184 St.)
Armour⟨Minor.
Boukofsky⟨Tip Top Waist & Dress Co.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk⟨Goldberg.
Lippay⟨B H RR.
Re Reidy. (Nos. 2.)
Bernstein⟨Bernstein.
Nanuet Amus Co⟨1st Nat Exhib Circuit.
Gennerich⟨Schneider.
Ringold⟨Ringold.
Lauby⟨Comment.
Miller⟨Miller.
Zimmerman⟨Rimori.
Stoffman⟨Childs Co.
Robinson⟨NY C & H R RR.
Feinstein⟨Feinstein.
Polite⟨Politi & Pellak.
Frankel⟨Shibakawa & Co.
Emanuel⟨Meth & G Co
Kutassy⟨Kutassy.
Prager⟨Gens.
Thimerl⟨Mayer.
O'Brien⟨Meyer.
Kastin⟨Sedulsky.
Kleiner⟨Isaac.
Townsend et al⟨Hirshkind.
Lilley⟨Town of Tompkins.
Elmhurst et al⟨Mazziroff et al.

PART IV.—Newberger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess.
PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Recess.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART IV.—Greff, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wilson⟨Overseas Supply Co.
PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART VII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Kleran⟨Kalbach.
No day calendar.
PART XI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Silver⟨Ruebenack.
PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART XIII.—Finnerson, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
No day calendar.
PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on— Case on—
Times Imp Co⟨ Gabriel⟨Slack.
Motor Car Equip Co. No day calendar.
PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Trappe⟨Flood. |Salwen⟨Walker.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Surr.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate:
Meyer Horut.
Wills for probate:
Dorothea Bopp.
Charles Deutsch.
Hannah D. Jemison.
Anna H. Lewis.
J. S. Schramm.
George Dreyer.
Emily H. Cook.
TRIAL PEREMPTORY—Cohalan, Surr.—At 10 A. M.
Contested will:
F. E. Saward.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Goldman⟨Eisenstein & Fr Masonry Co⟨Hudson Terminal Co.
Spero⟨S. Katz & Co.
182d St Rty Co⟨Swartz.
Hyland⟨Fink, (2.)
Kornblum⟨Diamond.
Silverman⟨Seidler.
Wadler⟨Avedon.
Gerard⟨Auto Car Sales Corp⟨Am Iron, &c.
Parker⟨Kane.
Piemonte⟨Monahan Exp Co.
Grisaf⟨First Am Nat Plans Co.
Prago⟨Rice, (2.)
PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Girtz⟨Apelles.
Brown⟨Holzwasser.
Garelick⟨N Y Rys.
Sudrow⟨Klein.
Ramer⟨NY Rys.
Goldstein⟨Horovitz.
Budashevsky⟨Steiner.
Feldman⟨Semmel.
Solomon⟨NY Rys.
Eisenstein⟨Deretchin.
Potenskin⟨Pinkus.
Smith & Sons⟨Transocean Exp. &c. Co.
Broszinsky⟨Raskin.
Rivello⟨Knick Ice Co.
Weingarten⟨Schalmberger.
Schweitzer⟨Solomon.
Postal⟨Mahon.
Posnik⟨Buda.
Ebel⟨NY Rys, (2.)
Adam⟨Lake.
Siegel⟨Wunsh.
Delott⟨Salisbury.
Greenstein⟨Leavitt.
Elias⟨Hammer.
Dempsey⟨Lyon Co⟨O'Reilly.
Gordon⟨Greenberg.
Kargman⟨Buchholtz.
Mansell⟨Beck.
Famous⟨NY Rys.
Carmel⟨Rose.
Flanagan⟨same.
Citron⟨Spencer.
Weinberger⟨NY Rys.
Greenberger⟨Union Ry.
Kaiser⟨Clayman (2.)
Boxer⟨Black.
Rauchverger⟨Sol Puddin Co.
Wachsmowitz⟨Seabolt⟩
Chezar⟨Pollack.
Levy⟨Shapiro.
Zeizer⟨NY Rys.
Fed Adv Agcy⟨Rubber & Celluloid H T Co.
Schlachtman⟨Zarembowitz.
Soulan⟨NY Rys.
Yoskowitz⟨Schofield.
Sachs⟨Dorsky.
Holtzman⟨Green.
Feldstein⟨Kaufman.
Bakers & Confect'nrs Co⟨Hartog Candy Co.
Greenbaum⟨Berman, (2.)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Coff Garrod Co⟨Dodwell & Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Const Utility Co⟨Beasch.
Barba⟨Sudbrink.
Bougher⟨Schmied.
Kitner⟨Senft.
Berkley Arcade Co⟨Dudell.
Lefcourt⟨Raymond.
Gordon⟨Purity Wet Wash Laundry.
Blake⟨Electric Smelting, &c. Co.
PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Equitable Life Society⟨Chauswitzer—John H. Regan.
SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Emigrant Ind Sav Bank⟨Bloom—Ernest E. Baldwin.
Thayer⟨Bruder—T. L. Hackenburg. Thayer⟨Bruder—Sol Tekulsky. Titus⟨Cent Park Northeast, &c. R.—Franklin C. Mills.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Christine G. Openhym⟨Rosle Rothman—Herbert J. Goodwin. Cortland Sav Bank⟨Loretta Corp—Chester J. Byrns.
SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Emigrant Ind Sav Bank⟨Mary A. Golden⟨O'Beirne—Joseph P. Morrissey. Francis L. Slade⟨M. Edward Downey—Charles Frelloeck.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank⟨Bunt.
Jackson⟨Colonial Const Co. Inc.
Price⟨Dowling.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Re CNY.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.
Case on.
No day calendar.
PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Ford, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—McKelvey, J.
No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.
Burchard⟨Irving—Julia A. Gainey.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Aetna Cas & S Co.
(Neuschaffer) Beckman.
Karp⟨Atlas Press.
Re Grosspietsch. (Saper.)
Imperato⟨Houston.
Gildersleeve⟨Gildersleeve.
Levine⟨Rappaport.
Buchansky⟨Golden.
F Wuss⟨Janle.
T Wuss⟨same.
Re Gravesend Neck Road, (Maguire.)
Bromner⟨Brominer.
Schnibbe⟨Schnibbe.
Di Donna⟨McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Musella⟨same.
Pinos⟨same.
Re Stolitzy.
Conran⟨Raymond.
Gill⟨Lee.
Smith⟨Ford Motor Co.
Anderson⟨NY Rys.
Casey⟨Same.
Carroll⟨same.
Cohen⟨same.
Johnson⟨same.
Master⟨same.
Nesovetsky⟨same.
Stecker⟨same.
Harrison⟨same.
Renese⟨same.
Tighe⟨same.
McGuire⟨same.
Levine⟨Schwartz.
Re Roach (McDonald) Mayer⟨Dunham.
Eisenberg⟨Eisenberg.
Bakers Comm'l Corp⟨Carrizzo & Co.
PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Logan⟨NY Refining.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Pawcett, J.; Part V., Lazansky, J.
Marsh⟨Benson & ano.
Spellman⟨NY Con RR
Schible⟨Von Glahn.
Cronin⟨Lopresti et al.
Rohenstock⟨Siegel.
Lobodsinski⟨Transit Dev Co.
Brown⟨NY Con RR.
Fanning⟨St Un Gas.
Russo⟨Washington.
McNulty-O'Donnell⟨B H RR & ano.
Giesse⟨Scheubel.
Hettrick⟨B H RR and Myers Cont'g Co.
Lock⟨Realty Assoc.
Jarvis⟨Sullivan.
Walker⟨Ellis & B RR.
Scheubel⟨Giesse et al.
Toenges⟨Warwick Amusement Co.
Friedman⟨Shalek.
Ashton⟨George Orlove & Co.
Aron⟨Premier Snap Fastener Co.
Merchants Nat B'k⟨Nemotter & Burger.
Bihler⟨Rosenwasser.
Meyer⟨Bernstein.
Lebowitz⟨Glazeroff.
Ehrlich⟨US Fid, &c. Case on.
Friedman⟨Friedman.
Aronson⟨Brownshiled.
Sayers⟨Pell.
Chmur⟨Pullman Co.
Burke⟨Burke.
Green⟨Green.
Nathan⟨Nathan.
Hurwitz⟨Rosenblum, (2.)
Greenstein⟨same.
Silverman⟨Schwartz.
Cudlipp⟨Ottenheimer.
Rubin⟨Vester.
Gerstein⟨Nash.
Prog Smelting, &c. Corp⟨Am Iron, &c.
Lambart⟨Mirror Films
Cummings⟨470 West 150th St Corp.
Gimbel Bros⟨Anglin.
Krainin⟨Schein & Sons
Petraek⟨Zeiger.
Bunchholtz.
Sawyers⟨Pell.
Chmur⟨Pullman Co.
Burke⟨Burke.
Green⟨Green.
Nathan⟨Nathan.
Hurwitz⟨Rosenblum, (2.)
Greenstein⟨same.
Silverman⟨Schwartz.
Cudlipp⟨Ottenheimer.
Rubin⟨Vester.
Gerstein⟨Nash.
Prog Smelting, &c. Corp⟨Am Iron, &c.
Lambart⟨Mirror Films
Cummings⟨470 West 150th St Corp.
Gimbel Bros⟨Anglin.
Krainin⟨Schein & Sons
Petraek⟨Zeiger.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Goldman⟨Nas RR.
Prendville⟨Thatcher & Son.
Louis⟨3d Av Ry.
Bruder⟨B H RR.
Mergler⟨Haedrick & Sons.
Shiel⟨Deeg.
McKinney⟨CNY et al.
Thornton⟨Christin & ano.
Cross, Austin & Ireland⟨Westholm.
Pedersen⟨Martin.
Lynaugh⟨Brklyn Build Supply Co.
Fraser⟨Benedict Amusement Co.
Leccldito⟨Agra.
Feldman⟨So Bklyn Ry
Hirsch⟨Silberman.
Minutaglia⟨Gokey et al
Mott⟨Benedict Am Co.
Salame⟨Salame et al.
Flitter & ano⟨Upton Service Co & ano.
Smith⟨Schechter.
Wangrad⟨Adams & ano.
Schriever⟨Cerasо & ano.
Rabel⟨B H RR.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4360.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Martha Middleton, Grace W Hayden, Mary Engelman, Max Moskowitz, Annie Hyland, John Gauch, M Lodwicks, Hannah Gardner, Annie Smith, James Pegman.
Administration of:
Posner Solominsky.
Accounting of:
John Kouwenhoven, Lavinia Nicholas, Nathan Klein, Thomas Hawken, William Kissick, Clemence Mounsant, John Hillyard, Mary E Dibbs, Joseph Weill, Annie Spear, Hogan, infants, William W Hall.
John Hayes, (2,) Thomas Haefner, Laura Galleher, Maria Stocker, William S Ward, Catherine Simon, Isabelle W Neale, Louis Stockman, Christina Boyer, Alfred Viney, Stephen J Smith.
Estates of:
Philip Friedlander, Abraham Berger, Patrick Howard, John E Bullwinkle, Arthur A Sullivan, Emma Kerr, George O'Connor, Mary McGuire, Benjamin Levy, Kunert, infants, Anna Pundt, John McKee, Max Kalstein.

County Court.

PART V.—Dike, J.
In re Burke, an alleged incompetent.
Mulvey⟨C I & B RR.
Keating⟨Wechsler.
Weeks⟨Kindberg.
Lundy⟨C I & B'klyn RR.
Rodrigo⟨B H RR.
Walsh⟨Somnia.
Connors⟨Collins.
Jaffe⟨C I & Bklin RR.
Brook⟨B H RR, (2.)
Russakoff⟨Krupitzky.
Levy⟨Feldman.
Massato⟨Nas El RR.
Coglianti⟨same.
Pritchard⟨B H RR.
Paragone⟨Doerschuck.

QUEENS.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Faber, J.; PART II.—Young, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on; no day calendar.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Calendar for Monday, April 1:
TRIAL AND SPECIAL TERMS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar, as both the Trial and Special Term calendars will be called through at the opening of court.
Pleadings must be handed to the clerk at least one day before the trial.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Bardua⟨C of N Roch.
Degenstein⟨Engle.
Saplen⟨Klein.
Hupfel's Sons⟨Webber
Brady⟨Fitzgerald.
Carter⟨NY Cent RR.
Lauscher⟨Bagliore.
Lord & Burnham⟨Di Nonno.
Belcher⟨Bavier.
Intl Heater Co⟨Pape.
Farley⟨Malcolm.
Sukovsky⟨Lynch.
Campbell⟨Stiles & Merriam.
Byrnes⟨Berolzheimer.
Lowenstein⟨Rabinowitz.
Harts⟨West Elec RR.
Pizzarello⟨N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Buchko⟨Luchansky.
Hoare⟨Glennen.
Perlito⟨Passerelli.
Sherman⟨Gillespie.
Anderson⟨Smith.
Schwartz⟨Barrett.
Macri⟨Russillo.
Miller⟨Smith.
Purdy⟨Co of Westchester.
Pierini⟨Bedard.
Tully⟨Lurken.
Salerno⟨Shannon.
Lane⟨NY Tel Co.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 247-51, all, except store floor and part basement of No. 247; Marie G. Barth to Twentieth Century Laundry Co., on the premises, 7 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Frankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway.....$6,500

42D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av., washroom and bootblack stand in Hotel Commodore; Rowman Hotel Corp. to Anthony Petrino, 10 years, from July 1, 1918; attorney, Edward C. Cohen, 27 Cedar St. $5,000 and $6,000

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD and CONCOURSE, 1,220-28, all; Nathan J. Packard and another to Max Mehl and Horowitz, 15th St, and another, 5 years and 15 days, from March 15, 1918; attorney, Leo Schafran, 31 Chambers St.....$17,250

3D AV, 2,821, all; R.-W. Realty Co., Inc., to Morris Gumpel, 215 West 98th St, et al., 5 years, from May 1, 1919; attorney, J. Gumpel & Son, 251 6th Av.....$6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

ST NICHOLAS AV, 1,408, mtg $8,700; Dumbia Realty Co. to Morris H. Glass, 922 Barretto St, Bronx; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St.....$8,455.40

2D AV, 2,403, mtg $4,000; Levi and Mary Rosenman to Benzio Rosenman, 76 Rush St, Brooklyn; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway.....$1

21ST ST, 40 East, mtg $93,000; the C. & S. Realty Corp. to U. S. Title Guarantee Co., 176 Montague St, Brooklyn; attorney, A. H. Atterbury, 30 Broad St.

An interest of $17,000

SAME PROPERTY and mortgage; U. S. Title Guarantee Co., to A. H. Atterbury, at Plainfield, N. J.; attorney, same.

An interest of $17,000

169TH ST, 709 West, mtg $25,000; Herman A. Brecher to Hy W Gennerich, at Hotel Theresa, 7th Av., and 125th St.; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Hy W. Gennerich to Olds Holding Corp. and Olds Holding Corp. to Abr. Davis, 241 West 113th St, and Louis Davis, 215 West 94th St.; attorney, same.

Two assignments each $1

179TH ST, 710 West, mtg $6,000; Olds Holding Corp., to Abr. Davis, 241 West 113th St, and Louis Davis, 215 West 94th St; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

ALBANY PLACE, e s, 546 ft n of 231st St, 25x90.7x26.15x99.7; Ebling Brewing Co. to Antonio Grauatelli, 220 East 125th; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

CROTONA AV, 2,340; Thomas B. Hidden, as trustee, to Sarah D. O'Leary, 991 East 167th St; attorney, John O'Leary, 991 East 167th St.....$6,000

VYSE AV, n e corner of West Farms Road, —x—; Manhattan Mortgage Co. to West Side Savings Bank, 110 6th Av; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....

WEBSTER AV, 1,764; also 175th St, 404 East; Lloyd E. Appleton, Rye, N. Y., to Gouverneur Mortgage Corporation, 149 Broadway; attorneys, Randall & Ii., 149 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, 339 East; Union Trust Co., executors, to Union Trust Co., as trustee; attorney, Ira B. Stewart, 346 Broadway.$2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LAWRENCE ST, 100 to 104; John C. Watson against Philip P. Becker et al., owners; Straight Edge Distributing Corp., contractor.....$1,132.38

8TH AV, 461 to 475; Federal Terra Cotta Co. against 461 Eighth Av. Co., Inc., owner and contractor (renewal).....$9,000

8TH AV, 461; H. Pomeroy Co. against 461 Eighth Av. Co., Inc., owner and contractor (renewal).....$1,684

11TH ST, 525 and 527 East; Lawford G. House against Moses Gross, owner and contractor.....$1,000

60TH ST, 306 and 308 West; Morris Zuckerman against Morris Zuckerman, owner and contractor.....$116

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

48TH ST, 148 to 154 West; Extensive Building Co., Inc., against Margaret C. Magan et al.; April 21, 1917.....$60,880.55

108TH ST, 72 West; Edw. A. Prahl against Mary E. Cervante et al.; Dec. 14, '17.$114.71

Bronx.

LINCOLN AV, 165; Emil Tietze against Day MacDonald Co., Inc., et al.; March 11, 1918 (by bond).....$230.75

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PIKE ST, 62; Eleanor R. de Bertier against Baer Shulman et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McElvaine.

SUFFOLK ST, 27; P. Henry Dugre et al, trustees, against William Meeser Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 23x100; Frederic de P. Foster et al against Mary Foley et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. A. Alcock.

7TH AV, w s, 67.5 ft n of 11th St, 33.6x100; Suscito H. Miller et al against James H. McHoffey et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. J. Speth.

83D ST, 313 East; Marie J. Langfelder against Marie Langfelder et al, admeasurement of dower, &c.; attorney, J. Miller.

Bronx.

181ST ST, s s, 115 ft e of Honeywell Av., 40.6x75.3; Andrew Wilson, as trustee, against Trojan Building Corp., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. K. Ingalls.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builder Sells West 87th Street Apartment House—Deal on Broome Street.

Real estate interest shifted yesterday from private dwellings to apartment houses, the upper west side contributing an important investment transaction.

Jacob Axelrod, builder, sold to a client of Earle & Calhoun the nine-story elevator apartment house known as the La Jacquetta, at 166 to 172 West Eighty-seventh Street. The property occupies a plot 108 by 100.11 feet, and has been held at $550,000. It shows an annual rent roll of about $57,000. The deal was reported to be practically an all-cash transaction, although there was a small element of trade involved.

Sale in Old Silk District.

Felix M. Warburg and others have sold the five-story business building at 456 Broome Street, on a lot 25 by 100. The property is assessed at $35,000, and has been in the same ownership for thirty-three years. William F. Fuerst, Inc., negotiated the sale. Title passed yesterday to the Amsel Construction Company of Brooklyn.

Operator Resells Flat.

James H. Cruikshank, operator, has resold to the adjoining owner, John McKee, the five-story triple flat at 311 West 118th Street, on a lot 25 by 100. Mr. Cruikshank purchased this property last Saturday.

Justice Mitchell Buys Home.

Supreme Court Justice Richard H. Mitchell has purchased from Percy Brigham the dwelling at the northwest corner of Echo Place and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, having a frontage of 78 feet on the Concourse and 50 feet on Echo Place. After extensive alterations, which are now going on, the premises will be occupied by the purchaser. Richard Dickson and J. G. Breunich were the brokers in the deal.

Queens Borough Sales.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold a two-story stucco cottage, completely furnished and with garage, on Columbus Evanue, Edgemere, on a plot 33 by 84.

The Degnon Company reports the sale of a ruble stone dwelling at the southeast corner of Kingston and Putney Roads, Hillcrest Park, Jamaica, to James T. Hunt of Brooklyn. The house contains ten rooms and three baths, and has been purchased by Mr. Hunt for his own occupancy. The price is understood to be about $13,500.

The Van Brunt Realty Corporation sold to M. Metzger, who in turn conveyed it to A. Stiehl, the plot 75 by 77 feet on the southeast corner of Windom Street and Lott Avenue, Newtown.

J. Michel sold to C. Hein the dwelling on the west corner of Forest Avenue and Norman Street, Ridgewood.

Long Island.

W. K. Macdonald sold for Ernest Brooks his property on West Broadway and Woodmere Boulevard, Woodmere, containing about one acre and improved with a colonial dwelling house and garage, to Anne H. Milburn, for occupancy.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates has sold two plots in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to George M. Brown of White Plains.

Long Term South Street Lease.

James and Daniel Reardon, in the trucking and forwarding business, leased from David Dows, President of the Biltwell Building Company, the balance of the company's holdings on Montgomery Street, from South to Water Street. The present lease involves the plot 71 by 185 at the northwest corner of South and Montgomery Streets, including a nine-story and basement warehouse, and a vacant plot, which is to be improved with a two-story fireproof building.

The lease is for forty-one years on a net rental basis and was negotiated by the Charles F. Noyes Company in conjunction with D. & W. Mullins.

Commercial Leases.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. leased the entire building at 26 Barclay Street for a term of seven years to the Royal Ribbon and Carbon Company, which, for the last three years, has been occupying the store, basement and sub-basement in the same building.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased to S. Golde & Sons, who now occupy the eighth, ninth and tenth floors at 71 Fifth Avenue, the sixth and eleventh floors in the same building, giving them a total of about 75,000 square feet which are being used for the manufacture of clothing.

Being compelled to vacate the premises which have been occupied by them for the last twenty years at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, the Mathushek & Son Piano Company has obtained through Manning & Trunk, a lease of the store and basement at 37 West Thirty-seventh Street, from the Seventh Avenue Security Corporation, Leslie R. Palmer, President. The lessee will take immediate possession of the premises for use as a piano salesroom.

The American Agency Bulletin, moving from Boston, Mass., leased from Crum & Forster space at 95 William Street for editorial offices. The Bulletin is an insurance paper published by the National Association of Insurance Agents for its members. Charles A. Van Valen, Inc. negotiated the lease.

The George Rosenfeld Company has leased to the All-Wool Knit Cloth Corporation the building at 1,683 to 1,687 Southern Boulevard, with a frontage on Boston Road, Bronx.

Recent Buyers.

Mrs. K. McCarton is the buyer of the private dwelling 147 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Robert Walton Goelet is the buyer of 201 Lexington Avenue, sold recently by Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt through Moore & Wyckoff. The buyer owns the two adjoining dwellings on the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, and now controls a plot 74 feet on the avenue and 75 feet on the street.

Realty Notes.

Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners, will be the guest and principal speaker at the monthly meeting of the West End Association next Monday night at the Hotel Ansonia.

Warren & Wetmore, architects, are preparing plans for altering the Ansonia Hotel, Broadway from Seventy-third to Seventy-fourth Streets, at a cost of about $500,000.

James S. Anderson will withdraw on March 30 as Director and Vice President of the Ruland & Whiting-Benjamin Corporation and will open an office at 201 Broadway with Henry N. Furnald as special partner, under the firm name of James S. Anderson & Co., for the transaction of a general real estate and insurance business.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

141st St, 474 West, s s, 35 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x90.11, four-story dwelling; Seaman's Bank for Savings against Rosalie Muller et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Robert J. H. Powell, referee; due, $18,966.16; taxes, &c. $272.60; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

119th St, 340 East, s s, 202.6 ft w of 1st Av, 27.6x100.10, five-story tenement; Maria L. Moore et al against Wenare Holding Co. et al.; Wilson M. Powell, attorney; George R. Kenyon, referee; due, $17,527.34; taxes, &c, $444.70; to the plaintiff for $16,500.

129th St, 241 West, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; J. Coleman Drayton, executor, against Louis Spahn et al.; Stephen P., Nash, attorney; Harry B. Leary, referee; due, $8,948.84; taxes, &c, $232.40; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Monroe St, 245, n s, 260.10 ft e of Scammel St, 26.9x94.5x26.9x94.8, five-story tenement and stores; Wm. M. Purdy et al. against Louis Edelson et al.; Jones & Carleton, attorneys; David L. Weil, referee; due, $23,716.25; taxes, &c, $282.80; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Longfellow Av, 1,877-9, n w corner of 176th St, 74.6x77x28.1, two two-story dwellings; Louis N. Bristow against Morton M. Green et al.; Ernest Hall, attorney; Julius D. Tobias, referee; due, $10,856.06; taxes, &c, $562.53; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 233 ft s of 180th St, for a one-story brick store and garage, 20x50 ft; William Harris, 329 Washington St, owner; R. T. Schaefer, 1,526 Flatbush Ave, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $6,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 200 ft s of 180th St, one-story brick store and garage, 20x50; William Harris, 329 Washington St, owner; R. T. Schaefer, 1,526 Flatbush Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $6,000.

Weeks Ave, n e corner of 175th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 75x86½ ft; James L. Miles, 54 Malden Lane, owner; Irving Margon, 355 East 149th St, architect; cost, $80,000.

129th St, 519 to 527 West, for a one-story garage, 82x90 ft; Seedway Realty Co., 31 Nassau St, owner; L. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $1,200.

189th St, n s, 139 ft w of Washington Ave, for a one-story brick garage, 22x75 ft; Filomena Spadoccini, 463 East 189th St, owner; R. F. Knockenhaner, 1,295 Fulton Ave, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Delancey St, 89 and 91, to a seven-story bank and offices; Public National Bank, owner; Buchman & Kahn, 20 East 42d St, architect; cast, $5,000.

Intervale Ave, 1,221, to four-story brick storage, 25x100 ft; Theo Sofia, 1,221 Intervale Ave, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Ave, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 89th St, 100.8x132; 4 East 43d Street Corp. to J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Bay Shore, L. I., mtg. $325,000, March 27; attorneys, Stoddard & Mc. 128 Broadway.....$3,500

BROOME ST, 456, n s, 25 ft w of Mercer St, 25x100.2; Jacob H. Schiff et al., heirs, &c.; Sol Loeb et al., as exrs., &c., of same, to Morris Loe, Isaac N. Seligman and Felix M. Warburg, joint tenants, Oct. 20, 1905; attorneys,

REAL ESTATE.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

I will sell my country estate or farm property, consisting of 102 acres and all improvements, at a low price; house has 9 rooms and bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, and modern plumbing; splendid spring water supply with running streams through property; barn, garage, tool house, ice house with full crop; about 60 acres for cultivation, with over 500 fruit trees; property is located in Rockland County, N. Y., about 6 miles from Spring Valley and 2 miles from railroad station of Pomona; will sell for $14,500 unfurnished, or $17,500 furnished. Address Owner, J. J. 189 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SAVE MONEY AND LIVE BETTER AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Fresh vegetables at farmers' market, and sea food cheap; room for poultry and home gardens; high land; fertile soil; New York commutation 35 cents a day; all city conveniences; cottages rent from $300 up; lots sell from $300 up. Write for information to P. O. Box 145, Long Branch, N. J.

Boonton.—Thirty miles from city; gentleman's estate, 10 acres; large, new 14-room house, 3 baths, gas, electricity; garage, gardener's cottage, barn, orchard, lake; $50,000, free and clear; make terms to suit. Irving H. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St., N. Y. Phone 8878 Bryant.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 80x142; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $5,500; reasonable terms.
FRANK MILLER,
Telephone 8685 Barclay. 13 Park Row.

Factory Site for Sale.—Large plot in Hoboken, with railroad siding both sides, near piers; foundation for seven-story building, size 90x215; also plots to lease, adjoining railroad. Kislak, 57 Newark St., Hoboken, N. J.

FARMS.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Cut from $20,000 to $10,000; fine farm, 55 acres; abundance fruit; good soil; stream, pond; dwelling, 9 rooms; outbuildings; sacrifice. George Cranston, Mount Kisco.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

5-acre farm, 5-room house, orchard, outbuildings; price $1,900; must have $600 cash before April 1; property worth about $3,200. B. Browne, 161 West 34th St., N. Y. C. Phone 4580 Greeley.

Farm House.—8 rooms and 30 acres, near north shore, 5 miles from Camp Upton, for rent; $350. Shoreham Agency, 11 Wall St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT—NEARBY COUNTRY HOMES.
3 acres, 9 rooms, barn, stream.....$45
15 acres, 8 rooms, barns, stream.....$55
22 acres, 12 rooms, barns, stream.....$60
46 acres, 12 rooms, barns, stream.....$60
For Full Particulars Address
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, New York. Rector 7718.

50-acre farm, near Boonton, N. J., brick house, 14 rooms, with improvements, cottage and farm buildings; bargain. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

For Sale—Commuter's farm, Bergen County, hour out; modernized house; 50 acres; bargain. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

A choice commuter's farm of 16 acres, close to station; house with every convenience; outbuildings, shade, brook, woods; a wealth of fruit and garden; $10,000; map and details.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An entire floor in the
NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL BUILDING,
174 Fulton St.,
Near Broadway and Hudson Terminal; suitable for offices; exceptional light.
WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents.
on premises.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor, 25x185; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to show-room or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

Factory to lease reasonably; 3 floors 25x100; equipped with 30 Singer machines, 31-15, 2 electric motors, 1 Eastman cutting machine and 1 Reece button hole machine. Wilson Mfg. Co., 89 Hudson St., Yonkers, N. Y.

49th St., 28 West.—TWO STORES, one 1,900 sq. ft., other 1,000 sq. ft., for high-class business; reasonable rentals; best location in city. BRETT REALTY CO., 501 5th Av. Room 1115.

WOODWORKING PLANT TO LEASE.
Machinery and Plant for Sale.
Occupying 20,000 feet in Central Manhattan; immediate possession. Address "Cabinet," 176 Times.

Store to let, 111 West 31st, 3 doors from 6th Av., 20x120; concrete extension in rear; 40-ft.-long skylight; best business location; $125 month. Inquire 47 West 29th. Telephone Madison Square 10066.

Entire building containing 4,000 feet; suitable for manufacturing; 20x80 feet, splendid light; 11 South 6th St., Brooklyn. Apply Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av. Phone Madison Square 5350.

A Public Accountant of standing and clientele wants to share office or rent desk room with certified accountant to mutual advantage. Particulars to Reciprocity. K 69 Times.

Three very light lofts, 50x82, northeast corner 23d St. and 1st Av.; immediate possession. Apply Mr. Verdi, corner 23d St. and 1st Av.

Loft, second floor, bright light two sides, 102x80 ft., fireproof; lowest insurance rate; immediate occupancy; $1,900. Storm & Co., 535 East 71st St.

Loft, (top,) Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th St., containing north skylights; 22x90; modern elevator building. Apply premises, or Rieser, Phone 5350 Madison Square.

Furnished offices and desk room with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

Three lofts, 75x100 each, for light manufacturing; 2 passenger and 1 freight elevator; immediate possession. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St. Phone Bryant 8873.

Three light lofts, 15,000 sq. ft., modern fireproof building, Bronx; electric light, steam heat, freight elevator. C. Riegel's Sons, owners, 450 East 148th St. Melrose 70.

Loft.—Desirable loft to let, Brooklyn; 50x60; light on all sides; electric power; 15 minutes' ride from Williamsburg Bridge. Inquire M. Gurian, 13 Siegel St., Brooklyn.

For Rent.—1,182 Broadway, 3 attractive light, airy rooms, facing Broadway; suitable for showrooms or offices. Apply R. H. Sircom Co., 12 West 32d Street.

Phone Rector 5004-5005 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Subleasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

412 8TH AV., AT 31ST ST.
Office or show room, 195 square feet; heat, light, elevator service; immediate possession; $360.

Architect's building, private office or desk space, exceptional building and service. Room 402, 101 Park Av., block from Grand Central.

Woodworking plant in New York to lease or sell; thoroughly equipped for any kind of woodwork; space 10,500 square feet. R 18 Times.

Wall St.-Broadway office, furnished, utmost privacy, secretary, telephone; owner entering service. L 327 Times Downtown.

At very moderate rent, large corner store, Westfield, N. J.; central location; immediate possession. Owner, 331 Colonial Av.

Furnished offices and deskroom, with stenographic service; newly furnished. Apply Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

50th St., 507-13 West.—5,000 sq. ft., $1,800; 2,500 sq. ft., $800; immediate occupancy. Charles B. Van Valen, Inc., 93 William St.

Extra fine office to let, 660 sq. ft. Diehl Manufacturing Co., Singer Building, 149 Broadway. See Mr. Levy.

LARGE, LIGHT STORE,
59 East 84th, near Altman's; steam; skylights. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31st St., or Janitor.

PARLOR STORE, $1,300.
130 West 34th, at Broadway, 22x95; light. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST. OR JANITOR.

Private office, with loft, storage space, one minute from Canal St. station of new B. R. T. subway. 4th floor, 441 Broadway.

42D, 57 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, clean business, or living; parquet floors.

Front basement, with parquet floor and electricity; 57 West 52d; all conveniences.

Very large rear parlor at 180 Madison Av.; parquet floor; electricity; reasonable.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Physician's office, with service, in well-appointed private house.

Attractive, furnished; publisher, advertising, or kindred lines. Tenth floor, 450 4th Av.

Desk room, bright office. Inquire Room 68, 116 Broad St.

Private offices and deskroom, furnished or unfurnished. Suite 419, 1 West 34th St.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

To sublet, desirable light office, 103 Park Av. Telephone 7528 Murray Hill.

Lofts, 45x78, elevator; cheap; $30 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Estate will sublet light, furnished office near Wall St.; $50. W 346 Times Downtown.

Office to sublet, 25 Church St. Inquire Room 301.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Office space, one entire floor, 3 to 5 years, 6,000 to 8,000 net square feet, not to exceed $8,000 to $10,000 annually, in upper part of office or high-grade new loft building, between 23d and 50th Sts.; outside light, three sides; no partitions, or subject to adjustment; inclose diagram and other particulars, including statement as to business of other tenants. R 27 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 429, (at 29th St.)—One room with bath, $40; two rooms and bath, $65; elevator, telephone. Tel. 2976 Madison Square.

8TH ST., 24 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Superintendent.

16TH, 108 EAST.—Nine large, light rooms, elevator apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Phone Stuyvesant 3556, mornings or after 6.

19TH, 105 EAST.—Five rooms and bath, including electricity, silver, linen, piano, shower, vacuum cleaner, $400. Call 9-11 A. M., 7-8 P. M. Dr. S.

50TH, 10 EAST.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment, lease to October. Wildrick.

55TH, 67 EAST.—Two, three rooms, bath; sun from 11 to 5. Phone Plaza 6958.

50TH ST., 19 EAST.—Studio apartment; furnished studio, bedroom, kitchen, and bath; may be seen Thursday, March 28; write for appointment or call Thursday. Norman. Telephone Plaza 3537.

81ST ST., (near Lexington Av.)—7 rooms, three exposures, one apartment on floor; house 55 feet wide; rent, 9 months, $65 per month; by appointment only. Telephone Lenox 9409.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 7, 8-room apartment.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY attractive and cool apartment in delightful private residence. Phone Plaza 2200.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to October, 1918.
Park Av.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, $225 month. R. DeFlores, telephone 2800 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

DISTINCTIVE, artistic six rooms; immediate possession; $85 until October. Telephone Gramercy 723.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive, fully furnished, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartments; facing the park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 EAST 20TH ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENT to rent, Miss Hinton, care of Butler & Baldwin, 280 Madison Av. Murray Hill 6032.

LEXINGTON AV., 119, Corner East 28th, Top Floor, Front.—Attractively furnished large room, kitchenette, and bath; can be seen between 5:30 and 7 P. M.

MADISON AV., 1,219.—Fully furnished eight-room housekeeping apartment, from May till October, $150; best references required. De Meli.

MADISON AV., (near 62d.)—Attractive furnished flat, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; seen by appointment. Plaza 7668.

MADISON AV. (65th-66th).—Attractively furnished three rooms with kitchenette; $90. Plaza 8760.

THE WOOLSEY,
141 East 44th St.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $75, furnished.

UNUSUAL.—Furnished housekeeping apartment, 158 Madison, Av., (33d St.); three rooms and bath; one block subway, crosstown bus. Phone Pitt, (Kingsbridge 940,) mornings only.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; reference indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.
Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $50-$100, including service, light, and linen; modern elevator building.
PAYSON McK. MERRILL CO., INC.,
0 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

47TH, WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished two-room apartment, with kitchenette and bath; highest references required. For particulars telephone Bryant 6211.

55TH ST., 105 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment for five or six months; five rooms and bath; new building. Telephone 8354 Circle. Glass.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Parlor floor, two rooms and bath; modern; also sublet.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; studio building; furnished or unfurnished.

58TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished 3 rooms, bath, and very light; attractive; real kitchen; sublet complete. Apt. 9D. Col. 4812.

58TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished 3 rooms, bath, and very light; attractive; real kitchen; sublet complete. Apt. 9D. Col. 4812.

58TH, 200 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, housekeeping, refrigeration. Phone Columbus 8655. Apartment 8D.

60TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Two newly furnished apartments, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100-$125.

70S, WEST.—Handsomely, furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, piano, $135 monthly. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

70TH, 267 WEST. — Elegantly furnished room, $12; also studio by hour or day.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Three rooms, magnificently furnished, sleeping porch, bath, electric needle shower, fireplace; unusual apartment. Telephone 9415 Columbus.

72D, 124 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive 5-room apartment; southern exposure; windows on 3 sides; until Oct. 1.

72D, 344 WEST, (3D.)—Six rooms, handsomely furnished; silver, linen; April-October; $135.

74TH, 234 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, beautifully furnished, with or without private baths; electricity, telephone; maid service; Summer rates.

76TH, 107 WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, seven large, light rooms, two baths, piano, $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Beautiful six-room, corner apartment. Bowman, 3772 Schuyler.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Attractively furnished 2-8-room kitchenette; private bath; maid service.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Attractively furnished 2-8-room kitchenette; private bath; maid service.

80S, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; reasonable. Columbus 3974.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house, 1-4, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $45 to $100.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; sunny second floor, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $90.

92D, 294 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, light, spacious seven rooms; exceptional. 6 East.

93D ST. and Central Park West.—Eight-room corner apartment; rent $2,100.

LEWIS & GREENBERG, INC., 165 Broadway.

97TH, 316 WEST. (Near Drive.)—Six light, attractively furnished rooms, high class; $85. Riverside 6780, Apt. 1D.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high-class, furnished apartment; $75 a month; apply on premises or office of 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone Academy 1647.

106TH, 201 WEST, Apt. 53.)—Four light rooms; modern elevator apartment; $65 monthly.

115TH, 601 WEST.—Six handsome, large rooms; two baths; $100 monthly; new building. Nachman, Barclay 7061, or L 317 Times Downtown.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, modern elevator apartment; $80. Inquire Apt. 24.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Most extraordinary apartments of 2, 4, and 5 rooms; very carefully planned and executed; telephone.

118TH, 617 WEST, (Apartment 41.)—Sublet beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 4th floor front; April 16 to October; $85.

113TH ST, 517 West.—4 rooms and bath; modern, elevator. Apt. 24; inquire elevator.

116TH, 370 WEST.—Sublet furnished apartment, 5 rooms; all improvements; $551. McDonald.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment, outside, 6 rooms, bath; $65 month. Inquire.

127TH, (Riverside.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator; $75. Phone Morningside 5280.

2,102 BROADWAY, (73d St.)—Two 18x20 ft. rooms; handsomely furnished; southern exposure; bath; piano; maid service; kitchenette arrangements. April to Oct.

APARTMENTS — Beautifully FURNISHED, 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $80 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; facing park. Seen by appointment. Riverside 654.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Six sunny rooms, sublet to October, $100. River 7220.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 36.—Three rooms, suitable for bachelor, to Oct. 1; $800 monthly, including valet service. George K. Rose.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—Six outside, attractively furnished rooms, facing river and Grant's Tomb; price reasonable. Telephone 5400 Morningside or call any time, Apartment 44.

DESIRABLE floor, private house, luxuriously furnished; vacated April 1; sitting room front, bedroom back, bath, electricity; West 90s; gentleman or couple. Phone Riverside 5413.

HOTEL ANDERSON,
102 West 80th St.
I desire to sublet my suite of two large rooms and bath. The Anderson is a family hotel of the best type, and is run on the American plan. I do not think it is possible to find a more refined and desirable home in New York. The table and service are excellent and terms most reasonable, considering location and advantages. Please ask to be shown apartment 61.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON.
Two rooms, kitchen, bath; prospective occupant may assume unexpired lease, unfurnished; or lease with furniture on part cash and other easy terms. For particulars write Unusual, S 155 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (156th St.)—Five rooms, facing Drive; completely furnished; silverware, dishes, linen, piano, phonograph; small American family only; April 1 to July 1; modern elevator apartment; references most essential. Telephone Audubon 5756, Apartment 6C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 384, (Hendrik Hudson.)—8 rooms; very handsome; grand piano, &c.; river view; three to six months. Apt. 6C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—For rent, furnished, five rooms, front, southern exposure, April 15 or May 1 to Oct. 1, $110 per month; fronting on 112th St. Apt 3F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800.—Attractive five rooms, all outside, elegantly furnished; also 7 rooms. Apply renting office, the Grinnell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (Apt. 10G.)—Choice eight-room apartment, furnished; unfurnished; reasonable rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, — Six well-furnished rooms; April, October. Telephone Morningside 2812.

SEVEN ROOM APARTMENT. 100th St. and Riverside Drive; three front rooms overlooking Hudson; elegantly furnished; piano; immediate occupancy; $150 monthly; can be seen by appointment only. Phone Holt, Cathedral 6306.

VERY desirable corner apartment, 7 all outside rooms; 3 baths; $2,000; south and west exposure; high-class, fireproof apartment house. Della Robbia, 740 West End Av., near 96th St. Subway Station. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
To Sublet.
Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; rooms very large; open fireplaces; all modern improvements; also another of 3 rooms and bath; kitchen; unfurnished; maid and door service. Apply 27 West 10th Street.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Business woman, husband in service, wishes to share 4-room apartment with business woman, wishing exceptional accommodation. S 132 Times.

WEST 73D.
Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, bath, very reasonable for Summer. Murray Hill 6632.

WEST END AV., 782, (cor. 98th, 11th floor.)—6 rooms, 2 baths, furnished, until Oct.; reasonable rent. Holmes, Ant. 111.

WEST END.—Seven rooms, 3 baths; exquisitely furnished; telephone Bryant 6211.

2 ROOMS,
KITCHENETTE, AND BATH.
Newly decorated; beautifully furnished; parquet floors; these apartments will specially appeal to lovers of a real home, where every comfort is studied.
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
Rent, including gas, electricity, silver, and linen, from $100 per month. 57 West 50th, near 5th Av. Phone Stewart 4421 Circle.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, (131 Joralemon St., near Borough Hall subway station.)—High-class furnished apartments in new modern elevator house, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $70-$95.

HENRY ST., 144.—Six minutes from Wall St., Borough Hall subway; two rooms and bath, maid service; $30.

Westchester County.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—For rent, upper apartment two-family house: 8 rooms and bath, May 1; first-class neighborhood; can be seen mornings. $40 per month. Apply 49 South 13th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Two large rooms and bath; also four small rooms; heat and gas.

34TH, 64 EAST, (adj. Vanderbilt Hotel.)
Unusually large two rooms and bath.
Large front parlor store, (plate glass,)
Both located on parlor floor.
Will rent together or separately.
Apply Supt. or Vanderbilt Gown Shop.
On premises. Tel. Murray Hill 913.

56TH ST., 100-111 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Studio apartment; two rooms and bath; efficient service; $65 to $75. Superintendent on premises or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Vanderbilt 1732.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, high rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

92D ST., 115 EAST,
adjoining corner Lexington Av.,
8 rooms and bath; $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5TH AV.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH ST.
5 and 6 room apartments, $125.
Corner, southern exposure; large rooms.
REGENT REALTY CO., 33 West 42d St.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
59 East 54th, 2 large rooms, bath, $70-$75.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

Unfurnished—West Side.

11TH ST., 70 WEST.—Seven rooms, all improvements; every room sunny; $65.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight suites, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3108.

48TH, 114 WEST.—Two rooms and bath and kitchenette, all improvements, $45 month.

49TH, 28 WEST.—Handsome two and three room apartment; newly decorated; electricity, telephone. Brett, 501 5th Av.

52D ST., 29 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms and bath, $65.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5TH AV.

77TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,800; studio living rooms, 25x80; restaurant.
PAYSON McK. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

70S AND 80S, WEST.
Apartments, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 1, 2 baths; April 15 or May 1. Apply David Lamb, 400 West End Av.

79TH, 140 WEST.—9 rooms, 3 baths in new 12 story bldg.; especially adapted for physician. Apply Dr. Meyer Primmar or Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

80S, WEST.—Apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $110. Elberson, 25 Wesmt 42d.

90TH ST., 48 WEST.—One and two rooms and bath, highest type of home; must be seen to be appreciated; maid service, heat and light included; rents from $300 to $1,500 per annum.

90S, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, baths, $110. Elberson, 25 Wesmt 42d.

94TH ST., 1 WEST.—At sacrifice, would transfer lease of eight large rooms and three baths apartment.

122D, 502 WEST.—5 rooms, bath, front; elevator, 'phone, electricity; possession; $50.

124TH, 452 EAST.—Three large rooms and bath; first floor; steam heat; convenient location.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Magnificent suites of 2 and 3 rooms, with or without service; overlooking Drive; unusual opportunity; attendant on premises.
340 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (106TH ST.)
EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Ave., (42d.)

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
130 West 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath, kitch., $45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
EIGHT large, high rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY,
2 ATTRACTIVE, NEWLY DECORATED APARTMENTS AT SPECIAL PRICES.
4 rooms, kitchenette and bath $1,350
3 rooms, kitchenette and bath 1,000
200 WEST 135TH STREET.

MANHATTAN AV., 272, (111TH.)—Beautiful elevator apartment, facing Morningside Park, 4, 5, and 6-room apartments; all modern; convenient to L, subway, and all cars to door; rent moderate; day and night service; agent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, nine rooms, three baths; $2,000 a year.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—To sublet six rooms, two baths; $1,500 a year.

WEST END AV.—Unfurnished seven rooms, three baths, to Oct. 1st, 1919, annual rental $2,400; twelfth floor, unobstructed view; all outside rooms; southern and eastern exposure. Charles E. Rice, Jr., No. 52 Wall St. Hanover 5710.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

FIVE-ROOM SUNNY APARTMENT, south of 110th, West; not over $1,000 yearly; immediately. Phone Gramercy 9462. S 155 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted by a gentleman and wife residing in suburbs, to occupy when attending evening social functions in Manhattan, room and bath, near subway or short distance from Grand Central Station; reasonable; long term if desired. Address N. G. M., Room 1545, 44 Exchange Place.

Four or five rooms, complete housekeeping; elevator if above second floor; three adults; references exchanged; give full particulars. G 120 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Nicely furnished suite in modern apartment; all conveniences; references. Henderson.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Gramercy.)—Sunny 2-room apartment, heated; bath housekeeping; reception parlor.

31ST, 114 EAST.—All well heated, newly furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room; one flight; electricity, bath; $11; gentleman.

37TH, 143 EAST, (Near Lexington Av.)—Large front room, all facilities, for one or two persons; Murray Hill section.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's room with bath; residence art collector; references.

61ST, 217 EAST.—Permanent, quiet, business gentleman; two desirable rooms; private family; moderate.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Two well-appointed, large rooms, with bath, comprising entire second floor in strictly private dwelling, single or en suite; references.

CHARLES ST., 20.—One or two rooms to let; parquet floor, electricity, hot and cold water, telephone; private house.

EXCEPTIONALLY large, well furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; references. Telephone 3800 Plaza.

GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT can secure large, sunny room, overlooking Hudson, in well-kept modern private residence; private bathroom; all conveniences; close 103d subway; references exchanged. Phone Riverside 992.

MADISON AV., 610, (50th.) Apartment 7D.—Hight-class apartment; small room, running water.

MADISON AV., 180, (34TH.)
Rooms $5 to $8; all conveniences.

West Side.

47TH, 294 WEST, (GREENWICH VILLAGE.)—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, ADJOINING BATH; PRIVATE FAMILY; REFERENCES.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—"Old Chelsea," charming rooms, antique mahogany and chintz; accessible for business; quiet sleeping; outdoor tea room, roof sitting room; pleasant for Summer. Call 1 to 6 P. M.

17TH, 300 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms; elevator, steam, bath; gentlemen. Apartment 14.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, private bath; electricity; every convenience; elevator.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large room with bath, kitchenette, lavatory, electricity, hot water; references.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Large room for rent, with or without board. Apartment 21.

53D, 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, private bath; electricity and telephone; excellent house.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Back parlor, kitchenette, bath; electricity, gas, telephone; $12.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Desirable room, one, two gentlemen. Apartment 6G. Circle 2181.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; reasonable; electric light, steam heat, running water.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Three rooms, complete housekeeping; light kitchen, bath; electricity, elevator. Quinby.

57TH, 260 WEST. — Sunny room; running water; 1-2 people; elevator; fifth floor.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
High-class suites, 2 rooms and bath.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room with private bath; $7.

68TH, 33 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms in private family.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Bright, sunny front room; private bath; every convenience; phone.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, medium, sunny room, lavatory; electricity, closets; charming apartment; exclusive neighborhood; gentlemen; $65; references. Rouza.

69TH, (2,020 Broadway.)—Attractive, large room, exclusive elevator apartment; charming environment. Wilde.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, attractive, large room; electricity; switchboard service; refined residence.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Furnished front, single or double room, for music students; privilege of cooking; telephone service; convenient to bus and subway.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, bath, also large room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; select house; gentlemen preferred.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath, telephone, elevator; block 72d St. subway; must be seen to be appreciated; meals optional; gentlemen only.

70TH ST., 215 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

70TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful room; hot water, private bath, electricity; gentleman; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room, for gentleman; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 20 WEST.—Well furnished room; suitable for bachelor; private bath, steam, electricity.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; other rooms; running water; all conveniences; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small, beautifully furnished room; also suite two rooms, bath.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Double room, bath on parlor floor, single room, running water.

72D, 336 WEST.—Desirable double room, facing Hudson and Riverside Drive; electricity; references.

72D ST., 305 WEST.—Furnished 3, 4 rooms, $120 to $200 a month; also 5 rooms, unfurnished. Superintendent.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat; breakfast; references.

72D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; convenient to subway express; references.

74TH, 187 WEST.—Large, small, single, en suite; running water, private baths; reasonable.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; suitable studio; private bath; electricity; parquet.

74TH, 234 WEST.—Back parlor; southern exposure, bath; double room, adjoining bath.

74TH, 17 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; electricity, rooms, private baths; $10-$12-$14.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable front basement, light housekeeping, select residence; convenient location; $6.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Elegant heated front room, single, couples; lavatory; electricity, telephone.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, electricity, southern exposure; also room with bath.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Cheerful front room, large; all conveniences; suitable two. Apt. 6f.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Floor in private house; modern; telephone; bath, electricity; will divide.

67TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms, private bath; electricity; kitchenette privileges; small room.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms, running water; separate or suite; private house.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Newly-furnished and decorated double rooms with private baths; also medium room adjoining bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—A large, comfortable front room; electric light, telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; near bath; electric light; telephone.

78TH, 103 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; dressing room; hot, cold water.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Large room; newly decorated; furnished or unfurnished; other rooms.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large room; connecting shower bath; comfortable home.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms, en suite or single; private bath; electricity; exclusive; gentlemen. Phone Schuyler 8472.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large rooms, suite, baths, comfortable basement, with bath; electricity.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second story front, bath adjoining; single rooms; references.

82D, 24 WEST. — Medium room; every convenience; business people; refined house; reference.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—University professor's home; two large rooms; references.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; adjoining bath; southern exposure; electricity.

86TH, 120 WEST.—Large room, with bath; smaller rooms. Telephone 3460 Schuyler.

85TH, 337 WEST.—Beautiful suite, elegantly furnished; private bath; private house.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive room, fine private house; $5 to $10; conveniences.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Large well furnished front room, elevator apartment; gentlemen preferred. Lascelles.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house; elegant room, private bath, twin beds, electricity.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny, front room, bath; near Drive; references.

88TH, 71 WEST.—Attractive large front room, alcove, bath adjoining; electricity, telephone; suitable one, two gentlemen; $10-$15 week. Steinthal.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

88TH, 335 WEST (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; near Riverside; rooms $5, $15; references.

90TH, 121 WEST.—Cozy room; heat, phone, all conveniences. Gadeau.

92D, 74 WEST.—Large, light rooms; attractively furnished; with breakfast; all conveniences. Hoefer.

93D, 270 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; will divide; furnished, unfurnished.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Beautifully appointed rooms; all modern conveniences. Apartment 2 north.

95TH, (230 Riverside Drive.)—Bright, attractively furnished, newly decorated; overlooking Hudson; $8; references. Telephone 9480 Riverside. Apartment 3I.

95TH, 65 WEST, (Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished, large rooms, suitable couples; table boarders.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable two; telephone. Apt. 4-W.

97TH, 244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Attractive, large room, well furnished corner apartment, modern conveniences; private party; Southern family. Telephone 9880 Riverside. Preference given to refined couple.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room, private bath; telephone; gentleman; $7.

103D, 303 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water; newly furnished; next to bathroom; in private house.

104TH,

Advertisers in the Harlem district may transact business through the Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Advertisements and subscriptions are received for The Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 30, married, executive ability, salesman experience, desires position with reliable concern. S 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) reliable, energetic, honest, wishes position. Pasternat, 751 Forest Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19, rapid typist, knowledge of stenography, seeks position with real opportunity; $15. G 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes position, indoors or outdoors. G 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school; clerical and salesmanship experience. W 135 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS, experienced; neat, rapid writers; $1.25 per thousand. McCall, 236 West 37th.

AUTHORIZER,
LORD & TAYLOR

Require the services of a bright, ambitious young man of good appearance as Authorizer in their Credit Department. Experience in similar work desirable.

Apply Employment Office, seventh floor.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced, quick figuring, and good penman; state salary and full particulars. N 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, neat and accurate, thoroughly experienced with modern double entry books, controlling accounts, general ledger, trial balances, bank reconciliations, &c., to take complete charge of books and office for manufacturing concern under supervision of C. P. A.; good salary and opportunity; state experience, references, &c. Confidential, R 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WHO HAS KEPT BOOKS FOR BUILDING CONTRACTOR, IS FAMILIAR WITH COST HANDLING, DETAIL AND COLLECTION; KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY PREFERRED; STATE NATIONALITY, REFERENCE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. R 31 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, thoroughly experienced, as assistant; neat and accurate; capable stenographer; familiar modern double entry bookeeping; good salary; state experience, references, &c. Confidential, R 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent position for capable, experienced bookkeeper; college graduate preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, &c., L 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A large wholesale house desires the services of a competent bookkeeper; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. R 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S Assistant, neat, reliable, for uptown real estate office; state salary. Application, stating salary expected. E. N. 1,515 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; state age, nationality, bookkeeping experience, references, and salary expected.. L 349 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; waist house experience preferred. Jay Bee, 6 West 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Penmanship and figures must be excellent; $12-$15 to start and advancement. S 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; mercantile experience; to take full charge. Call Illustrated Art Novelty Co., 137 East 25th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in men's clothing line; excellent position. R 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — First-class, double entry, controlling accounts; bring references. McGuire Press, 241 West 37th St.

BOOKKEEPER. Intelligent; knowledge double entry bookkeeping; state salary wanted. Address L 309 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in sculptor's studio; state experience and salary expected. R 48 Times.

BROOKLYN GIRLS and those living in the immediate vicinity can procure very profitable employment; good working conditions and other features pertaining to the welfare of our employes. Apply in person, AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, Brooklyn Refinery, Kent Av. and South 4th St., Brooklyn.

BUYER wanted, we are opening an office in New York City and want a woman capable of buying women's garments to represent us there and to take charge of the office. E. E. Atkinson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

CASHIER in drug store from 6-11 P. M.; apply by letter only. Hudnut Drug Store, 1,026 3d Av.

CLERKS.

Young ladies, 3 or 4 high school graduates, knowledge of bookkeeping, good at figures, capable in tracing and adjusting claims, accurate, painstaking.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE,
BORDEN & VAN ALST AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

CLERK.—Girl for checking and other detail work; one with experience in a daily publication preferred; state experience, salary desired, and telephone number. Y 364 Times Annex.

CLERK, (ledger,) and assist with office work; state experience and wages. N 267 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL position in order department of furniture concern; must be capable of taking charge of orders and able to operate billing machine. Call between 11-1, Thonet-Wanner Co., 43 West 36th.

CLERICAL.—Young woman for clerical work and to substitute on telephone switchboard; good handwriting essential. N 273 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Wanted, neat girl, cook, wait on table, general housework; 2 in family; live out. Call, 9-12 A. M., F. Sawyer, 225 West 130th St.

COOK and chambermaid wanted immediately, colored, for private boarding house. 250 West 102d.

CORRESPONDENT.—Thoroughly competent, mail order house experience preferred; must be able to dictate fluently and rapidly; good opportunity for advancement and salary expected. Correspondent, 170 Times.

COST CLERK, experienced preferred, in office of large manufacturing plant. Write, stating full particulars, to System, 1,364 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR who not only wants a good, steady position for the present but is also considering her future and who can produce credentials from her previous employers may apply for just such position to Schloss, 424 West 33d.

DICTATING MACHINE OPERATOR, experienced, first-class, for our Bronx factory office; start $18 to $20. Apply Mr. Fulton, 114 Liberty St., Room 703.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway. Room 200.

DRUGGIST.—Registered druggist wanted at the Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

ERRAND GIRLS
FOR DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT;
RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

EXECUTIVE REQUIRES
FEMALE SECRETARY.

Must be well educated, habituated to the use of perfect English, possess large vocabulary and in all respects be a gentlewoman.

While position does not involve large amount of dictation, applicants must be skillful and rapid both at stenography and typewriting.

Must also be capable of composing letters, handling visitors, making appointments and relieving principal of details.

The position is with a manufacturing company of the highest mercantile rating, located in a pleasant New Jersey suburban town and the associations are such as would appeal to a young woman of refinement.

Answer by typewritten letter, giving, chronologically, education and experience, and also provide sample of handwriting; state age and lowest salary.

Manufacturer, Box 238 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS,
EXPERIENCED CLERKS,
LABORATORY ASSISTANTS;
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED.
STENOGRAPHERS.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

GIRLS, (150.)

FOR WORK IN AMMUNITION PLANT OUTSIDE OF CITY; GOOD WAGES; AGES 16 TO 40.

APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST.

NO CHARGE FOR EMPLOYMENT.

GIRLS, 16 to 20, for order picking and stockroom work; experience unnecessary; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRL MESSENGER wanted for mail department large corporation; salary $26 per month; state experience. L 324 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted to do housework; sleep out; rare opportunity for the right party. Phone Bread 442 at once.

GIRLS to learn fine stationery, $8 start, advancement and bonus. Chas. E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St

GIRLS, 18-19, with some filing experience; must be neat writers; $8 start. McCall, 236 West 37th.

GIRL, experienced at figuring. N. Liebowitz, 29 Broome St.

GOVERNESS.—Competent and refined young woman as nursery governess for two children, 1½ years and 4 years. Apply morning, Dr. E. Henes, 829 Park Av.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Working housekeeper; settled woman, good plain cook; take general charge for 2 adults in country; excellent home; call between 1 and 3. Mrs. Atwater, 29 East 29th, Martha Washington Hotel.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable woman, possessing initiative, who understands institutional work; must be able to manage male and female help; give age, experience, and reference. Y 333 Times Annex.

LADY.—Intelligent; 20 to 30; experienced in handling employes; position in Newark; of pleasing personality, well educated, diplomatic, and tactful. Apply second floor, 63 Vesey St., New York City.

LINING HANDS, EXPERIENCED.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

MAIL ORDER CORRESPONDENT, good education, permanent position; $12 salary to start. 27 West 38th St.

MAN AND WIFE wanted as cook, waitress, maid; wages for two, $75 per month. Address, with references, 40 Magnolia Av., Larchmont Manor, New York.

MANICURE, &c.—Young lady, experienced shampooing, manicuring, and Marcel waving; Marinello operator preferred; good salary. 507 5th Av., Room 802.

NURSE for three children, ages 8 and 6 years, and 10 months; prefer woman between 30 and 40 years old; good wages, comfortable home; city references required. Telephone Columbus 2740. Hotel Marie Antoinette, corner 67th and Broadway. Mrs. Hill.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to do important detail work in fine, light office, pleasant surroundings; only refined American girls who want permanent work with opportunity to advance need apply; state age, salary, experience, &c. R 374 Times Downtown.

OFFICE and CLERICAL WORK in large mail order house; young lady, 16-20, school graduate preferred. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

PENMAN.—Excellent, one with general office experience; address in own handwriting. National Marine League, 18 Old Slip.

REPRESENTATIVE, thoroughly experienced, for out-of-town position to represent high-class toilet goods line; call between 11 and 1; salary and commission. Aubrey Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman, high-class personality, exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week; salary, commission; permanent; excellent future. SUITE 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY.—Neat appearance; bright young business woman to call on select city trade; high school or college graduate preferred; salary and commission. N 283 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.—Vigorous, neat, and tactful business women, age 25 to 40; salary $2 per day and liberal commission. Call mornings, N. Y. M. S. Company, 84 Broadway, Brooklyn. Lee any car crossing Williamsburg Bridge at Bedford Av.

SECRETARY-TYPIST for teachers' agency; liberal salary. Hopkins, 507 5th Av.

SKETCHER, experienced, for cloak and suit house. Apply Murray & Wersba, 29 West 35th St.

SLEEVE FINISHERS; EXPERIENCED.
ALSO HELPERS.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

SKIRT FINISHERS; EXPERIENCED.
ALSO HELPERS.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

STATISTICIAN, experienced, one familiar with compilation work, can find good opportunity in office of prominent publishing house; acquaintance with insurance statistics desirable, though not essential; state age, qualifications, references, nationality, and salary required. W. H. C., P. O. Box 1,117, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman, with several years' experience, to handle, with dispatch and accuracy, correspondence quickly dictated; if you are not thoroughly competent, please do not reply; excellent opportunity; initial salary $15 weekly. Address, giving telephone number, Y 240 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—An excellent opportunity in a Bronx office for a competent stenographer, with the proper experience. In applying give your age, the salary you have been earning, state your experience fully and furnish references. Y 244 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Motor truck concern, Long Island, has opening for first-class stenographer, advertising department, with advertising or newspaper experience preferred; salary $18-$20. N 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, understanding filing, with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; Underwood; 5th Av. decorative firm; salary $15 start; good chance for advancement after war. Address, giving references, H. G., 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of large iron and steel concern; moderate salary to start, but good opportunity; state age, education, and experience; give references. N 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. — SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER DESIRED. FURNISH FULL DETAILS AND REFERENCES WITH APPLICATION. E. E. DICKINSON & CO., ESSEX, CONN.

STENOGRAPHER, by New York wholesale house; must be American and well educated; state references and salary expected, also whether used to dictaphone. L 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS
for Brooklyn manufacturing concern; light, airy office, ideal working conditions; apply by letter, stating education, experience, &c. A. S. 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$20; typists, $12-$15; bookkeepers, $15-$18; clerks, office assistants; registration free, Business Opportunity Co. Agency, Coultons-Masterson, Props., 208 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience in structural steel or reinforced concrete wanted by engineering and contracting firm; state experience and salary wanted. S 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One having experience in machinery or manufacturing line preferred. Address, stating experience and salary expected, L 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Household magazine wants refined, capable stenographer, who can assist with routine of editorial office. G 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist wanted for magazine; beginner with intelligence; state particulars and very lowest salary acceptable. R 33 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; must be well educated; salary $15 weekly and luncheon. Apply C. D. Steele, Hotel Algonquin, 59 West 44th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in large and old-established export house; excellent opportunity; state experience, salary desired. L 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, intelligent, for insurance broker's office; state full details. N 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, 3 to 4 years' experience; steady position. Call 395 4th Av., 7th floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to use dictaphone; good education, experience, salary. L 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, thoroughly efficient; export experience preferred. Call Comins & Minkenhof, 396 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST familiar with billing Remington; salary $12. Apply Jaquen & Co., 116 East 41st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent for desirable position; Christian office; state experience. G 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; moderate salary start; opportunity advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education, experienced; $10. Retail Millinery Association, 1,270 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH-TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Wanted—Young women to train for positions as telegraph-telephone operators; both day and night work; good salary; rapid advancement. Apply between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

HELP WANTED—Female.

300 WOMEN
AND GIRLS

Wanted at once for pleasant work at liberal salaries with good opportunities to qualify for permanent positions.

Wanted especially—

CASHIERS.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.

STOCK GIRLS.

SALESWOMEN for all depts.

(Full or part time.)

SCHOOL GIRLS, 16 or over to work after school hours.

(Bring proof of age.)

IT'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Apply at once to Supt., 5th Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

32d, 33d Sts., and Broadway.

TRACERS.
LORD & TAYLOR

Have vacancies for bright, ambitious young women as Tracers in their Credit Department. Experience in similar work desirable.

Apply Employment Office, seventh floor.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies (17-20) as typists in large mail order house; steady position; good opportunity for beginners. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST.—One who is quick touch operator and accurate at copying names and addresses; hours 5 P. M. to 12 P. M.; initial salary, $12 weekly; excellent chance of advancement. Y 344 Times Annex.

WAIST FINISHERS; EXPERIENCED.
ALSO HELPERS.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

WOMAN for mail department, large corporation. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience, age, salary expected, L 323 Times Downtown.

WOMAN to learn to print photographic proofs; no previous experience required; $9 to start. Apply Otto Sarony Co., 1,177 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY.—To learn new system shorthand as demonstrator; good position when competent and chance to win $1,000 prize. 52 Broadway, Room 515.

YOUNG LADY, fully acquainted with general office detail. Address R, stating experience and particulars in full. P. O. Box 1,817, New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, with experience in catalogue work or advertising office, who can handle electrotypes. L 347 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; both the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GOOD-PAYING position to competent bookkeepers. Through our scientific methods we teach you in record time. Morning and evening term, beginning March 25. Telephone Cortlandt 1796, or call, Hoffman Bookkeeping School, Suite 613, Singer Building, New York.

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25. We quickly prepare you; positions guaranteed. Call, write or Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway, corner Duane. Phone Worth 3964.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST.

MANY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR "ABOVE THE AVERAGE" GIRLS—STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.—TO BETTER THEMSELVES AS REGARDS SALARY. OUR CLIENTS INCLUDE THE BEST CONCERNS IN ALL LINES OF BUSINESS.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.

Many out-of-town positions for stenographers, clerks, and bookkeepers, salaries ranging as high as $25 per week; also many positions in New York City; $10 to $25 per week.

Call between 9 and 1.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

Research Worker, (banking,) knowledge Spanish-English translation, $1,200-$1,300; Stenographer-Secretary, (real estate,) $1,000 year; Stenographer, (engineering,) $1,000-$1,300; Bookkeeper, (accountant,) $1,500-$1,800, Long Island City; Bookkeeper-Typist, $1,000-$1,100.

WE HAVE MANY EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, BILL CLERKS, LEDGER CLERKS, CLERICAL GIRLS. See our Mrs. Spier, Room 708.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 305 5th Av.

Cooks, kitchenmaids, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, parlormaids, governesses, ladies' maids, and nurses wanted immediately; no charge for registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, twenty, $18, many $3 temporary; bookkeeper supervision, 30-35, $18-$20; typists, $12; clerical, $12; file clerks. Atlas Agency, Room 513, 132 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, $20 start, several $12-$15-$18; typists, $12-$15; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

OFFICE MANAGER, Bookkeeper, $30; Stenographers; Ledger, Bill Clerks; Tpyists, Mighill, Flatiron Building.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., Agency, 30 E. 42d.—Immediate openings high-grade positions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Excellent opening for experienced accountant with progressive up-State manufacturing concern; must have at least 5 years' practical experience in machinery manufacturing cost accounting and systematizing, as well as thorough knowledge and experience in commercial accounting; must be capable of taking entire charge of work and handling office force of fifteen to twenty assistants; advancement rapid for man who can make good. Answer, stating fully past experience, age, nationality and salary expected. S 140 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Several men required with experience in construction accounting for work in New York and other Eastern cities; general knowledge of purchasing, receiving and handling building material, preparing payrolls, approving invoices, checking freight bills; salary according to experience and ability, from $100 per month up. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and references, to G 116 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER wanted for weekly musical publication; salary and commission. Address, stating qualifications, L 318 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER WANTED.

A New York company employing about 2,000 men engaged in the development, design, and manufacture of complex electrical and mechanical apparati for special purposes requires an experienced assistant chief engineer, capable of taking charge of men in design, standardization, and drafting, thus leaving chief engineer free to devote himself to research, invention, and development. To fill this position satisfactorily applicant must be graduate of technical college or university, and must have had at least five years' mechanical designing experience.

This is an excellent opportunity for an able man, as the position carries a good salary, as well as the prospect of very interesting work and a broad future.

Write, stating age, education, experience, nationality, and salary expected, Y 258 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, draft exempt, wholesale butter and egg house; must be accurate; state religion, age, salary, and experience. L, Box 250 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ARTIST, COMMERCIAL.

Good all-round man, experienced on metal trades paper desirable; must be able to do figure work in action, shop scenes, &c., for layouts or finished drawings. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. and 2 and 3 P. M. only. The Iron Age, 239 West 39th St.

ARTIST.—One capable of quickly suggesting attractive advertisements by pen and ink sketches; attractive lettering also necessary; address, stating age, references, salary expected, and telephone number. Y 246 Times Annex.

BANK CLERK OF SOME EXPERIENCE WANTED; MUST RESIDE IN BROOKLYN; GOOD PROSPECTS; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS BANK, STATION S, BROOKLYN.

BATTERY MAN.—Storage battery service station, near New York, requires man with charging experience; middle aged preferred; state experience and salary expected. Y 373 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced, quick figuring, and good penman; state salary and full particulars. N 277 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WHO HAS KEPT BOOKS FOR BUILDING CONTRACTOR, IS FAMILIAR WITH COST HANDLING, DETAIL AND COLLECTION; KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY PREFERRED; STATE NATIONALITY, REFERENCE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. R 32 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large export house wants first-class, experienced and analytical head bookkeeper with perfect knowledge of Spanish and English, to take full charge of books. Call on Rojas, 26 Beaver St., 8th floor.

BOOKKEEPER.—Draft exempt; willing to work long hours and assist in wholesale meat house; apply between 9 and 10. Brooklyn Provision Co., 251 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, state age, nationality, bookkeeping experience, references, and salary expected. L 348 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man to take charge of office and make himself generally useful. Write, stating age and salary expected, R 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced; state age and salary expected. L 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, corporation; state salary required. Address L 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class, double entry, controlling accounts; bring references. McGuire Press, 241 West 37th St.

BOOKKEEPER in sculptor's studio; state experience and salary expected. R 45 Times.

BOYS.

A FEW BRIGHT BOYS, 16 TO 18 YEARS, TO RUN ERRANDS AND TO MAKE THEMSELVES OTHERWISE USEFUL; STEADY POSITION, WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.

NEMO CORSETS,
16TH ST. AND IRVING PLACE,
1 BLOCK EAST OF
UNION SQUARE.

BOY.

We need a bright, intelligent American boy, about 17 years old, in our office. Call Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 288 4th Av., 15th floor, and ask for Mr. Kreeger.

BOYS WANTED, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO WORK IN DYESTUFF LABORATORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT BOYS. ADDRESS BOX R 383 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS wanted, between ages of 16 and 19, to start with old established concern dealing in iron and steel products; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business; experience unnecessary, but recent high school graduates preferred; state age, education, give references. N 258 Times Downtown.

BOYS (15-17.)—Important business concern in the financial district has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary at current rate; application confidential. Address Y 240 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Energetic, intelligent boy wanted by large publication to act as messenger; good chance for advancement if right spirit and aptitude for other work are shown; salary to start, $7; hours, 4 P. M. to 11 P. M. Reply Box 32, 277 Times Annex.

BOYS.—Wanted, several neat boys to act as messengers by a prominent motion picture company; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply in your own handwriting, stating minimum salary desired, R 46 Times.

BOY wanted for stock department, 17 or 18 years of age, native, good education; one who has had experience in a stockroom; state salary expected; highest references required. W 392 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 16 to 20, for stockroom and shipping department in large mail order house; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

BOY wanted in commercial artist's studio to help and for errands; good chance for advancement. Frey-Hobson-Breuer, Columbia Theatre Building, 47th St. and 7th Av.

BOY, with knowledge of typewriting, desirous of developing into a salesman; unquestionable references. Schaffner Bros., 1,270 Broadway, Room 507.

BOY, bright, for general office work; must be public school graduate; excellent opportunity. H. Muehlstein & Co., 2,401 3d Av. (Harlem River, 133d.)

BOY to run errands and make himself generally useful; salary $8 to start; good chance for advancement in building concern. Answer in your own writing, G 100 Times.

BOY.—Bright, active American boy, 16 to 18, to train for position in cotton piece goods commission house; $9 per week to begin. E. M. E., P. O. Box 2104, New York.

BOX OFFICE ASSISTANT, well-mannered; best of references; high-class theatre. R 43 Times.

BOY, BRIGHT, IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. APPLY J. T. TAYLOR, 693 BROADWAY, 11TH FLOOR.

BOY.—Errands and office work; good chance for advancement. Apply at Automatic Pencil Sharpener Co., 395 Broadway.

BOY wanted to make himself generally useful; good chance for advancement; $8 to start. L 326 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to run stock quotation board in broker's office. Leopold Spingarn, Room 137, 50 Broad St.

BOYS wanted to learn send business; good, clean, steady work. Apply 30 Barclay St.

BOY wanted; neat, intelligent boy for large downtown office. N 272 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for delivering. Regal Shoe Co., 40 West 34th St.

BOYS wanted; $8 week. Andrew H. Kellogg & Co., 141 East 25th St.

BOY, 16-18, in office of progressive concern. L 296 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in busy law office. Apply Room 1404, 128 Broadway.

BRIGHT BOY, 16-18 years; office and stockroom; permanent position; excellent opportunity for advancement. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th.

CABINET MAKERS.

FIRST-CLASS BENCH HANDS;
THOSE EXPERIENCED ON FINE GRADE CABINET WORK.
Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CABINETMAKERS and Automobile Body Builders. Reply, stating nationality, experience, age, and wages expected. L 329 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE DESIGNER and draftsman on reinforced concrete for work of industrial nature; good opportunity for capable man thoroughly familiar with theory of standard design with industrial engineers in downtown district; state fully experience and salary desired. L 288 Times Downtown.

CHECKERS.

Can use 2 good men familiar with wholesale groceries; good salary to competent men, who are looking for advancement. Mr. Joyce.
JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH.

CLERK,

stenographic experience, used to general office work, over draft age, for responsible position, by Christian firm. Hercules Powder Co., 86 Park Place, Newark.

CLERK, posting sales and purchase ledger; good writer; salary to start $15; advancement and opportunity with a large Brooklyn manufacturing concern. L 286 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man to assist in payroll and statistical department of large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 368 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—Good penmen and accurate; office and stockroom; permanent positions; age, 17-20 years. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th.

CLERICAL POSITION in order department of furniture concern; must be capable of taking charge of orders and able to operate billing machine. Call between 11-1, Thonet-Wanner Co., 43 West 36th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young man for clerical work. N 271 Times Downtown.

CLUBHOUSE ASSISTANT Wanted.—Young man to act as assistant to manager of large club in country; must be temperate, all round athlete, good mixer with all classes, and of considerable clerical experience; salary, $110 per month. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and references, Y 350 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.

Young man wanted in a large manufacturing company; one preferred who has had experience in technical line; must write a clear, logical English; state age, salary expected, and previous experience. L. S., P. O. Box 384, New York.

CORRESPONDENT, (Motor Accessories.)—Wanted, man thoroughly familiar with motor accessories and parts; only those competent to handle foreign correspondence need apply. N 255 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, preferably with experience in printing and manufacturing; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary expected. N 275 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, experienced preferred, in office of large manufacturing plant. Write, stating full particulars, to System, 1,364 Broadway.

CUTTER of raincoats, experienced with shears and machine; must be good marker for both men's and women's garments. Telephone Stuyvesant 705.

DISHWASHERS wanted, $45 to $50 monthly. Apply Restaurant Volsin, 375 Park Av., entrance 53d St.; ask for steward.

DRAFTSMEN.

New York City firm engaged in the manufacture of high-grade instrument work for the United States Government is in need of several men thoroughly experienced in the design of tools, jigs, and fixtures for small-size machinery; this is an excellent opportunity to serve the Government, also to associate with a live, growing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and salary wanted. T. M., 117 Times.

DOCK BUILDERS, (100) WANTED; TOP MEN, $7.50 PER 9-HOUR DAY. APPLY SNARE & TRIEST CO., RARITAN RIVER ORDNANCE DEPOT, NEAR METUCHEN, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted at once, mechanical draftsman with experience on transmission and pipe work; must be A1. Apply 9 to 5, 244 Madison Av., 4th floor. See Mr. Jeffrey.

DRAFTSMAN,

designer, and detailer on jigs, fixtures, and automatic machinery. American Machine and Foundry Co., 5,520 2d Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, industrial and general engineering, concrete and steel design and machinery layouts. G 144 Times.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS,

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

WANTS YOUNG MEN.

Good opportunity to secure PERMANENT POSITIONS.

Apply Wagon Service Dept.,

30 TRINITY PLACE.

DRUGGIST. — REGISTERED DRUGGIST WANTED AT THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, 41 EAST 70TH ST.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT on engineering periodical, interested in construction work; experience with contractor desired; ambitious, diligent young man of good address; must write well; college man preferred, age 20-35; promotion and future for right man; state experience and all particulars. L 311 Times Downtown.

EMBROIDERY MAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED EMBROIDERY MAN; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE MERCHANDISE AND STRONG FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING EXPERIENCE, &c., WILL RECEIVE ATTENTION. S 154 TIMES.

ENTRY CLERK.—TAKE CHARGES FROM CALL; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. CALL 8 EAST 22D.

ENGINE LATHE HANDS,

MUST BE CITIZENS

AND ABLE TO USE MICROMETER AND READ BLUEPRINTS.

E. W. BLISS CO.,

76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

FACTORY MANAGER REQUIRED.

A well-known New York company employing about 1,800 men, engaged in the manufacture of a variety of electrical and mechanical apparati, all covered by its own patents, is in need of an experienced factory manager capable of efficiently organizing and managing the factory department, which includes a welfare and employment branch, a service and maintenance branch, a planning and production branch, and a shop operating branch.

This is an excellent opportunity, as the work of the company is very interesting, the future prospects are good, and we are willing to offer a salary of $10,000 per annum to the right man.

Please write, stating age, education, experience, nationality, and other qualifications, Y 259 Times Annex.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT HEAD.

—An experienced factory planning department head is required by a New York company employing two thousand men engaged in the manufacture of a variety of complicated electrical and mechanical apparati; applicant must have had at least five years' experience in tool design, routing, and dispatching.

An excellent prospect is open for the right man; please write, stating age, education, experience, salary required, and nationality. Y 260 Times Annex.

FIRST-CLASS man on Saunders pipe machine to act as foreman of shop, accustomed to pipe bending preferred; steady job; communications confidential. G 118 Times.

FIRST-CLASS instrument and apparatus makers. Apply Charles E. Dressler, care of Carter, Gough & Co., Park and Mulberry Sts., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR MANAGER.

Qualifications required: Alertness, initiative, knowledge of advertising; state age, last employment, and salary. Apply by letter only. Goldsmith Bros., 71 Nassau St.

FLOOR MANAGERS.—THE OUTLET CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I., REQUIRES EXPERIENCED FLOOR MANAGERS. APPLY ALFRED FANTL, 120 WEST 32D ST., THURSDAY A. M. AFTER 10.

FOREMAN

For toolroom; one that is thoroughly familiar with jig, gauge, and die work; one who can plan his work to get same out at a respectable cost; this is a good opportunity for a man who is now making good in similar position. N 266 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN experienced in the manufacture of leggings and overgaiters to take charge of factory; splendid opportunity. Answer, stating qualifications, experience, and salary desired. Box 10, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

GARAGE EMPLOYES.—Washers, polishers, cleaners; steady; good pay; sober, industrious men. Apply Thursday, 10 A. M., 259 West 54th St.

INK SALESMEN wanted to sell writing inks to large consumers; liberal commission. Call Room 708, 141 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK, EXPERIENCED, WANTED IN THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS LINE; MARRIED MAN PREFERRED; STATE AGE AND FULL PARTICULARS. L 308 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LEDGER CLERK for wholesale house; must be thoroughly experienced and come well recommended; good chance for right party; state age, references, experience, and salary expected. R 49 Times.

LIGHTING FIXTURE SALESMAN.—A well-known New Jersey firm has an opening for a live salesman for New Jersey; exceptional opportunity for a man who can handle the best class of trade; write, giving full particulars as to salary, experience, etc.; correspondence confidential. Fixtures, Y 370 Times Annex.

MAN with foreign exchange experience wanted, preferably American, who has deferred military classification or is over draft age. Address reply, giving age and experience, to "S. C. J.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

MAN.—Young or mature man, exempt, experienced in shipping stock and order clerk's work, to look after all above details for paper goods manufacturing; state age, all experience, salary, &c. G. M., 267 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN, draft exempt, for storeroom work; must read and write English clearly; also boy to assist; steady work and short hours. L 320 Times Downtown.

MAN to run cases in electrotype foundry; experience unnecessary. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d.

MACHINISTS.

AMERICA CAN'T WIN THE WAR WITHOUT MACHINE TOOLS, ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF THEM. WE ARE DOING EVERYTHING WE CAN TO FURNISH THE GOVERNMENT PLANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITH OUR LATHES AND PLANERS, BUT WE CANNOT BEGIN TO DO OUR BEST UNTIL WE CAN GET MACHINISTS TO FILL OUR SHOP AT NIGHT AS WELL AS DURING THE DAY.

WILL YOU SACRIFICE SOME COMFORT TO TAKE A NIGHT JOB AND HELP WIN THE WAR?

OUR WORK IS PARTICULAR; TO BE HELPFUL A MAN MUST REALLY BE A GOOD MECHANIC AND ABLE TO READ BLUEPRINTS. WE WANT MECHANICS, AND HELPERS FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT OF OUR PLANT—FITTING, ASSEMBLING, AND ERECTING DEPARTMENTS, PLANERS, ENGINE AND TURRET LATHES, BORING MILLS, SLOTTERS, AND OTHER EQUIPMENT. IF YOU HAVE SUCH SKILL, HELP US TO SERVE OU

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Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights...3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn, Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

YOUNG MEN,
19 TO 35 YEARS,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
TO LEARN
telephone switchboard installation work; good opportunity for rapid advancement; steady work; paid while learning.
APPLY 8 TO 11 A. M.,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
121 WEST 17TH ST., N. Y.

YOU WANT PLEASANT WORK, better pay, a better future. Whether 15 or 55 years of age, become a Dental Mechanic. SHORT course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. We have: best equipment, best system, best reputation. Dental Surgeons constantly employ more and more of our graduates. Write for free booklet C. Easy payments. Est. 25 years. Bodee School of Mechanical Dentistry. 15 W. 44th St., N. Y. 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn OLDEST, LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.

ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT familiar with handling factory supplies; must be over 31 years of age; $1,300 per annum.

Call between 9 and 1.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

FIVE HUNDRED (500)
OPENINGS FOR ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, ALL KINDS OF CLERKS AND TECHNICAL MEN.

CALL 9 TO 2.

CHEMIST, porcelain, crockery, or cast iron experience, $2,000-$2,400; Men, (4,) experienced profit and loss, expense distribution, $30-$40; Clerks, (3,) factory accounting department experience, residents of Yonkers preferred, $1,500-$1,800. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 305 5th Av.—Butlers, second, third and useful men wanted immediately; no charge for registering.

BOOKKEEPERS, clerks, (35,) miscellaneous others, $12-$2,000, Christian firms. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

CHAUFFEURS wanted. Reliable Chauffeurs' Exchange, 61 West 51st St.; good positions open.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN and women to sell our special advertising coupons; special chance for agents to make big money. Apply Otto Sarony, 1,177 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC Suburban Sedan, 1917.
PIERCE "38" landaulet, latest model.
PIERCE "38" touring, latest models.
LOCOMOBILE 1917, "38" 4-pass. Sport.
STUTZ Bulldog Special, 1917.
STUTZ 1917 16-valve Speedster.
LANCIA Sport Roadster, 1916.
HUDSON 1917 4-pass. Sport.
Burrelle, 1,790 Broadway Columbus 9008.

CADILLAC.—A beautiful (late model) Cadillac touring car; used private exclusively; equal to new; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than quarter value. Private Sale, 19 East 39th St.

CADILLAC OPEN TOURING BODIES. LIKE NEW.
Can be seen day, evening, or Sunday; will fit eight cylinder chassis. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC roadster, 1915, in fine condition mechanically; paint, tires, and upholstery in good condition; price absolutely right. Art Schlobohm, 35 Halsey St., Newark. Tel. Market 2137.

CADILLAC, 1917 Touring Car; Limousine; Landaulet; Roadster. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916, SEVEN PASSENGER. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING, LIKE NEW. PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

CHALMERS touring, 1915, perfect condition throughout; cheap. Owner, 113 East 84th. Lenox 6078.

CHALMERS, 1914, self-starter; good condition; no dealers. Phone River 2493, Apt. 8Z.

CHEVROLET TOURING 1917. Baby grand; used three months; not hurt in any way; sell cheap.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

COLE "8" 7-passenger, Summer and Winter tops, in excellent condition; rebuilt and guaranteed; no dealers. Phone Columbus 510, Mr. Snazly.

CROW-ELKHART.—$500 buys brand new touring; run not 600 miles. 1,930 Broadway.

DELAUNEY BELLEVILLE town car by Brewster; bargain, $575. Bowman, 142 West 50th.

FIAT CHASSIS
50 H. P. New.
Built to Government Requirements.
13 of these For Sale.
Inquire E. G. Poultney, Room 1633, 120 Broadway, New York City.

FORD RUNABOUT, 1917 model, in fine condition; has been used as commercial car by city salesman for carrying samples; is fitted with box for this purpose. R. S., 749 Times.

FORD ROADSTER, $210.
Demountable rims; well equipped; first class running order.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

H. A. L.—Slightly used roadster; cheap for cash. Room 1516 Commercial Cable Bldg.

HUDSON SUPER-6 Brougham Limousine. Very classy; exceptionally fine.
Cheap for immediate sale.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six, late 1917, extra Winter top. $950. Phone owner, Main 422.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, 5 pass., newly painted, $375. Vinton, 325 West 49th. Columbus 4596.

KISSEL SEDAN, 1916, perfect condition, reasonable. Fashion Embroidery, phone Greeley 3982.

LANCIA 1916 TOURING,
6-PASSENGER, SPORT TYPE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA 1916 ROADSTER,
FOUR-PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LOCOMOBILE 1916 7-passenger touring, 6x48; will trade for 6x38 straight line Locomobile same year. Box 251 Times, 2 Rector St.

MARMON 1916 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER Racebout, also Mercer Touring car; prices reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER 1917 SEDAN; practically new. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

NAT'L Clover Leaf Hup. Pierce
Reo Sedan Scripps Chandler
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way., Fifth Floor.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will take $550 cash 1916 touring; overhauled, newly painted. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLANDS.—Most economical cars; small initial expense and low upkeep cost; bargains in overhauled cars sold with MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

OVERLAND 1917 small fire passenger touring, practically new, $450. Gordon, 5910 Schuyler.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STEPHENS, ANN S., (WINTERBOTHAM.)—Information concerning heirs and next of kin of Ann S. Stephens, daughter of Edward Stephens and Ann Winterbotham, is wanted by Edwards, Murphy & Minton, attorneys at law, 26 Liberty St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model 4-passenger touring; condition new. Phone Columbus 8043.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 brougham landaulet; like new; sacrifice. Herman Karp, Columbus 5322.

PACKARD 1915 "3-38" 7 pass. touring
PACKARD 1915 "2-38" 7 pass. touring
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 W. 60th St.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35" like new.
Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PACKARD 2-35, 1917, 7-passenger, touring. Condition new. Telephone Columbus 8963.

PACKARD nearly passed inspection; must be sold. Call 9-11 A. M., A. Frank, 330 E. 49th.

PAIGE 1917 touring; painted Rolls-Royce blue; must sell at once. 1,930 Broadway.

PEUGEOT.—Handsome coupe, 4-passenger, practically new, perfect condition. Owner, Merritt, Murray Hill 9281.

PEERLESS limousine, 1912, 6 cylinders; very exceptional condition; ideal funeral car, or chassis for commercial purposes. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., Used Car Dept., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mulberry 8240.

PEERLESS 6 all-year round cabriolet; make offer. 113 East 84th. Lenox 6078.

PEERLESS, 1917 limousine; practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Private party would sell 1915, 6-48 limousine or touring bodies; excellent condition; never changed hands; also like place worthy chauffeur. Telephone E. D. Widner, John 5822 or Flatbush 1086.

PIERCE-ARROW TOWN LIMOUSINE,
38 H. P., MODEL C3.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW (15) collapsible touring, 38. CADILLAC (1916) touring, five passenger. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 runabout; need cash; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917; must sell at once; runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915, special built "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 90 H. P. TOURING, SPORT TYPE, 4-PASSENGER; PRICE, $350.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

SIMPLEX.—Want cash offer for 1912, 7-passenger touring; shaft drive. 1,930 B'way.

SIMPLEX 38 touring car; A1 condition; also limousine body. 1,723 East 13th St., Bklyn.

SPEEDSTER, special built, aluminum body, 120 H. P. Most exclusive sport car in city. Worth seeing. Harris, 1700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
Overhauled cars which are most desirable. Best constructed Knight motored cars, sold with the guarantee of a reputable concern. We have ready for immediate delivery a newly painted 1916 Light 4 Runabout and 1916 Light 4 Touring. Prices are reasonable. Stearns Company, (Driscoll, Manager Used Car Dept.,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER, Series "18" Coupe; like new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway. Main entrance.

STUDEBAKER 1917 TOURING. 5-passenger; run 1,700 miles; guaranteed; price $650. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th.

STUTZ ROADSTERS.
BUILT LIKE NEW—1916.
These cars look brand-new; they have every equipment, including wire wheels, paint without a scratch and mechanically O. K.; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 6-passenger, perfect condition; 6 wire wheels, new tires; used only privately; sells for $1,800 to quick buyer. Write to Mr. La Grange, 640 West 171st, or call evenings Audubon 8613 for appointment.

STUTZ 1917 Sedan; perfect; wire wheels, extra new shoes; first reasonable cash offer takes car. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1917 Bulldog, also Stutz Speedster. Price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
1 White "Town Car,
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE.—Want to sell quickly 1916 Baby White 5-passenger touring; make offer. Dr. Nash, 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Perfection of Knight-type automobiles; several overhauled and guaranteed bargains. Willys-Overland, B'way and 50th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT brougham; like new; what am I offered? 1,930 Broadway.

WINTON Six, 1914, 7 passenger; electric lights, self-starter; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand-new car.
1917 FRANKLIN 9-passenger Brougham.
1917 NATIONAL Chummy Roadster.
1918 STUDEBAKER 7-passenger; like new.
1917 JORDAN touring.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHALMERS Little "6" Touring.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver body; brand-new; big discount.
1916 MERCER touring, elegant condition, price absolutely right. Art Schlobohm, 35 Halsey St., Newark. Tel. Market 2137.
1917 STUDEBAKER Roadster; like new.
1917 PULLMAN.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $850.
1916 WHITE 4-45 Touring, five passenger.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

RIGHT PRICES.

1918 HUDSON Touring; mileage 800.
1917 MITCHELL Small Touring; new.
1917 STUTZ Roadster; wire wheels.
1917 MAXWELL Sedan; special prices.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" seven passenger.
1917 CHALMERS Small "6" Runabout.
1917 CHANDLER Springfield Sedan.
1916 CADILLAC Victoria, 3 passenger.
1916 RECO "6" seven passenger.
1916 STUTZ Roadster; exceptional.
1916 HUDSON 6-40 Roadster.
1916 STUDEBAKER 3-pass. Roadster.
1916 LEXINGTON, seven passenger.
1915 COLE "8" Touring; like new.
1915 OVERLAND Small Touring.
1912 PACKARD "30" Phaeton; exceptional.

CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS,
OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.
DANIELS 8 cyl. Touring, like new.
'18 STUDEBAKER Roadster.
'17 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
'17 BUICK little Six.
'17 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
'17 OAKLAND Six Touring.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

1916-17 roadster or touring car, in good condition; high grade subdivision Hudson River building plot in exchange. C. C. Mullaly, Philipse Manor, N. Y.

ROADSTER or touring car, 1916-17, in good condition; high-grade subdivision Hudson River building plot in exchange. C. C. Mullaly, Philipse Manor, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE.—High grade, absolutely new touring car; has been used for show purposes; reduced price. Phone Columbus 6812.

Automobile, high-grade; absolutely new limousine; has been used for show purposes; reduced price. Phone Columbus 6812.

Motor Trucks.

PIERCE-ARROWS.—New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3240.

SANDOW Truck, 1½ tons; almost new; special delivery body; guaranteed perfect condition. H. E. Stout Co., 317 Washington St., N. Y.

PACKARD 3½-ton trucks for hire by week, month, or contract; reasonable. Irving Silverman, 1,402 Clay Av., Bronx. Tel. 6474 Melrose.

TRUCKS, 1, 2, 3½, and 5 tons, to hire by day, week, month, or contract, at reasonable rates; long distance a specialty. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2998.

Automobiles Wanted.

HUPMOBILE.—Will buy late 1916 or 1917 model; must be good condition; no dealers; will pay cash. Call 7100 Murray Hill. Ask for Mr. T. C. Young.

WANTED—Marmon Chummy, Stutz, Mercer, or similar; state full particulars. G 131 Times.

WILL PAY Highest Prices any make car. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5122.

Wanted—100 autos, late models only. CASH ready. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

MERCER 1916 Speedster or similar car; cash sale. W. R., P. O. Box 866, New York City.

HUDSON SUPER or Cadillac "8," spot cash. Sandman, 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Education Notes.

The Board of Education yesterday approved the suspension of Gertrude A. M. Pignol, a teacher of German in the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn. She is said to have replied to questions as follows: "I do not quite believe in this war. I think that the war is not necessary and that the United States would be better out of the war. I will not do all in my power to make the third Liberty Loan a success."

The board also approved of the suspension by District Supt. Wade of Isabel Shostac and Mrs. Helen I. Newman of P. S. 45, the Bronx, for neglect of duty. Miss Shostac has been absent from duty since March 1.

President Somers of the Board of Education yesterday spoke strongly in favor of the board doing all that was possible to help the coming Liberty Loan drive. At his suggestion a resolution was adopted that a teacher be assigned in each school district to help the District Superintendent in the drive.

Eighty-four women teachers to whom nominations were offered by the Board of Superintendents have refused to accept a nomination at this time.

Charles M. Smith, co-ordinator in the Newtown High School, will be assigned to the office of the Superintendent in charge of routine activities to direct Summer placement work during 1918.

Estates Appraised.

HAYNES, ELIZABETH JANE. (Dec. 15, 1916.) Total assets, $268,114. Real estate, $77,000, composed of 36 West 46th St., $25,000; 328 West 71st St., $17,000; 8 West 90th St., $16,000; 147 West 81st St., $19,000; cash, $26,418; personal, $145,715, consisting chiefly of mortgages, stocks and bonds, $119,979. Of the 34 beneficiaries, 12 are public institutions: N. Y. Magdalen Benevolent Society, $181,763; A. S. P. C. A., St. Barnabas Home, Servants' Relief of Incurable Cancer, and House of Mercy, $1,322 each; Metropolitan Museum of Art, pictures valued at $224; convent of Mount St. Ursula, $6,880; St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, Door of Hope, Howard Mission, and Home for Little Wanderers, Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, and Helpers of the Holy Souls, $2,000 each; Olde-a-Wee Home for Animals, $1,000; remain, Alla C. Dean, $20,351; George W. Dean, $3,000; Francis Thorn, $1,008; Jerome Thorn, Libby E. Story, Mary K. Wilkins, Jeanette Powell, $2,000 each; friends, Alice K. Austin, $1,275; Julia L. Getz, $14,721; and 11 small bequests to other friends.

SAXTON, BERNARD P. (June 2, 1917.) Total assets, $264,648. Real estate, $57,264; personal, $21,935; stocks and bonds, $51,942; cash, $133,431. His wife, Ada C. Saxton, of 601 West 113th St., receives $101,167, and his sisters, Mary A. Saxton and Catherine R. Saxton, $76,674 each.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH.
Touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTTINGER AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2862.

MOTOR TRUCKS to rent, new, 2½, 3½, 5 tons; yearly contracts. Lawrence Corp., 136 West 52d. Circle 190.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD landaulette to hire, hour, day, monthly, reasonable. Dooley, telephone 8612 Morningside.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows; hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD six, limousine; hour, day, month; moderate; owner drives. Jones, Columbus 9021.

RENAULT.—Beautifully equipped landaulet, (Demarest body,) for hire; day, week, month; liveried chauffeur; reasonable. 435 West 57th. Columbus 9694.

TOURING CAR, classy, hour, day, week, monthly; special shopping rates. Rhinelander 388.

WILL RENT two 1918 trucks; week, month, or contract. Write L 312 Times Downtown.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTO painting, trimming, repairing; moderate. S. & F. Co., 318 West 48th St. Bryant 9340.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.
Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.
20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction, for men and women, is the best in N. Y. Write to-day for catalogue I.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.
superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Established company, which did over half million dollars business in 1917, and growing rapidly, wants $10,000 to $25,000 for expansion, with or without services; treasurership of company goes with investment, if desired; no agents need answer. For interview write, giving telephone number, to Box 68 Grand Central Post Office, New York.

PARTY with a few hundred dollars, no experience required, can secure exclusive territory, appoint agents, and sell to stores "KERODOX."
THE NEW HEAT THAT SAVES COAL, WOOD AND LABOR. FAST SELLER. MONEY-MAKER. Write for circulars or call 296 5th Av., N. Y.

CORPORATION WITH ELECTRICAL PRODUCT THAT HAS LARGE, PROFITABLE SALE IS DESIROUS OF GETTING IN TOUCH WITH MAN TO FINANCE AND MANAGE OFFICE; EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY; SATISFACTORY TERMS. Y 277 TIMES ANNEX.

Have valuable plant and mineral lands with raw materials in inexhaustible quantity; require few thousand dollars to pay for coal and labor; will give substantial interest; product war and peace necessity; large profits; product in enormous demand at high prices. L 341 Times Downtown.

Orders Wanted.—Furniture factory, 9,000 square feet, with machinery, will accept proposition to manufacture patented or special article of merit and in demand; need not necessarily be in furniture line. P 84 Times.

MANUFACTURER wants reliable and financially responsible representatives to manage sales and distribution of automobile device; war necessity; unlimited possibilities; experience not essential. G 136 Times.

Experienced business manager and salesman will invest $1,000 and services in established manufacturing or jobbing business; no schemes, promotions; legitimate. O 630 Times Harlem.

BROKER OR BANKER able to secure additional capital (up to $100,000) for extending manufacture of improved motor truck should communicate with D 498 Times Annex.

General manager wanted for color factory working on Government orders, &c.; $4,000 investment secures half interest; large profits guaranteed. Hawtof, 859 Washington St.

An opportunity for high-class business man with capital to take place of partner retiring from old established N. Y. Stock Exchange house. L 293 Times Downtown.

Hotel, best nearby Jersey suburb, fully furnished, doing good business; $2,000 required; mail references. Sander, 113 Malden Lane.

An old established jewelry case business selling out on account of death cheap to quick buyer. Braun, 36 Maiden Lane. 8472 John.

Private party wishes to discount bills, small firms; charges reasonable. R 394 Times Downtown.

Gentleman returned from South America wants to invest honest, paying proposition. G 112 Times.

For Sale.—11,000 names, women mail order buyers. T., Box 36, Station F, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Old established laundry business; territory, ten busy manufacturing towns and five shore resorts; equipped for wash and finished flat work; reason for selling, other business; a fine chance for some one to get a good business in the country. Y 327 Times Annex.

Some old, rare silver and gold coins for sale to party who will pay liberal price; no dealer need answer. L 221 Times Downtown.

Private sale of fine pictures, bronzes, and other art objects; exhibited 121 East 24th St., 11th floor. (Elevator.)

Lady going South would sell sealskin coat; in fine condition; large ermine collar; full length. K 100 Times.

Machine contract for sale on Reece buttonhole machine. Telephone Greeley 620.

FOR SALE.—25 good work horses for sale. 356 West 11th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest cash prices paid for Furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 125 University Pla...e. Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

Contents houses; pianos, carpets, antiques bought. Miles, 155 East 125th St. 1299 Harlem.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 339 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 80 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. 5408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN.

Typewriters, all makes, bought, repaired, sold; also adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, addressographs, check writers, dictaphones. Eagle-Nathan Typewriter Co., 452 Broadway. Phone Canal 8090.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following to participate in flights:
Macaulay, Maj. T. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Rowe, R. S.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Meany, J. W.
Haller, C. A.
Kennedy, D. B.
Fraser, H. D.
Vohr, J. H.
Smith, L. S.
Borum, F. S.
Nimocks, R. G.
Neely, H. R.
Winkworth, E. H.
Appleton, J. L.
Seifert, F. W.
Giroux, V. L.
Hall, W. E.
Cady, C. L.
Lindsey, H.
Morrisey, R. A.
Rorick, E. H.
Page, E. F.
Hoare, J. L.
Carhart, H. W.
Burkholder, A. N.
Goldsborough, G. J.
Taylor, H. H.
Muvihill, M. J.
Stell, F. H.
Griffith, F. C.
Williams, H. E.
Blanchard, L. D.
Larsen, C. M.
Kanitz, E. C.
Pogue, D.
Moore, C. L.
Powell, E. M.
Churchill, H. S.
Whitney, C.
Callender, M. C.
Moore, H. C.

Following to Kelly Field:
Hauser, 1st Lt. S. F.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Bennum, C. H.
Snyder, J. A.
Adkins, K. C.
Borum, F. S.
Cahall, R. J.
Welch, C. H.
Hamilton, M. A.
Logan, P. H.
Bowers, E.
Davis, S. H.
Bell, W. P.
Copsey, R. L.
Jackson, N. D.
Meyer, C. F.
Cabot, T. D.
Dobie, R. L.
Markham, R. B.
Ferguson, P. M.
Moon, C. M.
Stevens, W.
Delaplane, J. W.
Pendleton, J. D.
Scott, W.
Johnson, C. C., Jr.
Tilley, M.
Blair, S. A.
Cottrell, G. W.
Slater, H. S.
Bruce, J. W., Jr.
Kindred, H. La F.
Boutwell, L. A.
Darr, R. S.
Menefee, J. I.
Welch, J. W.
Freeman, J. H.
Spitzer, R. C.
O'Flaherty, D. V.
Parker, A.
Ray, W.
Murphy, J. P.
Monteith, C. N.
Fillmore, W. H.
Palmer, R. W.
Booth, F. O.
Price, H. S.
Cooper, J. H.
Kite, W. P.
Burnham, S.
Yarborough, R. S.
Kajdowitz, M. E.
Baskin, T. H.
Crane, L. S.
Johnston, E. McK.
Dorsett, W. C.
Highley, T. H.
Nelson, F. C.
Blair, B. R.
Olsen, E. F.
Rudd, G. K.
Speed, W. G.
Koontz, L. L.
Willingham, J. E.
Byrne, G. W.
Gibson, J. R.
Martin, C. J.
Hillman, A. D.
Walters, H. H.
Chilton, A. G.
McCurdy, J. A.
Orbison, W. F.
Benton, C. V.
Slaven, L. R.
O'Brien, R. H.
Olds, E. C.
McCoy, J. W.
Munroe, J. S.
Nolan, E. J.
Hightower, C. D.
Faurot, H., Jr.
Polk, G. W., Jr.
Haskins, C. H.

Following to Call Field:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Avent, I. M.
Jones, M. O.
Mullineaux, L. R.
Acheson, A. M.
Smith, H. G.
Braukman, C. A.
Walker, H.
Dudley, L. M.
Shirey, W. H.
Zacher, E. F.
Caraway, T. E.
McPeak, N. B.
Lloyd, L. A.

Allen, 2d Lt. G.; Harris, 2d Lt. W. L., and Smith, 2d Lt. J. R., to Camp Dick:

Following to Tallaferro Field:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Comstock, K. P.
Mansfield, J. C.
Shear, C. N.
Lenihan, W. S.
Baker, W. L.
Coulter, B. L.
Knight, A. D.
Reynolds, W. W.
Lathrop, F. B.
Mahnken, W. R.
Fye, A. R.

Following to Brooks Field:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Tait, E. W.
Connor, W. L.
Halligan, H. M. J.
Griffith, E. C.

Following to Park Field:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Sutcliffe, R.
Stocking, M. H.

King, 2d Lt. G. T., and Hequembourg, 2d Lt. T. M., assigned to Ellington Field.

O'Melveny, 2d Lt. S., and Pratt, 2d Lt. G. W., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Following to Eberts Field:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Holt, R. H.
Winter, F. J.
Kellegrew, E. W.
Young, D. J.

MacMichael, 2d Lt. J. H., Jr., and Stewart, 2d Lt. W. J., to Rich Field.

Haack, 2d Lt. T. T., to Taylor Field.

West, Capt. C., to Love Field.

Marvin, 1st Lt. W. S., to School of Mil. Aeronautics at Atlanta.

McKinney, 2d Lt. E. C., and Levy, 2d Lt. R., to Hoboken.

Willets, 2d Lt. E. F., to School of Mil. Aeronautics at Columbus, Ohio.

Lawson, 2d Lt. O. M., to Gerstner Field.

Small, 2d Lt. S. F., to Jackson Field.

Lund, 2d Lt. W. J., to Wilbur Wright Field.

Cadwalader, 1st Lt. H. J., to Morrison, Va., Aviation Concentration Camp.

Reddy, 2d Lt. P. J., to Scott Field.

Infantry.

Following temporarily promoted to be Capts. and assigned as indicated:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Comfort, W. E., 16th.
Quesenberry, J., 18th.
Hess, O. A., 48th.
DeWitt, C. M., 62d.
Henderson, J. T., 62d.
Howe, D. D., 60th.
Keesling, L. N., 39th.
Kerr, D. R., 18th.
Frasier, L. S., 28th.
Mood, J. A., 26th.
Dalton, J. N., 55th.
Lucas, W. E., Jr., 18th.
Pashkoski, W. A., 16th.
Carlson, O. F., 9th.
Taylor, R. L., 61st.
Lester, G. W., 12th.
Byrne, F. A., 22d.
Hall, F. F., 23d.
McClure, N. C., 26th.
Williams-Foote, B., 58th
Butler, G. H., 38th.
Boyd, L. R., 16th.
Hoffman, A. J., 18th.
McConville, J. J., 56th.
Ward, T. H., 26th.
Hayden, A. D., 30th.
Metzerott, K. A., 53d.
Pryor, J. F., 18th.
Moore, R. B., 38th.
Cotcher, E. H., 52d.
Starlings, P. N., 29th.
Tupper, S. S., 24th.
Allen, L. C., 19th.
Jones, R. O., 61st.
Allen, E. A., 55th.
Pepin, G. L., 48th.
Schwien, E. E., 9th.
Copeland, E., 56th.
Lancaster, J. L., 41st.
Smith, E. G., 39th.
Hawkinson, H. E., 28th.
McElway, J. J., 3d.
Stevens, C. N., 63d.
Parks, V., 16th.
Back, R. H., 59th.
Tindall, R. C., 7th.
Hathaway, L. R., 54th.
Engeldinger, K., 20th.
Selby, H. J., 18th.
Moore, O. M., 56th.
Speer, C. B., 28th.
Wilhelm, E., 28th.
Foley, F. C., 9th.
Burress, W. A., 23d.
Bennett, H. L., Jr., 26th.
Platt, J. C., Jr., 44th.
Glasgow, L. B., 61st.
Ellis, P. M., 15th.
Mount, T. E., 42d.
Baker, J. C., 44th.
Jones, C. W., 60th.
Miller, R. S., 13th.
Porterfield, C., Jr., 18th.
Royse, F. E., 4th.
Stone, L. F., 11th.
Spann, W. M., 16th.
Brown, R. W., 17th.
Steel, C. L., 35th.
Harter, G. S., 15th.
Fagg, L. W., 1st.
Purdon, R. L., 47th.
Hanna, W. C., 1st.
Scott, E. M., 43d.
Wicker, R. S., 5th.
Dempewolf, H. C., 28th.
Tuohy, F. P., 32d.
Roberts, L. T., 47th.
Pearson, R. A. W., 47th.
Ambs, H. F., 5th.
Summersett, J. A., Jr., 18th.
Veatch, A. T., 31st.
Bond, T. G., 60th.
Killam, N. C., 27th.
Mann, W. R., 5d.
Shamotulski, C. A., 27th.
Scobey, W. P., 30th.
Lutes, LeR., 38th.
Evers, C. P., 43d.
Johnston, E. S., 28th.
Harrison, R. P., 28th.
Peabody, P. E., 26th.
Maxwell, W. H., 30th.
Basey, C. D., 59th.
Pendleton, A., 63d.
Caffey, B. F., Jr., 16th.
Wilson, R. M., 18th.
Kupfer, C. W., 41st.
Simonson, L. D., 52d.
Cheney, F. W., 18th.
Biles, A. F., Jr., 21st.
Becker, A. J., 52d.
Ware, J. V., 28th.
Manning, J. R., 26th.
Carswell, S. R., 30th.
Wallace, R. E., 27th.
Mann, M. L., 1st.
Jones, R. S., 12th.
Harer, L. G., 19th.
Bowling, P. J., 24th.
Briscoe, C. L., 27th.
Hinton, P. D., 22d.
Hermann, J. R., 8th.
Palmer, J. M., 1st.
Millard, A., 27th.
Bittenbender, W. H., 31st.
Gilchrist, H. C., 64th.
Simonsen, S. J., 60th.
Haywood, J. E., 60th.
Johns, L. P., 27th.
Lee, H. W., 3d.
Mashbir, S. F., 22d.
Smith, A., 42d.
Kramer, H. F., 40th.
Coacher, W. H., 28th.
Henderson, J. T., 62d.
Everson, K. B., 4th.
Christensen, A. F., 64th.
Burt, E. H., 14th.
O'Day, R. M., 48th.
Olmstead, M. E., 61st.
Mayers, H. S., 48th.
Mosher, H. E., 28th.
Hutchinson, A. B., 48th.
Perkins, C. R., 12th.
Wellington, C. A., 47th.
Wooley, G. F., Jr., 17th.
Redfield, W. F., 16th.
Clark, M. W., 11th.
Hoover, S. W., 18th.
Rumbough, D. S., 16th.
Heraty, F. J., 11th.
Swanton, D., 30th.
Kelser, L. B., 60th.
Brown, H. C., 3d.
Armstrong, C. H., 17th.
Mejasky, H. M., 12th.
Young, S. H., 38th.
Whitcomb, J. C., 34th.
Redner, W. J., 36th.
Leonard, E. W., 9th.
Brown, P. H., 12th.
Ely, W. S., 23d.
York, P. W., 57th.
VonKummer, F. G., Jr., 6th.
Sullivan, J. P., 17th.
Pope, A. P., 30th.
Clark, E. H., 18th.
Perrine, L., 14th.
Fales, C. K., 21st.

CIGARETTE CAUSED JERSEY EXPLOSION

Ignited Chlorate of Potash Dust When Thrown to the Floor by a Workman.

ARREST 2 WAREHOUSE AIDS

Charged with Storing Explosives Contrary to State Law—Riker Co. Secretary Also Held.

The explosion in Jersey City Tuesday afternoon, which rocked the lower part of Manhattan and destroyed the Jarvis warehouse and the Erie machine shops in Jersey City, was caused by a workman who threw a lighted cigarette on the floor while he and four other men were handling loose chlorate of potash in the Jarvis warehouse.

The man accused of throwing the cigarette is Jacob Altman of 11 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan. He was arrested by the Jersey City police on a charge of arson. Three others were arrested yesterday on the charge of storing explosives in Jersey City contrary to the State law regulating explosives. They were Robert M. Jarvis, President of the Jarvis Warehouse Company, Inc.; F. Wilson, Superintendent of the warehouse; Edgar P. Floyd-Jones, Secretary of the J. L. & B. S. Riker Company, Inc., of 19 Cedar Street. Manhattan. The chlorate of potash was owned by the J. L. & B. S. Riker Co., Inc. The three were released on bail of $1,000.

Altman, who is employed by W. H. Force & Co. of 78 Front Street, Manhattan, said yesterday he was sent over to the Jarvis warehouse to weigh 500 bags of chlorate of potash which the Force company purchased from the J. L. & B. S. Riker Company. Harry Davis of 344 Columbus Avenue, Manhattan, was sent by the Riker company to check up the potash weighed by Altman. Before the two men went to work they hired three laborers whom they met near the warehouse.

Davis and Altman had both worked among chemicals before and believed they were thoroughly acquainted with the nature of chlorate of potash. Both lighted cigarettes, according to Altman.

According to Altman, Davis in talking about chlorate of potash said:

"This stuff won't even burn by itself. They use it in making black powder, and it is a fact that there is no kick in it by itself. If I mixed it with dirt it would burn, but it would not explode."

Davis said that Altman then threw away what remained of the lighted cigarette. It fell on a plank which was covered with dust from the chlorate of potash. Altman said he took the precaution to put his foot on it, but threads of flames came out from under his shoe. He stamped several times, but apparently only fanned the blaze, which spread over the floor in a rapidly expanding circle. The dust burned like loose black powder grains.

The defense of the officials of the companies accused of violating the law by storing explosives in Jersey City is fundamentally that they did not think chlorate of potash would explode. Robert M. Jarvis denied the charge that he had kept any explosives on the premises.

The cause of the explosion was learned by Police Inspector Thomas J. Tunney of New York City, who worked on the case with his "Bomb Squad." Tuesday night and yesterday morning until they had found Altman, who admitted that he had run away after the explosion.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line

LOST—Tuesday, March 19, turquoise ring, surrounded with diamonds; left on wash stand ladies' dressing room, 8th floor, Wanamaker's; liberal reward. Return to 42 East 58th St., phone Plaza 4120. Miss Pigott.

LOST—A violin, corner Broome St. and Broadway, City, Friday, March 22; the violin is not worth as much to any one else as it is to the owner; $50 reward to the one who returns the violin to R. Serdi & Co., 486 Broadway, and no questions asked.

LOST—Small silver double partitioned powder box, bearing initials of owner, "L. E. F.," Saturday night, March 23, between Liberty Theatre, West 42d St., and Claridge Hotel. Address R 22 Times.

LOST—Pigskin pocketbook containing registration cards, A. M. C. card, personal papers. March 24, Broadway, 8th Av.; $5 reward. W. S. Olszewski, Polish Daily, 424 East 9th St.

LOST—Pearl tie pin, near New Haven Pullman ticket window in Grand Central Station, about 7, Sunday morning; liberal reward. Notify N 257 Times Downtown.

LOST—Cash, less than $100, between Cortlandt St. and lower Broadway; can specify denominations; liberal reward. O. Mikkiesen, 69 Cortlandt St.

LOST—Between 37th St. and Gimbels, or in Gimbels, a pink topaz and diamond pin; reward if returned to 340 Park Av.

LOST—Brooch, gold, with black onyx, small diamond in centre; heirloom. Return to Hotel Collingwood, 45 West 35th St., Room 506.

LOST.—March 19, gold chain, with baroque pearls, between 44th St. and Broadway and 59th and Madison Av.; $25 reward. Telephone 3407 Morningside, Apt. 7.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon on bus, near 94th and Riverside Drive, silver vanity case; reward. Hotel Bonta, 94th and Broadway.

LOST—Diamond ring, sunken setting, highly valued for association. Liberal reward, if returned to H. L. Richards, 55 East 65th St.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, 2:30, Corona typewriter, left on Amsterdam-125th car; reward. Hittinger, Morningside 8200.

LOST—On Monday, March 25, a silver lorgnette; reward. H. B., 21 West 56th St.

LOST—Loose-leaf towel delivery book, near 26th St. and Broadway. Telephone 1662 Columbus. Yale Laundry, 540 West 58th.

LOST—Gold mesh bag, in Churchill's, Saturday night, March 23; liberal reward. L 336 Times Downtown.

LOST—Saturday night, fibre music case; Fulton St. subway; liberal reward. Rudolf Jacobs, 35 Grant Sq., Brooklyn.

LOST—DIAMOND HORSESHOE BROOCH; LIBERAL REWARD. G 128 TIMES.

$100 REWARD

for diamond and pearl fancy ring set in platinum, lost Tuesday evening, March 26, in a black silk bag which contained a sum of money; finder can keep money; no questions asked. Return to Reed & Barton, Jewelers, 320 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—A black silk bag with contents. R 38 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Brindle English bulldog, collar and harness, name "Marky," in 125th St., Sunday night; return to Interstate Press, 320 West 125th St.; reward.

$150 REWARD for dark brindle Boston bull, white breast and white collar; no harness; most liberal reward. Telephone Plaza 9450, 36 West 59th.

CASCO - 2½ in.
CLYDE - 2⅛ in.

New ARROW COLLARS
FOR SPRING

Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

BROADWAY LANDMARK TO GO

Kerrigan's Old Homestead Is Now in the Hands of Wreckers.

One of the most interesting and best known landmarks on Broadway will be torn down within a few days. It is the old two-story wooden building at 1,641 Broadway, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, which for more than twenty years has been used as a café by John Kerrigan, a former Alderman and a member of the Assembly for seven years. Apart from the age of the little building, for it was built seventy-five years or more ago, when Broadway, above Forty-second Street, was familiarly known as the Bloomingdale Road, it was best known in later years as the only structure on the property of the late John G. Wendel in which he permitted liquor to be sold.

More than a year ago the property was leased by the estate to [illegible] for a theatre. Business [illegible] plans were prepared for [illegible] tion work last year, but owing to the high cost of materials the operation was postponed. Beside the Kerrigan landmark there have eight or ten one story shacks on the property, and the tenants have been notified to vacate by April 1. Mr. Kerrigan moved out yesterday and wreckers began tearing down two of the little buildings on Fifty-first Street.

TWO AIR CADETS KILLED.

Oblean Burned When Machine Falls in Texas—American Hurt in Canada

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 27.—H. Hooten, a cadet of the Royal Flying Corps, whose home was in [illegible], Canada, was killed and [illegible] when their machine fell [illegible] Field, Fort Worth, where they were stationed, last Fall.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, March 27.—Cadet G. O. Franks, 26 years old, of Clyde, Ohio, was killed and his body badly burned when the airplane which he was driving at Call Field, American camp, fell nose first today and was consumed by fire.

As the nose struck the ground the tail of the plane remained upright in the air. Flames burst out and the wrecked machine was destroyed. Franks would have received his Second Lieutenancy within a few weeks.

TORONTO, March 27.—Francis Evans Carr of Oconto, Wis., an American cadet who enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps last October, was seriously injured today when his airplane crashed to the ground while he was endeavoring to make a landing at Camp Leslie. He was removed to a hospital. Carr is 20 years old.

SENTENCED IN GAMING CASE

Members of Central Merchants' Club Sent to Workhouse.

The first of the defendants in the District Attorney's gambling investigation—Carl and Louis Hyman, brothers, and Charles E. Schlenger and Jesse Mann, charged with maintaining a gambling place in the Central Merchants' Club at 108 East Seventeenth Street—were sentenced to the workhouse yesterday by Justices Herbert, Collins and Murphy, in Special Sessions. Each of the Hymans will have to serve thirty days and the other two three months each.

All of the men asserted that they were responsible business men, and that their interest in the club was merely that of many other members of commercial houses in the district.

"The club of which these men are members was operated by one of the most notorious gamblers in the country," replied Mr. Swann.

"If this man is as notorious as you have represented him to be, why has he not been indicted and placed on trial?" Justice Collins asked.

"To get the man higher up it is necessary to get the smaller fry first," the prosecutor replied. "The operator of this club installed a woman in the house as the ostensible tenant, and four years ago he obtained an injunction to prevent the police from invading his place."

Catholic Fund Now $4,078,992.

Additional contributions of $9,450 to the New York Catholic War Fund were announced yesterday by the Publicity Committee of the organization, bringing the total to date to $4,078,992. The counting of returns from the parishes was not concluded yesterday, and it is believed that the final total will be considerably larger than that acknowledged.

Bonties in Charge of Wool Supply.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The resignation of Colonel J. P. Wood as chief of the woolens branch of the Supply and Equipment Division of the Quartermaster Corps was announced today by the War Department. H. P. Bonties has been appointed his successor.

LONG-RANGE SHELL IS A TWIN AFFAIR

Projectiles Fired at Paris Are So Constructed That Each Produces Two Explosions.

BUT CHARGES ARE SMALL

Contains Only 18 or 20 Pounds of Explosive—Intended to Bombard London, German Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[illegible], March 27.—Premier Clemenceau's paper, L'Homme Libre, today gives full details of the long-range shells which have been bombarding Paris and the particulars are so precise as to suggest that the writer must have examined an unexploded shell.

The gun proves to be of 22 centimeters calibre and not 24, as was at first supposed, that is to say 9-inch rather than 10-inch. The shells are very short, measuring about fifty centimeters in length, and weigh at most 200 pounds. They contain only eighteen to twenty pounds of explosive.

A peculiarity of the shell is that the interior is divided by a diaphragm into two unequal sized compartments, the lower being larger than the upper. The diaphragm is pierced by a hole in the [illegible] and two others at each side. [illegible] combined with a [illegible] the [illegible] few [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] belief that [illegible] were being used to fire on Paris.

The shell is fitted with a long pointed nosecap in thin sheetiron which acts as a windcutter and probably increases the range of the shell.

LONDON, March 27.—Lieut. Gen. von Rohne, an authority on ordnance, says in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin that the bombardment of Paris is merely in the nature of a trial for guns which are really intended to bombard London, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. He adds:

"It is a waste of time for citizens of Paris to ascend the Eiffel Tower in an effort to catch a glimpse of the cannon. Only airmen, at a height of 1,500 meters, will be able to observe them."

London is about 75 miles from the nearest point on the front.

REJECTED 100-MILE GUN.

Navy Department Considered the Sub-Calibre Shell Impractical.

The widespread discussion of the long-range German gun used against Paris brought to light yesterday information that plans and specifications for a gun with a range of 100 miles were submitted to the Navy and War Departments last June. The inventor was J. Edward Sheriff, then attached to the Arlington Automatic Arms Company of Newark, N. J. The invention was taken up with the Navy Department by Charles G. Armstrong, a consulting engineer of 149 Broadway, who acted for Mr. Sheriff. The Navy Department, after going into the plans with care, Mr. Armstrong said, decided that the device was not practical from the navy standpoint for the reason that it did not permit of close accuracy of fire. Admiral Earle, who sent the reply, also said the idea was not new. The invention was then placed before the War Department, but, Mr. Armstrong said, no reply had ever been received from the Department after the blue prints were sent in.

"The gun devised by Mr. Sheriff," said Mr. Armstrong, "was to fire a sub-calibre projectile, the idea being much the same, I believe, as the one which the Germans have put to practical use. The projectile was to be surrounded by wads, forming a 'cradle,' attached in segments which would drop off after the shot left the muzzle, permitting the shell to continue on its course. The shell would have behind it all the impetus imparted to the original mass, but owing to the lessened air resistance it would meet after the wads fell away the range of fire would be much greater than a projectile would have which filled the bore of the gun.

"My idea, in assisting Mr. Sheriff was to have a gun built somewhere behind the British or French lines which could be used to batter a number of the large German cities. It might have been used to bombard the Krupp works. I thought such a gun would be effective in causing terror among the German inhabitants of towns many miles back of the battle lines."

Says He Helped Make 76-Mile Shells.

GARY, Ind., March 27.—Joseph Jakowbik, munition expert at the Illinois Steel Company's plant here, declares he helped to make shells for the seventy-six-mile gun with which the Germans have been shelling Paris. Jakowbik was employed at the Skoda Gun Works, near Pilsen, Bohemia, and says the shells are from six to ten feet in length, are torpedo shaped, and are made of three metals.

INDUSTRIES NEED NO WOMEN

America's Men Will Suffice if the War Lasts Until 1920.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Women will not be needed in industry in America unless the war lasts beyond 1920, according to a final report on a survey made for the Society of Industrial Engineers at its meeting here today.

C. E. Knoeppel of New York, who gave out the figures, said the male labor population of the country, by proper shifting, could provide for the needs of an army of 5,000,000. He said there were 55,000,000 workers between the ages of 15 and 60 years, and that 37,000,000 of them would be needed to equip and supply 5,000,000 soldiers.

The 18,000,000 workers left to regular activities could be increased by 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 by proper shifting, Mr. Knoeppel continued, but at the end of a three-year war period probably 5,000,000 women would be needed to fill the quota of workers.

MORRIS GETS CIVILIAN POST.

Young Packer Had Asked to be Put in Class 4 for Draft.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Nelson Morris, Chairman of the Board of Morris & Co., "has accepted a position in Washington in the Quartermaster Corps of the army, and left for Washington last evening," said an announcement from the company's office here today.

The announcement was in connection with a special meeting of stockholders and Directors of the company on Monday, at which George R. Collett of Kansas City was elected a Vice President and Director of the corporation.

Mr. Morris is 26 years old and unmarried. He filed an industrial claim with the exemption board asking to be placed in Class 4 of the selective draft, but final action has not been taken by the district board. At the Morris office today it was explained that he had accepted a civilian position at Washington, and thus becomes one of the $1 a year men devoting to the Government expert knowledge of various industries for the length of the war.

TAXICAB FARES INCREASED.

Black and White Co. Charges Are Higher After First Mile.

The Black and White Taxicab Company has put into effect a new scale of rates, which amounts to an increase in the former scale of 10 cents after the first mile. The charge for the first mile is unchanged. Charges under the new rates are 10 cents for the first quarter of a mile and 10 cents for each quarter of a mile thereafter. Under the old scale the rate was 20 cents for the first third of a mile and 10 cents for each third thereafter, making the charge 30 cents a mile after the first. The new scale is 40 cents for every mile after the first.

Managers of the Black and White Taxicab Company said yesterday these rates were the lowest for taxicab service in the city, other rates, they said, being 20 cents for the first mile and 10 cents for each succeeding mile for less than three passengers. Officials of the Black and White Taxicab Company said the higher rate was made necessary by an increased cost of operation.

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We offer the following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$100 & up.	5½%	6 & Bas't	Brick & Stone	Elevator Apartment	Guaranteed 1st Mtg. Certificates	
3,500	5%	2 & Attic	Frame & Stucco	Dwelling & Garage	Owner	$6,000
5,000	5%	3 & Bas't	Brick	Dwelling	$800	11,000
10,000	5%	3 & Cellar	Brick	Store & Apartment	1,720	17,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

When buying or selling Real Estate consult us regarding Title Examination and Insurance.

Write for booklet, "The Ideal Investment," and April Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main

Be Fit to Fight

You are as much a soldier as the man in khaki. You fight in the Industrial Army to supply the front line fighters. Clean out your system and keep it clean and "fit," with Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls—made with real fruits—Nature's own LAXATIVE

BOAL'S ROLLS

"Start the Day with a Smile."

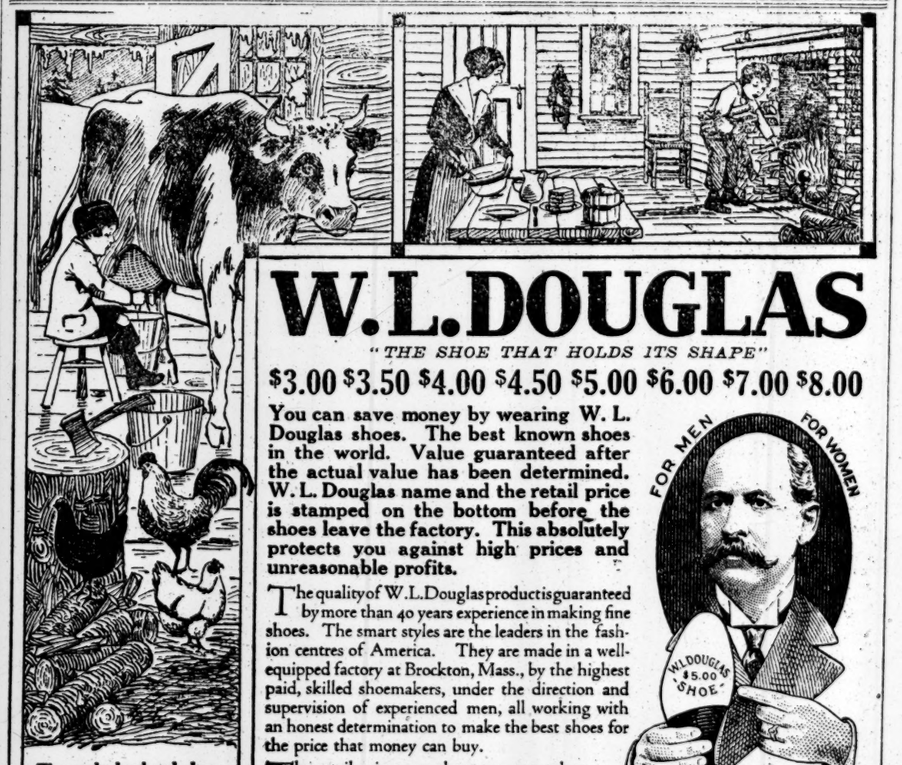
At Druggists. Package of 6 Rolls, 15c.

"I know something that *will* help clear your skin"

"When my complexion was red, rough and inflamed, I was so *ashamed* that I never had any fun. I imagined that people avoided me—perhaps they *did!* But the regular use of Resinol Soap—with a little Resinol Ointment just at first—has given me back my clear, healthy skin. I wish *you'd* try it!"

Resinol

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away dandruff and keep the hair healthy and attractive. For trial free, write to Dept. 2-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



The early boyhood days of W. L. Douglas were spent in hard work with long hours. Besides pegging shoes all day he was obliged to gather and cut up wood for the fires, milk the cow and take care of the horse, working early mornings and until after dark at night by the light of a smoky whale oil lamp

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W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. The best known shoes in the world. Value guaranteed after the actual value has been determined. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom before the shoes leave the factory. This absolutely protects you against high prices and unreasonable profits.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

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BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 & $2.50

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. This absolutely protects you against high prices and unreasonable profits
BEWARE OF FRAUD

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347 Eighth Avenue.
★250 West 125th Street.
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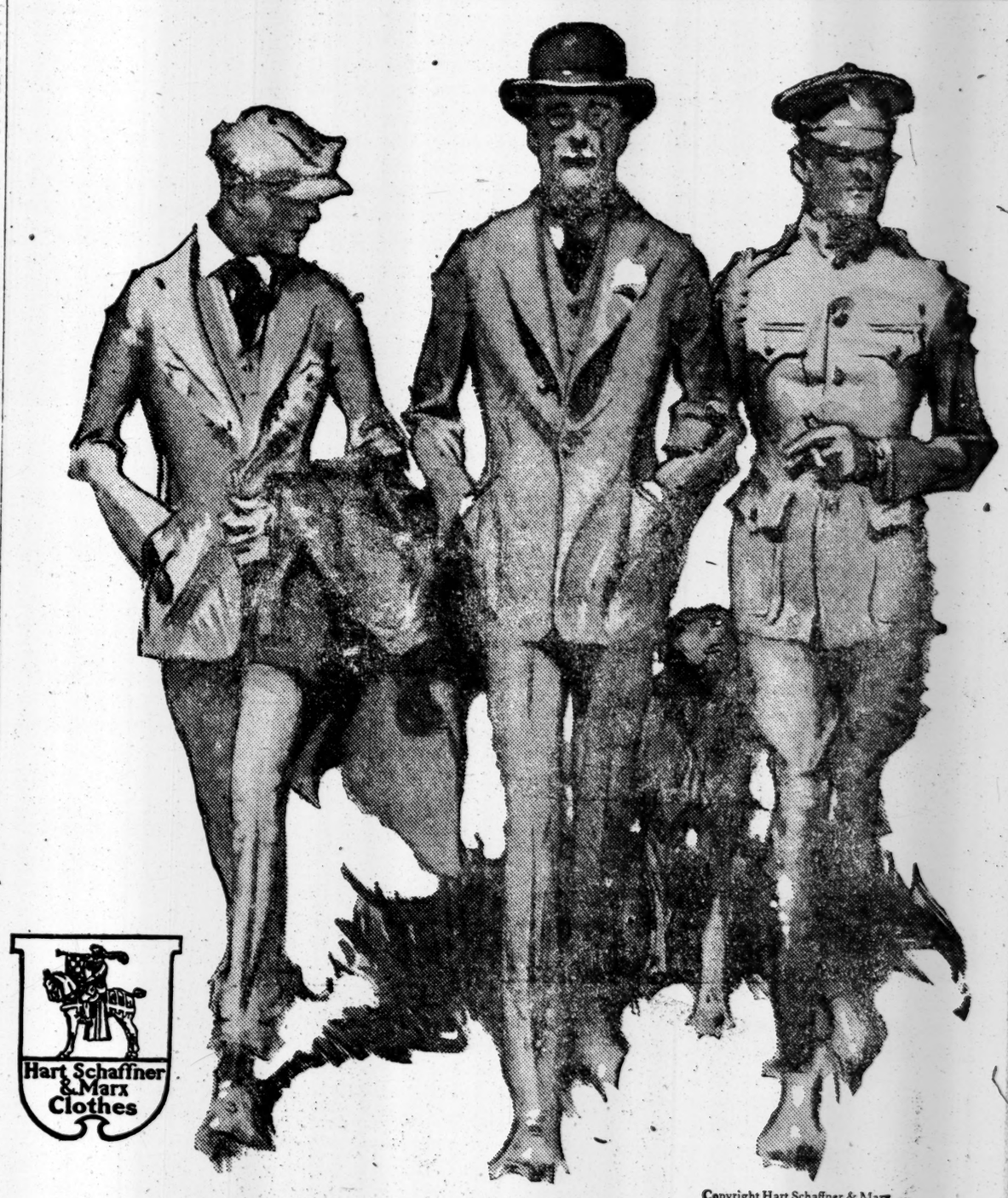
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
★1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
★478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
★859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
★HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
★UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
★NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
★PATERSON—192 Market Street.
★TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad
93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th.
★1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)
★ 984 Third Avenue.
★1452 Third Avenue.
★2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.

Stores marked with a ★ carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.



Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Father and the boys all serve

One fights; the others produce and save

PRODUCING and saving are less spectacular, but not less important than fighting The men at the front must have things to eat, to wear, to fight with; the only place they can come from is America; the only way they can come is through your efforts

You can serve and save in the way you buy clothes Get good clothes made of all wool fabrics, well tailored They wear so well and last so long that they save materials and men to make the things our soldiers need

Our label is a pledge that our clothes are well made of all-wool fabrics; a positive guarantee of satisfaction goes with every suit or overcoat

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